This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Digitized by Google

W. C. RIGBY,

Commercial & Law Stationer

AND

BOOKSELLER,

53 HINDLEY STREET,

ADELAIDE.

Begs respectfully to call the attention of all persons requiring anything in the above lines, before purchasing, to call and inspect his stock, which, for extent, he can confidently assert is unequalled in the colony, and sold at such prices as to defy competition, and render unnecessary any persons being their own importer.

Ledgers, Journals
Day Books, Cash Books
Waste Books, Invoice Books
Bill Books—Payable and Receivable
Account, Current, and Sales Books
Letter, Minute, and Order Books

Guard Books for Letters and Invoices
Bankers' Pass and Exchange Books
Private Account Books, with Locks
Manuscript Books—loose Indices
Cargo Books, Bills of Lading
Bills of Exchange, Acceptance Forms

Copying Presses, Stands, Books, Brushes Damping Pans, Oil and Drying Paper.
Pencils (Lead)—Black, Blue, and Red
,, Ink and Parcel
,, Slate and French Chalk
,, Mordan's, Perry's, and other patent
Quills, do. Pens and Toothpicks
TRAVELLING BAGS AND DESKS in Morocco, Russia, and other leathers
Metallic Memorandums and Wallets
Pocket Books and Bill Cases in Russia, Morocco, Spanish Leather, &c.
Inkstands—Pewter, Glass, Papier Mache, Mahogany, &c.

Deed Boxes—Japanned and Fire-proof
Pens—Gillott's, Perry's, and Mitchell's
Ink—Morrell's, Stephens, and Blackwood's, Black, Blue, Red, and Copying
Writing Paper of all descriptions, plain and fancy, with Envelopes to match
Despatch Boxes and Writing Desks in Russia, Morocco, Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c., plain, brass bound, &c. &c. &c.
Post, Deliver, and Date Cases
Rulers—Round, Flat, and Parallel; in Ivory, Box, Ebony, and Glass
Lawrie's and other Interest Tables
Byles and Chitty on Bills

And an immense number of other Works of reference for office.

All School Stationery, and Books of every description.

The PRINTED BOOK STOCK will be found replete in every department of standard literature—the stock on hand at all times the LARGEST in the colony—and new shipments, per L.S.R., arriving per first-class sailing ships, *via* Melbourne, every ten days.

J. WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURING AND GENERAL STATIONER,

5 GRESHAM STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE SAVINGS BANK.)

ADELAIDE.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

J. W. having imported the best description of Machinery, combining the latest improvements (and employing none but the best workmen,) respectfully solicits a trial for First-class ACCOUNT BOOKS, usually ordered from England; and will guarantee all orders intrusted to him will be executed in such a manner that they cannot be surpassed by any English or Colonial Manufacture.

An Assortment of Account Books, manufactured of the best Kent papers, always kept in stock, comprising—

LEDGERS.
JOURNALS.
DAY BOOKS.
WASTE BOOKS.
ACCOUNT CURRENT BOOKS.
LETTER BOOKS.
BILLS PAYABLE AND RECEIVABLE BOOKS.
MINUTE BOOKS.
MACHINE COPYING BOOKS.
PETTY CASH BOOKS.
GUARD BOOKS FOR LETTERS AND INVOICES.
BANKERS' PASS BOOKS.
MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP, SEALS, REGISTER AND TRANSFER BOOKS, &c.

Also a variety of Account Books (Machine-made Papers) at less cost than the preceding.

J. W. invites attention to his varied Stock of MERCANTILE AND GENERAL STATIONERY, of the best description, suitable for Bankers, Merchants, Insurance and Mining Companies, Solicitors, Tradesmen, &c., not to be surpassed by any other house for price or quality.

Estimates will be furnished, when required, and Contracts entered into for regular supplies of ACCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, &c. &c.

A Large and Miscellaneous Stock of GENERAL STATIONERY and OFFICE REQUISITES always on hand.

J. WILLIAMS,

MERCANTILE AND GENERAL STATIONER,

5 GRESHAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

(Opposite the Savings Bank.)

Digitized by Google

Established 1839.

PLATTS'S
Book, Music, and Stationery Warehouse,

No. 1 HINDLEY & KING WILLIAM STREETS.

WHOLESALE STORES, NORTH TERRACE,

(Opposite the Railway Terminus.)

LITERATURE.

The newest works of interest received per overland mail and sailing vessel. The largest selection of Railway, Parlour, and other Libraries in South Australia.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS SUPPLIED WITH GREAT PUNCTUALITY.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services. Hymn Books for various denominations. Catholic Books.

MUSIC.

A LARGE SELECTION BOTH SECULAR AND SACRED. TUNE BOOKS.

PIANOS & HARMONIUMS.

STATIONERY.

COMMERCIAL, FANCY, AND MOURNING.

BOOKBINDING,

BY COMPETENT WORKMEN AND THE AID OF NEW MACHINERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For Mining Companies, Banks, Building Societies, Merchants, Millers, Solicitors, Medical and other Professional men, manufactured to order and ruled to any pattern.

COPYING PRESSES, of best London make.

INFERIOR ONES ARE NEVER TO BE RELIED ON.

WRAPPING PAPERS & BAGS,

ALWAYS A VERY LARGE STOCK SUITABLE FOR ALL TRADES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

A Large Variety, Elegant Bindings, New Designs, Photographs and Cartes de Visite received every mail.

ARCHERY AND CRICKETRY,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE ABOVE WELL SEASONED, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

FANCY GOODS

In Leather, Papier Maché, Gold and Silver, suitable for presents, &c.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR RIFT'S DIARIES.

AGENT FOR THE HOME NEWS.

Digitized by Google

G. H. EGREMONT-GEE,

Musical Importer, Seller, and Entrepreneur.

MUSICAL REPOSITORY,

68 RUNDLE STREET.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CRAMER & CO., REGENT STREET, LONDON.

PIANOFORTES,

AND ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF BRASS, WOOD, OR PERCUSSION,

LONDON OR CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

NEWEST MUSIC

Vocal and Instrumental,

Always on Hand, and Liberal Discount allowed to the Profession and Teachers generally.

Concerts Arranged and Artistes engaged.

COMPETENT HANDS FOR TUNING & REPAIRING.

68 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

FURNITURE,

&c. &c. &c.

DISPLAYED IN FOUR LARGE SHOW ROOMS.

DEBNEY'S

103, 103½, 105, 105,½ RUNDLE STREET.

FOUR LARGE SHOW ROOMS,

WHERE PARTIES FURNISHING WILL FIND ELEGANT

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE

IN WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD

WELL SEASONED CEDAR FURNITURE,

At very Low Prices, all manufactured on the Premises.

IRON BEDSTEADS, TUBULAR AND SOLID,

FOUR-POST, TENT, FRENCH, &c.

BRUSSELS AND KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

CHIMNEY, CHEVAL, AND DRESSING GLASSES.

HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, &c.

FLOORCLOTH FOR ROOMS AND PASSAGES.

DEBNEY'S,

RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

SAMUEL PEARCE,

LICENSED APPRAISER,

HOUSE, LAND & GENERAL AGENT,

HINDLEY STREET WEST.

Rents and Debts Collected, Bills Discounted, and Loans Negotiated.

Communications from any part of the Colony will meet with prompt attention.

ADELAIDE LOAN OFFICE,

HINDLEY STREET WEST,

Office Hours, from Ten till Four O'clock.
Saturdays, Ten till One.

MONEY ADVANCED

From £5 and upwards, on Personal Security or Deposit of Title Deeds.

SAMUEL PEARCE,

MANAGER.

Digitized by Google

TOWNSEND, BOTTING, & KAY,

AUCTIONEERS,

APPRAISERS, LAND, HOUSE,

AND

General Commission Agents,

AUCTION MART,

KING WILLIAM STREET,

ADELAIDE.

SALES ATTENDED TO IN ALL PARTS OF THE COLONY.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

12 RUNDLE STREET,

ADELAIDE.

E. S. WIGG, Proprietor.

WITH AN ACTIVE

LONDON AGENCY,

AND IMPORTING ON BEST TERMS FROM THE CHIEF

LONDON PUBLISHERS,

AND A STOCK OF UPWARDS OF

45,000 VOLUMES,

E. S. WIGG offers abundant facilities for selection, and at Prices as low as any other Australian Importing House. Heads of Families and Schools, Committees of Public Libraries, Institutes, and Sunday Schools should apply for his Trade Catalogue, with special terms for quantities.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS,

Including the HOME NEWS, on the usual Subscribing Terms.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A Large Stock always on hand, with Monthly Shipments arriving.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF

MUSIC.

Including Music Instruction Books, Sacred Melodies, and Tune Books for Public Social Service.

ARTISTS' OIL AND WATER COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, SKETCH BOOKS, &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Loose and in Case.

*** *Engineers and Artists supplied on Liberal Terms.*

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY,

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND RULED PAPERS,

CRICKETRY, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

E. S. WIGG,

12 RUNDLE STREET ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

ON SALE,

MICROSCOPES AND FITTINGS,

By Ross, Smith, Beck and Smith, Powell and Lealand and Baker.

ASSAY BALANCES,

BY OERTLING.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

(LOOSE OR IN CASES,)

By Churriere and Lüer, Paris, and Weifs and Evans, and Stevens, London.

CASE CONTAINING:—3 Lithotrites—Urethral do.—Leaden Hammer—German Silver Syringe—5 Catheters Do. with Stop Cock—Double Current do.—Forceps, 2 and 3 blades—Urethrotome—Do. for Meatus—Lallemand's Porte Caustique (Silver, with Platinum Holder)—Urethral Curette—Graduated Bougie, for exploring the bladder—Sounds—Urethral Scarificator—2 dozen Bougies 2 dozen Catheters.

CASE CONTAINING:—Cephalotribe—2 pair Midwifery Forceps—Perforator—Forceps for the extraction of Moles—Silver Laryngeal Tubes—Pelvimeter—2 pair of Scissors—Syringe, with Elastic Gum Tubes—Stylet, for the induction of Premature labour—Silver Female Catheter—2 Needles for Perineal Suture—5 Cautery Irons, with Handles—Long Caustic and Sponge Holder—Three-Valve Speculum—Ricord's do.—Anal do., &c., &c.

CASE CONTAINING:—Guillotine—Tracheotomy Tubes—Curved Bistoury—2 Probangs—Forceps for extracting False Membranes—Do. Dilating—Œsophageal Bougie Gräfe's Hook, &c.

CASE CONTAINING: 4 Amputating Knives—3 Bistouries—Tourniquet—Aneurism Needle—Tenaculum—Small saw, with moveable back—Do. Langenbeck's—Large do., with extra blade—Torsion Forceps—Polypus and Bullet do—Dissection do.—6 Needles, &c.—50 Pins.

CASE CONTAINING:—3 Amputation Knives—3 Bistouries—Aneurism Needle—Tenaculum Tourniquet—Large Saw—Small do—Bone Forceps—Torsion do.—Dissecting do.—6 Needles—50 Pins.

CASE CONTAINING:—6 Scalpels—Brain Knife—2 Cartilage do.—Rachitome—Costotome—Hammer—Insufflation Tube—Rugine—Catheter—Dissecting Forceps—Rat's tooth do.—2 pair of Scissors—Saw—Chain Hooks and Needles.

CASE CONTAINING:—12 Silver Catheters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speculums, various.
Bleeding lancets.
Abscess do.
Vaccination do.
Catheters, various.
Saws.
German Silver Syringes.
Brass do.
Pewter do.
Ear Speculums.
Laryngoscopes.
Ophthalmoscopes.
Urethroscopes.
Cautery Irons.
Uterine Sounds.
Œsophakeal do.
Gräfe's Hooks.
Lancet Cases, of Silver and Aluminium-Bronze.
Double-bladed Bistouries.
Torsion Forceps.
Artery Forceps.
Caustic Holders.
Scalpels.
Curved Bistouries.
Sounds.
Hammers.
Guillotines.
Apparatus for the Pulverisation of Liquids.
Pins.
Bullet Extractors, various.
Maisonneuve's Constrictors.
Chassaignac's Drainage Trochars and Tubes.
Trochars.
Bistouries Cachés.
Tongue Forceps.
Dislocation Forceps.
Ovariotomy Clamp.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Hooks, single and double.
Scissors.
Forceps.
Amputating Knives.
Suture Needles.
Electrical Apparatus.
Anuerism Needles.
Gouges.
Tourniquets.
Bone Forceps.
Chain Saws,
&c., &c., &c.

Estimates for fitting Hospital Surgerys forwarded by post.

F. F. BAILLIERE,

104 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE,

AND LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, AND MADRID.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SYNOPSIS.

THE MOST RECENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

AS TO

EVERY TOWNSHIP, VILLAGE, AND HAMLET,
EVERY RIVER, CREEK, MOUNTAIN, LAKE, GOLD FIELD, ROAD, AND RAILWAY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
WITH ITS BOTANICAL, GEOLOGICAL, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.
THE DIVISION OF THE COLONY INTO COUNTIES,
AND ELECTORAL, COUNCIL, PASTORAL, AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS AND HUNDREDS,
WITH THEIR BOUNDARIES AND STATISTICS.
THE NAMES, AREAS, OCCUPIERS, POSITIONS, RENTALS, NEW VALUATIONS,
AND GRAZING CAPABILITIES OF THE SQUATTING STATIONS,
WITH THE BEST MEANS OF REACHING THEM.
ALSO, PARTICULARS OF THE COAST SURVEY.
STATISTICS OF THE PORTS, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURAL,
PASTORAL, AND MINING PURSUITS.
CENSUS OF DWELLINGS AND POPULATION, AREAS IN ACREAGE AND MILES,
AND COMPREHENSIVE AND CORRECT ELECTORAL, MUNICIPAL, DISTRICT COUNCIL,
AND POLICE INFORMATION.
ALSO, A COMPLETE ROAD ITINERARY,
SHOWING THE EASIEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS, AND CHEAPEST METHOD OF TRANSIT
AND CONVEYANCE OF GOODS TO AND FROM EVERY PLACE IN THE COLONY,
BY RAIL, COACH, BOAT, DRAY, OR HORSE.

S 824.18 r.1.
Digitized by Google

BAILLIERE'S

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAZETTEER

AND

ROAD GUIDE,

CONTAINING

THE MOST RECENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

AS TO

EVERY PLACE IN THE COLONY.

COMPILED BY ROBT. P. WHITWORTH.

WITH MAP.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

ADELAIDE:
F. F. BAILLIERE, PUBLISHER.
MELBOURNE: 104 COLLINS STREET EAST.
LONDON: H. BAILLIERE, REGENT STREET.
1866.

20674. e. 1.
Digitized by Google

RHODES HOUSE
OXFORD
LIBRARY

MELBOURNE:
FERGUSSON AND MOORE, GENERAL PRINTERS,
FLINDERS LANE EAST.

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

In introducing this work to the notice of the public, the compiler has great pride in mentioning the success which has attended his previous efforts to diffuse a knowledge of the physical, political, and social state of the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, by means of the "Gazetteers" of those colonies. These books have each attained an immense circulation, both at home and abroad; are accepted as standard works of reference on all questions regarding the places with which they deal, and have received the highest encomiums both from the colonial and the English press. The present work will, it is hoped, further prove the desire and intention of the projectors to carry out their original idea of giving an accurate and comprehensive view of the whole of Australia, and the information it contains will, it is trusted, afford a correct description of the condition, productions, industries, capabilities, and vast resources of the colony of South Australia.

Digitized by Google

EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

In accordance with the promise made in the "Victorian Gazetteer," and in the "New South Wales Gazetteer," of issuing in turn similar works on all the Australian colonies, and stimulated thereto by the incentive of a large and rapid sale, and a highly flattering reception by the public and the press, the proprietors hastened further to prosecute their intention, and, almost before the ink was dry on the pages of the "New South Wales Gazetteer," had commenced the compilation of the present one. This is merely mentioned as proving their desire to carry out their design in such a manner as, that the information afforded in the whole of the works shall bear, as nearly as is possible, the same date. It need hardly be mentioned that in a work of this kind, where the difficulties of obtaining reliable information are so great, and the sources of information so varied and widely scattered, there must necessarily be many unforeseen delays, and from this cause the publication of the work has been unavoidably deferred from the middle of November, when it was anticipated it would be ready for issue, until the present date. It is, however, hoped that the additional information which has been obtained during the short postponement will fully compensate for its lateness.

In a work of this nature it is, of course, impossible that the whole of the matter it contains can be minutely correct, and this from the constantly varying state of the colony, and the difficulties already alluded to; but it is hoped that the errors will be few, and, for the most part, unimportant; and this hope is advanced with the more confidence from the fact of the previous

Digitized by Google

works having been found almost uniformly correct, even in the smallest particular.

The information embodied in the work will be found to deal at considerable length with the three great interests of the colony, viz., mining, agriculture, and the pastoral interest, whilst other matters will be found not to have been neglected.

The map given with the work is more full in its details than any map of the colony ever yet published, not being a mere copy of existing ones, but having been carefully compiled from the best authentic sources.

In conclusion, the Editor cannot but tender his most sincere thanks to the following gentlemen who have, personally or by their influence, aided him in the compilation of the work, by affording him information, or by placing facilities at his disposal for obtaining it:—The Hon. Arthur Blyth, Chief Secretary; the Hon. W. Milne, Commissioner of Lands; and the South Australian Ministry generally; Jos. Boothby, Esq., Government Statist; E. W. Goyder, Esq., Surveyor-General; J. W. Lewis, Esq., Postmaster-General; James N. Blackmore, Esq.; E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Parliamentary Librarian; W. Hamilton, Esq.; A. L. Smith, Esq.; the Rev. J. E. T. Woods; the Rev. W. W. Ewbank, Mount Barker; the Rev. E. T. Howell, Port Elliott; the Rev. J. A. Boake, Clare; D. Randall, Esq., J.P., Glen Para; H. Mildred, Esq., Port Augusta; R. Gardiner, Esq., Survey Department; G. W. O'Halloran, Esq., Survey Department; Captain H. N. Humphreys, C.M.R.; and S. Deering, Esq.; the various postmasters, and several other gentlemen.

The following maps and works of reference have been used in the compilation of the work:—The Government map of South Australia, the block plan of the settled districts, Austin's mining map, the squatting map of South Australia, the county maps as issued, Backhouse's "Australian Colonies," "Handbook to Australia," the Rev. J. E. T. Woods's "Australian Explorations," and "Geological Observations in South Australia," Jevon's "Essay on the Climatology of Australia," Wells's "Geographical Dictionary of Australia," Austin's "Mines of South Australia,"

Digitized by Google

Ward's "Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia," Boothby's "Adelaide Almanack," the metropolitan and provincial journals, and the *Government Gazette*, *Statistical Register*, and parliamentary papers.

The Editor, in presenting the result of his labours to the public, trusts to the indulgence of his readers for any errors or omissions which may appear in its pages, and hopes they may be ascribed, not to any lack of diligence or care on his part, but rather to the many difficulties in the way of obtaining information with which he has had to contend.

R. P. WHITWORTH,

Editor "South Australian Gazetteer."

Adelaide, 4th December, 1866.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

See Page 289.

N. B.—In the letter B, the part commencing BI has been erroneously placed after, instead of before BL.

Digitized by Google

THE

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAZETTEER,

1867.

[NOTE.—*The following abbreviations are used in this work:*—Co. *for county;* lat. *for latitude;* long. *for longitude;* mag. var. *for magnetic variation; and the initial letters of the points of the compass for the bearings;* max. *for maximum;* min. *for minimum; and* temp. *for temperature.*]

A. B. C. RANGE is the name given to a succession of curious hills, of which the N. side of each is steep and generally capped with rocks, lying to the S. of Hardwick's bluff. It has its name from an idea that the number of peaks is the same as that of the letters of the alphabet.

A'BECKETT'S POND, 30° 10′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long., (*Flinders district*) is a water-hole lying near mount Lyndhurst, and on the upper end of the river Munday. It lies in good pastoral country to the E. of mount Termination.

A'BECKETT'S POND STATION (*N. district;*) lease No. 905; occupiers, Davenport and Fowler; area, 90 square miles; rent and assessment, £46 10s. This station lies on the lagoon of the same name, near mount Deception, the nearest post-office being Angipena.

ABERDEEN (*Co. Burra*) is a small township, forming part of the township of Redruth, although separated from it by the Burra creek.—See REDRUTH.

ACRAMAN CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing through Cooeyana, the sheep station of Messrs. Lindsay and Gibson, into the head of Blancheport Bay, a small E. indentation of Streaky bay.

ADELAIDE, 34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a large and wealthy city, situate on the river Torrens, 6 miles E. from the E. shore of the gulf of St. Vincent, and 7 miles from the port of landing, and is the metropolis of the colony and the seat of government. Its site was fixed upon by Colonel William Light, the surveyor-general, and commander of the *Rapid*, a ship chartered by the South Australian commissioners. Colonel Light, who arrived at Kangaroo island in August, 1836, immediately proceeded to the bay, and subsequently to port Lincoln, in order to survey those places in order to judge of their suitability as sites for a metropolis, but abandoned them both. He afterwards, by virtue of the discretionary power vested in him, coasted along the E. side of the gulf of St. Vincent, and discovered the estuary running up to the present township of port Adelaide. Proceeding inland, he found a large fertile plain, bounded on the E. by a lofty chain of mountains and watered by a small river, and on the banks of that stream he selected the site for the metropolis. Here he commenced to lay out the city, which was named Adelaide in honour of Adelaide, the queen of William IV., the stream being called the Torrens river after Colonel Torrens, the chairman of the commissioners for South Australia. In December of the same year, the first appointed governor, Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., arrived at Adelaide with immigrants, and on the 28th day of that month took formal possession as governor, at Glenelg, near a singularly shaped old gum tree, where, in the presence of the assembled colonists, about 200 in number, he issued the proclamation establishing the government of the colony. A metal plate was attached to the tree, in 1857, in commemoration of the event, bearing the following inscription: "On this spot, on the 28th December, 1836, the colony of South Australia was proclaimed and established as a province, by Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N.,

Digitized by Google

the governor thereof, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty King William IV., in the presence of the chief officers of the government and other colonists. On the 28th December, 1857, the record of the above fact was here publicly affixed by Sir R. G. Macdonnell, K.C.B., governor-in-chief of the province, in the presence of the assembled colonists, to commemorate the event of the colony attaining its 21st year, and to testify their feelings by a day of public rejoicing. God save the Queen." During the laying out of the city the colonists temporarily established themselves in various places in the vicinity, and it was not until March, 1837, that the survey was completed. The trees were rapidly cleared, the owners of land selected their town lots, and the remainder were disposed of, by auction, at prices varying from £2 to £20 per acre. The city itself was laid out on the S. bank of the river and comprehended 1042 acres, a reserve of a ¼-mile wide completely surrounding the city, and called the park lands, being closed against sale, and kept as a people's park, and for public purposes only. At the same time another township on the N. side of the city, beyond the park lands and the Torrens, which flowed through that part of them, was laid out and called North Adelaide, its main streets being called after the gentlemen forming the colonial commission; Barnard, Lefevre, Mackinnon, Montefiore, Palmer, and Pennington. The city of Adelaide, delightfully situated on a large plain, hemmed in on the E. by the Adelaide or Flinders range of mountains, which appear almost to overhang the town, and whose beauty and magnificence must be seen to be fully appreciated. They lie at a distance of about 5 miles from the city and are of every description, consisting of beautiful bald hills and of rugged and precipitous ranges covered with the sombre eucalyptus of Australia, of gentle slopes where the purple grapes ripen under the summer sun, and of deep and fearful gorges and chasms down which thunder the fierce mountain torrents in winter. Here and there embosomed in the hills peeps forth a stately mansion, or the shingled roof of a farmer's homestead or a vigneron's cottage, and the entire landscape, as seen from the streets of Adelaide, is one of loveliness and tranquil beauty. The city is built nearly in the form of a square, its streets running at right angles; the main street, King William street, is a fine, wide, thoroughfare, running in a N. and S. direction. It is lined with fine public and private buildings on both sides, and is the principal place of business, although the large and fashionable shops are mostly situated in Rundle and Hindley streets, running at right angles to it, and on its E. and W. sides respectively. The boundaries of the city consist of 4 terraces, each about a mile in length, facing the park lands, and known as the North, South, East, and West terraces. Besides the park lands, which extend about a ¼-mile on each side the town, and are reserved from sale, and which act as lungs for the city and places of recreation for its inhabitants, there are 5 public parks reserved within the city boundary. The central square, which lies in the centre of the city, is called the Victoria square; that in the N.E. corner of the city is called Hindmarsh square; that in the N.W., Light square; that in the S.E., Whitmore square; and that in the S.W., Hurtle square. These reserves are planted with trees and shrubs, and have benches placed in them for the convenience of the nursemaids and children who visit them.

Adelaide is divided into two electoral districts, Adelaide E. and Adelaide W. The former contains 1647 acres, and is represented in the Legislative Assembly by 2 members, the present ones being the hon. Thomas Reynolds, and Philip Santo, Esq. The latter contains 1962 acres, and is also represented by two members in the Assembly, the present ones being James Penn Boucaut, Esq., and Robert Henry Fuller, Esq. For municipal purposes the city is also divided into four wards,—the Hindmarsh ward, containing 507 acres; Gawler ward, 480 acres; Grey ward, 1391 acres; and Robe ward, 1231 acres; making a total of 3609 acres. The present mayor is William Townsend, Esq., M.P., and there are 8 councillors. The receipts and expenditure for the year 1865 in this municipality were as follow:—Amount of assessment, £166,187 5s.,—rate declared in the pound, 1s; amount of rates collected, £8592 1s. 6d.; government grant in aid of rates, £5376 0s. 3d.; private subscriptions collected, £1373 7s. 8d.; government grant in aid of such subscriptions, £907 4s. 3d.; amounts raised from other sources, £6366 3s.;—total receipts, £22,614 16s. 8d.; office expenses and salaries, £2879 17s. 6d.; expended on public works, £13,149 8s. 9d. The meetings of the council are held in the town hall, King William-street, a fine building just erected by the corporation, and containing a large hall, a council chamber, and the necessary offices for carrying on the business of the city. The city and neighbourhood are supplied with water of the best quality from 2 large reservoirs lying at a few miles distance on its E. side, and the waterworks were completed in 1861, at a cost of

Digitized by Google

about £250,000, and water is now introduced into every dwelling, and the quantity unlimited. Several fountains are also erected in the streets and squares of the city, and troughs placed at suitable places for cattle. Previous to this time the citizens were supplied by watermen, who carried on a thriving trade. The chief place from whence they obtained their supply was at a romantic spot on the river Torrens called the Ford, situated in a line from Morphett-street, and on a road running to North Adelaide. On the banks close by were the waterworks and baths of a private company, where the water was raised into elevated cisterns, and supplied to those watermen who preferred to pay the sum of threepence a load to dipping it by means of a tin bucket, and thus fill their casks from the river. This was a busy spot on the breaking out of a fire in those days —the military and police turned out to afford help, fire engines were brought into play, watermen were to be seen driving at a rapid rate to and from the river, over ill-made roads, to the scene of conflagration, and the inhabitants generally were on the alert, as, from the number of wooden houses, a fire was much dreaded. The watermen were also compelled to keep their carts filled with water, during night-time, and the first load arriving at the scene of danger was awarded the sum of five pounds. At the present time there are nearly a thousand fire plugs laid down in the city, and suitable hose, under the control of appointed officers, being provided. The old system of alarm by ringing a bell at the post-office, the church and chapel bells, and giving full vent to the shrill note of the steam whistle at the Ford waterworks, are alike dispensed with. A fire-bell, however, is erected at the back of the post-office, in case of need.

Adelaide is the seat of the bishop of Adelaide, under the Church of England, the Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D., Christchurch College, Oxon, (now in England,) and of the Right Rev. Lawrence B. Shiel. The head-quarters of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and other denominations are also in Adelaide, which has been denominated the city of churches, from the number of edifices it contains erected for the purposes of public worship. The English churches are Trinity (670 sittings,) the Very Rev. Dean Farrell, M.A., incumbent; Christchurch, North Adelaide (750 sittings,) the Ven. Archdeacon Woodcock, incumbent; St. Luke's (600 sittings,) the Rev. James Pollitt; St. Paul's (650 sittings,) the Rev. A. R. Russell, rural dean; and St. John's (350 sittings,) the Rev. D. H. Ibbetson. The diocesan synod, constituted in 1855, meets in session at the Church office on a summons from the bishop after Easter in every year. It consists of all clergymen in the diocese and of delegates from each congregation elected at Easter. The Roman Catholic churches are St. F. Xavier's cathedral and St. Patrick's. The Congregationalists have 2 churches, and 1, the Stow Memorial church, in memory of the late Rev. T. Q. Stow. There is a Congregational union, formed in 1850, and holding annual meetings in April. The Wesleyans have 2 churches, the Baptists 2, the Presbyterian 3, (the Presbytery meeting on the first Tuesday in every month in Chalmers's schoolroom, the Rev. John Gardner being moderator;) the Primitive Methodists, 2; the Bible Christians, 1; the Methodist New Connexion, 1; the Christian Brethren, 2; the Disciples of Christ, 1 (280 sittings;) the Society of Friends, 1; the Lutherans, 1; the New Church Christians, 1; the Unitarians, 1; and the Hebrew congregation, a synagogue, consecrated in 1850 (5610,) and containing 120 sittings. The diocese of Adelaide was endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts, the endowment fund being £17,500. Besides this are endowments left by Messrs. Leigh and Allen, yielding an annual income of nearly £3000. The sum of £2000 has been invested for the endowment of the dean and chapter, and parochial endowments of from £20 to £70 have been formed in many of the parishes. The Church of England Endowment society has £10,000 intended for parochial endowments; the sum of £500 per annum is granted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in aid of recently-formed cures; and £100 per annum is granted by the bishop of St. Asaph for endowment. The places of worship in Adelaide are as follow:—Church of England: Holy Trinity, situate at the corner of Morphett-street and North-terrace, was erected in 1838. Christ Church, a very handsome building, more particularly as regards the interior, is situated in North Adelaide, and was consecrated in December, 1849. St. John's: the foundation stone of this church was laid in October, 1839; it is situated in St. John-street, Gilles-street, and the land on which it was built was presented for this purpose by Osmond Gilles, Esq. St. Luke's, situated on the W. side of Whitmore-square, was erected in 1856. St. Paul's, Pulteney-street, was opened for public worship in 1859, and the recently-erected nave and chancel were consecrated in August, 1865. St. Peter's College chapel, Roman Catholic church.—The Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier is situated in Victoria. square, and St. Patrick's, West-terrace. Wesleyan Methodist church.—The founda-

Digitized by Google

tion stone of Pirie-street chapel was laid on the 15th July, 1850, by his Excellency Sir H. F. Young, and the chapel opened in 1854; and Archer-street, N. Adelaide. Congregationalists—Freeman-street chapel, for a long time known as Mr. Stow's, is situated in the street from whence it bears its name. A new building, in memory of the late Rev. T. Q. Stow, is in course of erection in Flinders-street, to be called the Stow Memorial church; another in Hindmarsh-square, and a chapel in Brougham-place, N. Adelaide. Baptists: Flinders-street chapel, erected in 1863-4, is a very handsome structure. There is also a chapel in connection with this denomination on Lefevre-terrace, N. Adelaide, and another at Brougham place. Methodist New Connection: A handsome building for this denomination, situated in Franklyn-street, was erected in 1864 at a cost of £3500. Christian Brethren: This congregation meets in Bentham-street. Church of Scotland: St. Andrew's, Wakefield-street; Chalmer's Church, North-terrace; and United Presbyterian, Flinders-street—the latter is a very handsome structure, erected in 1864-5, and opened in October of the latter year. Bible Christians: Chapel in Young-street, erected in 1857. Primitive Methodists: The building for this body is in Morphett-street, and was erected in 1859. Disciples of Christ: Chapel in Grote-street. Society of Friends: Meeting house in Pennington-terrace, N. Adelaide. New Church: Meeting house in Carrington-street. German Evangelical: There are two German congregations in Adelaide, one in Carrington-street, and the other in Waymouth-street, at the old Primitive Methodist Chapel. Unitarians: The only place of worship in the colony belonging to this body is in Wakefield-street. Hebrew Congregation: The synagogue in Rundle-street was consecrated for Divine worship in 1850.

The present system of education was founded by Act of Legislative Council in 1851. A central board of education, composed of seven members, a secretary, and two inspectors, are appointed to guard the interests of education, with the help of the various district councils in the country districts. Teachers licensed by the board are entitled to an annual stipend of £40 to £60, in addition to the usual school fees. Orphans and destitute children are paid for by the Government. The number of schools in the colony under the direction of the board at the present time, is 259, and the number of scholars about 11,600. At the head of the educational establishments is the collegiate school of St. Peter's—(See STEPNEY.) Next in importance is the Adelaide educational institution. It has sent out some excellent scholars, and although not a denominational school, is chiefly patronised by the Congregationalists.

Adelaide is lighted with gas, supplied by the South Australian gas company. This company is incorporated under an act of parliament of 1861. The capital is fixed at £30,000 in 6000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase to £60,000 by the issue of additional shares. The liability of the shareholders is limited to double the amount of their shares. By their act of parliament, the company have power, by giving due notice, to break up streets, &c., for laying pipes and other purposes, but it requires the company to reinstate all roads and streets so broken up without delay, and in case of delay empowers parties having control of such roads or streets to repair them and recover the expense from the company. Power is given to the company, in their act, to contract for lighting streets, public buildings, &c., and to let on hire meters, &c.. at a rent not exceeding 20 per cent. on the cost price in Adelaide. The meters, &c., rented by the company to consumers of gas are not subject to distress for rent, or to be taken in execution or sequestrated with the estate of such persons. The maximum price of the gas supplied by the company is not to exceed 30s. per 1000 cubic feet, and it shall be of a quality capable of producing from an argand burner having 15 holes and a 7-inch chimney or other approved burner, and consuming 5 feet of gas per hour, a light equal in intensity to the light produced by 12 sperm candles of 6 to the pound, and burning 120 grains per hour. The company has power to inspect the meters and fittings of consumers at any time between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., and any person obstructing any officer appointed for such inspection would be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. The corporation of Adelaide has power under the act to appoint an inspector of meters, who, after notice, there being nothing owing the company, may inspect any consumer's meter, and in case of payment having been made in excess, such excess shall be refunded by the company. Power is given to the company, where rent for gas is due, to cut off the supply 48 hours after payment has been demanded, and to recover the arrears of rent and cost of cutting off the service pipe. Provision is made in the act for the removal of pipes where the use of the gas is discontinued, and for compensation by the company where property is damaged in such removal. A penalty of £5 can be recovered by the company from any person who fraudulently injures any meter or other property, or who may waste or fraudulently

Digitized by Google

consume gas. There are in the act ample provisions for punishing the company for contaminating water, causing a nuisance, or for the escape of gas. The limits of the company extend to and include the city of Adelaide, the town of Port Adelaide, and the towns and villages included in a radius of eight miles from the general post office. The first directors were the Hon. Henry Ayers, Hon. Arthur Blyth, Thomas Graves, Esq., J.P., George Peter Harris, Esq., and George Young, Esq., J.P.; these gentlemen are still in office, having been re-elected at different periods under the company's deed of settlement, which provides that three directors shall retire annually, and that no director shall remain in office for a longer period than three years without re-election. The ordinary meetings of the shareholders are held in the month of July in each year. The city works are situated at Brompton, near Adelaide, on the line of the city and port railway. The coal used in the manufacture of the gas is from New South Wales, and is carbonized in clay retorts. Gas was first supplied to the city on June 22nd, 1863, the price then charged being 21s. per 1000 cubic feet; this was subsequently reduced on July 1, 1865, to 18s., and on July 1, 1866, to 17s. per 1000 cubic feet, which is the rate now charged. Works are nearly completed for supplying the town of Port Adelaide with gas. These works are situated about a mile from the town, on the line of the city and port railway. They are constructed on the same principle as the city works.

A company for the manufacture of ice, with suitable offices and works, is established in the city, and supplies this article of luxury and comfort in warm climates at a reasonable rate during the summer season. There is also an ærated bread company, under the management of Mr. P. Fox. The bakery is a large brick building, having all the necessary appliances. This company also produces bread, not ærated, and has a large connection.

The N. side of Adelaide proper, separated from it by the Torrens river and the Park lands reserve, is the suburb of North Adelaide. It is a favourite place of residence for gentlemen having business in the city, and lies on an elevation overlooking and having a fine view over it, and over the plains between it and the gulf of St. Vincent to the W. A fine iron bridge of peculiar construction, and crossing the Torrens, lies on the road from the suburb to the city (see TORRENS RIVER.) On the S. side lie the suburbs of Parkside and Unley; and in the park lands on this side the city is the rifle-shooting ground, a large tract of flat land extending E. and W., and having 5 large and substantial stone butts erected in the middle, with targets and markers and umpires' shields erected. On the E. side are the suburbs of Stepney, Kensington, and Norwood, taken up as villa residences, and for gardening and dairy-farming purposes; and on the W. lie the suburbs of Bowden, Hindmarsh, and Brompton, in the latter of which places the gas works are situated, and in all of which villages brick-making is carried on to a large extent.

Adelaide is indebted to the enterprise of its private citizens and trading companies for the finest of its buildings, with the exception of its town hall and government offices. The latter consist of a range of splendid stone buildings, built in the middle of the city, having a fine but not ornamental front to the main street, and comprising the Treasury with its offices, and the land survey and immigration offices. The design was by the late colonial architect, Mr. E. A. Hamilton, and is in the Italian style, very chaste and handsome. The town hall, which is the pride and boast of Adelaide, is a magnificent structure, erected in the best part of the town. The foundation-stone was laid on the 4th of May, 1863, by his Excellency the Governor. A peal of 8 bells, purchased by subscription as an Albert memorial, graces the tower, which is to be called the Albert tower, after the lamented prince—Architects, Messrs. Wright and Woods. The supreme court and its offices are situated on the S. side of Victoria square, and occupy a fine freestone building, massive in structure, and a combination of Grecian, Doric and Italian in style. It was built in 1849 at a cost of £10,000. The houses of parliament are on the N. side of North-terrace, and consist of a range of brick buildings with pointed gables. This building was erected in 1855 at a cost of £13,000. It contains the council and assembly chambers with their offices, a fine parliamentary library under the charge of E. Blackmore, Esq., librarian, a refectory, lavatories, and other offices. At the rear of the premises is a large ornamental garden, which forms a pleasant adjunct to that part of the town. The railway station is a brick building standing about 100 yards to the W. of the parliament houses, and although small in itself, has capacious goods and other sheds at its rear. From this station passengers and goods are conveyed to Port Adelaide by the port line, and to Kapunda and intervening stations by the northern line, the junction of the two lines being about a mile from the city. The station was erected in

Digitized by Google

1854 at a cost of £7111, and in the Anglo-Italian style. The post-office is a brick and stuccoed building in King William-street, opposite the government offices, and is surmounted by a tower having a clock, with 3 dials, which denote the time on the N., E., and S. sides respectively. The money order and police offices adjoin this building on the S. side, and are also of brick covered with dingy stucco. The telegraph office is situated in the business part of King William-street, in a part known amongst merchants as "the Flags." It is a plain building, and forms the front part of the Exchange, which is a long room set apart for the transaction of business, and supplied with the colonial and many of the intercolonial and English papers. Government house is situated on the North Park lands, adjacent to North-terrace and City Bridge-road. It is in the Italian style, and was designed by Mr. G. S. Kingston, architect, in the days of Governor Gawler. In 1856, it was enlarged and improved, in accordance with the original plan, at a cost of £10,000. At its entrance is a gate-way and guard-house, where, since the departure of H.M. troops for New Zealand, the police do duty as sentinels. A marine residence at Glenelg, and a country villa are also provided for the Governor. The latter is pleasantly situated in the hills, about 4 miles beyond Mitcham, and is known as Government farm. The original humble house of the first governor, alluded to in a previous page, was situated about 500 feet N.W. of the present vice-regal residence. The South Australian institute is a noble building, situated on North-terrace, immediately east of the Government domain. It was built in 1859, at a cost of £7000. The institute is liberally supported by the Goviernment, and is under the control of 4 governors elected by the members. The reading-room is well supplied with the chief English magazines and reviews, and a good se ection of newspapers, English and colonial. The library contains about 12,000 vols., and is free to the public for reading at the rooms. The reading-room is open to the public from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Members paying £1 per annum can take home books from the library, on certain regulations, and have free admission to lectures. A museum, a school of design, and other branches of education are also established. The museum is open to the public from noon till dark. The hospital situated on the Park lands, near the E. extremity of North-terrace, is a large and commodious building in the Italian style, and has been erected at a cost up to the present time of £23,000. It contains 8 wards, in which accommodation is provided for upwards of 150 patients, but the average number of patients is about 100. This institution is supported from private funds, and a public dispensary is attached. The friends of patients are admitted thrice a week, with exceptions in cases of emergency. The Botanic garden, situated immediately E. of the hospital, is most tastefully laid out, and a place of great attraction to the public. Its formation was commenced in 1855, the old garden behind Government house having been then abandoned for the present more eligible site. The garden occupies about 40 acres of ground, and has recently been beautified by fountains, lakes —on which may be seen both black and white swans, and many other specimens of water-fowl—statuary, green-houses, a very handsome domed conservatory, pleasure-grounds and sylvan-like walks. It also contains above 3000 species of plants, aviaries for native and other birds—including a few English songsters—enclosures for animals &c. &c. Like the previous institute it is a government establishment, under the control of a board of governors. The public are admitted from sunrise to sunset. On Sundays, the hours are from 2 to 5, and closing is notified by the ringing of a bell. The grounds were laid out by the late Mr. Geo. W. Francis. The director is Mr Schomburgk. The observatory, in 34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long. is on the West-terrace. The exhibition building is pleasantly situated on the park lands, a short distance from the hospital, and was erected in 1858 for the purpose of affording accommodation for holding the annual show of the Agricultural and Horticultural society. This generally takes place about the middle of February in each year, and prizes are awarded to the exhibitors of the best grain, fruits, wines, dairy and garden produce, and also for agricultural and other implements. The show fair is a grand gala day for many of the young and old of the city and suburbs. The city baths were opened to the public in 1862, and are conveniently situated on the City Bridge-road. The baths are available from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. during summer months; and from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. during winter months. A first-class bath is set apart for the use of ladies only, every Thursday and Friday from 10 to 12. The asylum for the destitute is at the rear of the institute, and affords relief to the aged and infirm, or deserted or orphan children. The establishment is a government one, and is under the control of a board. The servants' home for female immigrants is provided by the aid of government and a committee of ladies. The theatre is situated in Gilles arcade, a little to the east of Light-

Digitized by Google

square, and is the property of a private gentleman. During the season the most available talent is engaged. The gaol is situated on the southern banks of the Torrens, about a quarter of a mile W. of the city, and was erected in the year 1840, with accommodation for about 200 persons; but the average number of inmates, including debtors, seldom exceeds 75. The gaol is somewhat of an ornamental looking building on the outside, and latterly the grounds in front, to the extent of several acres, have been planted with vines and fruit trees. The more incorrigible prisoners, and those long-sentenced, are sent to the stockade, about 7 miles from Adelaide, and are employed at stone quarrying. Keeper of gaol, Charles J. Lawrence; superintendent at stockade, F. W. Howell. The Lunatic asylum, situated a little to the rear and E. of the botanic garden, is a building of some magnitude, in the Elizabethan style. The private buildings of Adelaide are numerous, and many of them very fine in their structure. Until recently, the shops, banks and other places of business were of the plainest description, and small in dimensions, but of late many of the old unsightly buildings erected in the early days of the colony have been taken down, and magnificent structures been raised in their stead. Of these, the banks and insurance offices, and several new stores in King William-street, are the finest. Adelaide has branches of the South Australian, Australasian, Union, National; English, Scottish and Australian; Adelaide, Savings', and Penny savings' banks: and of the Adelaide, Adelaide Marine, Alliance, Australian Alliance, Australian Mutual Provident, Australasian, Britannia, Church of England, City of Glasgow, Colonial, Cornwall, Derwent and Tamar, Eagle, European, Hobart Town and Launceston, Home and Colonial, Imperial, Liverpool and London and Globe, Lloyd's, New South Wales, New Zealand, North British, Northern, Pacific, Queen, Royal, South Australian Lloyd's, Southern, and Universal insurance and assurance companies. The mining companies are the Adelaide, Bremer, Cape Jervis, Copper Miners, Glen Osmond, Great Northern, Kanappa, Kanmantoo, Kapunda, Karkarilla, Matta, Moonta, Murninnie, Mount Lily, New Cornwall, South Australian, Talisker, Wallaroo, West Kanmantoo, New Kanmantoo, Wheal Coglin, Wilkawat, Worthing, Yelta, Yorke's Peninsula, Yudanamutana, and English and Australian. The miscellaneous companies are the Adelaide Land and Credit; Ice; Ærated Bread; Australian Trust, General Finance, Land, Credit and Agency; Glen Osmond road metal; Kadina and Wallaroo railway and pier; South Australian coal; South Australian slate; South Australian gas; and Northern Territory companies. The Adelaide club, a fine large brick building, stands in North-terrace, nearly opposite Government house. Members are admitted by ballot only, and on the introduction of 2 members of the club. Adelaide has 2 racecourses, 1 at the suburb of Britannia, near Norwood, on the E. side of the city, and being an excellent course, with a fine roomy stone-built grandstand; and the other at Thebarton, on the W. side of the city, and having a grandstand constructed of wood. There is a jockey club, a cricket club, a rowing club, an archery club, a rifle association, a gymnastic and fencing club, an agricultural and horticultural society (which holds a show in February,) a horticultural and floricultural society, an acclimatisation society, a pastoral association, 2 winegrowers' associations, a total abstinence society, a philosophical society, a society of arts, an auxiliary bible society, and benevolent society of blues, and an orphan home for the reception and training of orphan children, a corps of rifle and 1 of artillery volunteers, and a fire brigade in the city. The principal hotels are the York (Hornibrook's,) and the Globe (Henning's,) in Rundle-street; the Clarence (Cornock's,) and the Criterion (Hubble's,) in King William-street; the Freemasons' (Darling's,) in Pirie-street; the Black bull (Battam's,) in Hindley-street; and several others, also numerous inns in all parts of the city. The newspapers are the *Register*, *Advertiser* and *Telegraph* (morning daily,) the *Express* and *Evening Telegraph* (evening daily,) and the *Observer*, *Chronicle* and *Mail* (weekly,) also a German newspaper, the *Deutsche Zeitung*. Adelaide has the following Masonic lodges:—E.C., Lodge Friendship, Lodge Harmony, United Tradesmen's Lodge, Lodge Truth, Lodge Concord, Albert Lodge, a Royal Arch Chapter, a lodge of Mark Masters, and an encampment of Knights' Templars; I.C., Duke Leinster's Lodge, Leinster Mark Lodge, and Leinster Royal Arch Chapter. There are also 4 lodges of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, M.U., and 5 of the Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows; 5 Foresters' courts, 4 Druids' lodges, and Druids' and Shepherds' friendly societies. In the city are the following manufactories, works, &c.:—The ærated bread company's bakery, 7 agricultural implement makers' manufactories, 2 billiard table manufactories, 1 bone-dust works, 4 candle and soap makers, 4 chaff and corn cutters (steam,) 14 coach manufactories, 1 coffee-roasting establishments, 3 cordial manufactories,

Digitized by Google

3 dye works, 3 hat manufactories, 1 ice works, 3 jam manufactories, 1 olive oil manufactory, 6 organ and pianoforte makers, 10 picture-frame manufactories, 7 cordial, &c., manufactories, five breweries, 8 foundries, 8 malting houses, 1 marble works, 18 printing-presses, 9 saw-mills (steam,) and 1 tannery. There are also 151 wholesale stores, including merchants and general stores, grain stores and wholesale grocers, drapers, ironmongers, saddlers and wine and spirit stores; 184 offices of professional men and companies, and 137 builders, timber, iron, stone and livery stable yards; the shops number 1118, comprehending those of tradesmen of all kinds. The mean temperature of the city, as shown by Mr. Jevons, is 64° 9′; the hottest month being January, when 80° 8′ is the mean; and the coldest, July, when it is 50° 7′, the difference being 30° 1′. The mean annual rainfall as stated by G. S. Kingston, Esq., for 5 years, was 19.90 inches. The geological formation of the plain on which Adelaide stands is principally clay and limestone, some of which is used for building purposes, whilst that lying to the N. of the city is to a great extent burnt for lime.

The Adelaide E. electoral district comprises that part of North and South Adelaide and the Park lands bounding the same, to the E. of a line drawn through the centre of King William-street, Poole-street, John-street, and O'Connell-street. It is divided into 4 wards—Hindmarsh ward E., containing an area of 357 acres, and a population of 2901; Hindmarsh ward W., with an area of 150 acres, and a population of 2329; Grey ward E., with an area of 620 acres, and a population of 3628; and Robe ward E., with an area of 520 acres, and a population of 2229—being a total area of 1647 acres, and a total population of 11,087; of whom 2585 are adult males—the number of electors. The voting places for this district are on, or near to, the Corporation acre, and N. Adelaide. The Adelaide W. electoral district comprises that part of North and South Adelaide to the W. of the line drawn as aforesaid as the boundary of Adelaide E. It is divided into 4 wards—Gawler ward E., with an area of 129 acres, and a population of 2336; Gawler ward W., with an area of 351 acres, and a population of 3365; Grey ward W., with an area of 771 acres, and a population of 4440; and Robe ward W., with an area of 711 acres, and a population of 2072—being a total area of 1962 acres, and a total population of 12,213; of whom 2897 are adult males—the number of electors. The voting places are in, or near to, Light square, and at North Adelaide. The total area, therefore, of the electoral district of the city of Adelaide is 3609 acres, and the total population 23,300 persons, being identical with that within the corporation limits, which are the same as the electoral boundary. The number of adult males is 5482. The increase of population in the city since 1861 is 4997—that of adult males being 1449. The number of houses is 5192, being an increase of 840 over those in 1861. The number of electors on the rolls for Adelaide (E. and W.) for the year 1865 was—for the Legislative Council, 1496; and for the Legislative Assembly, 2686. Adelaide E. is represented in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. T. Reynolds and P. Santo, Esq. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district, for the Legislative Council was 716, and for the Legislative Assembly, 1188. Adelaide W. is represented in the Legislative Assembly by J. P. Boucaut and H. R. Fuller, Esqs. The number of registered electors for the district for 1865, for the Legislative Council, was 780; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1498.

ADELAIDE COUNTY is the metropolitan county of the colony, and lies on the E. shore of the gulf of St. Vincent, being bounded on the N. by the counties Gawler and Light, from which it is separated by the rivers Gawler and South Para respectively, on the S. by the county Hindmarsh, on the E. by the county Sturt, from which it is separated by the main range, and on the W. by the waters of the gulf before mentioned. It is divided into the following hundreds, viz.:—N. hundreds, Port Adelaide, Munno Para, and Para Wirra; Central hundreds, Yatala, Talunga, Adelaide, Onkaparinga, and Noarlunga; and S. hundreds, Willunga and Kuitpo. This country consists for the most part of a fertile plain, lying back from the shores of the gulf to the W. foot of the main range, from which spurs run out into the plain in an E. direction, having fine valleys between them, many of which are highly cultivated, and have hanging gardens and extensive vineyards on their slopes. From the summits of these spurs, particularly from mount Lofty, the highest point of the range, are magnificent views of the plain below, and of the rolling Onkaparinga river, and numerous small tributary creeks. The N. part of the W. or coast side of the county consists of a tract of swampy flat, overgrown with reeds, but affording capital fattening food for cattle, and in its more elevated parts producing good crops of hay. A fine view from the hills which bound

Digitized by Google

it, as well as of the waters of the gulf beyond, is to be obtained, and tourists in search of the picturesque would do well to visit them. The greater part of the county is purchased land, and a very large portion of this is under cultivation, and supports a body of industrious farmers, gardeners, and vignerons. The city of Adelaide, the capital of the colony of S. Australia, lies in the centre of the plain, on the S. bank of the Torrens river, a stream which, rising in the hills to the N.E., meanders over the flat land, emptying itself into a reedy flat about 7 miles distant from the city. The chief towns of the county besides Adelaide, are Port Adelaide, the shipping port of the metropolis; North Adelaide, a residential suburb; Salisbury, on the N. line of railway; Gumeracka, Blumberg, Hahndorf, Balhannah, Woodside, Glenelg, Brighton, Noarlunga, Clarendon, and Willunga. The principal streams are the Torrens, Little Para, and Sturt. The area of this county is 1161 square miles, or 743,040 acres, of which 590,564 acres are purchased land, 294,394 acres being held by freeholders, and there being 463,583 acres enclosed, 176,330 acres under cultivation, and 287,253 acres enclosed, but not cultivated. The live stock in the county numbers 18,908 horses, 26,901 horned cattle, 94,852 sheep, 2666 goats, 21,915 pigs, and 159,015 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 91,786 acres are under wheat, 3104 acres under barley, 1064 acres under oats, 44,936 acres under hay, 1445 acres under green forage, 616 acres under peas, and 153 acres under other crops. There are 23,521 acres of fallow land, 1430 acres of potatoes, 1482 acres of orchard, 2280 acres of garden, and 4513 acres of vineyard, having 3,680,459 vines in bearing, and 1,291,430 vines not in bearing. The gross produce for the year ending 31st March, 1866, was 854,412 bushels wheat, 42,675 bushels barley, 13,367 bushels oats, 42,419 tons hay, 2452 tons potatoes, 617,021 gallons wine, and 26,279 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 78,072 persons against 66,238 in 1861, being an increase of 11,834. The number of dwelling-houses is 16,544 against 15,292 in that year, being an increase of 1252.

ADELAIDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a central hundred of the county lying round the city of Adelaide, and watered by the river Torrens. It is nearly all purchased land, and for the most part consists of pasture land, and of gardens, orchards and vineyards, although some small crops of grain are grown in it. There are numerous small suburban townships in this hundred, the principal ones being North Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Unley, Norwood and Kensington.

ADELAIDE PLAINS (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to the extensive flat lying between the gulf of St. Vincent on the W., and the main or Adelaide range on the E. The city of Adelaide and its surrounding suburbs lie on this plain, which consists of level fertile country, with deep alluvial soil resting upon tertiary deposits of gravel, sand, clay and sandstone, with tertiary limestone, which frequently penetrates 5 or 6 feet into the joints and fissures of the rocks, completely covering them with a thin crust of white earthy carbonate of lime. Large crops of wheat and hay are grown upon it, and productive gardens and vineyards are numerous.

ADELAIDE PORT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal and corporate town, the principal shipping port of the colony, and the port of the metropolis, in the electoral district and hundred of Port Adelaide. It is situated on a mangrove swamp, on a saltwater creek or estuary, known as the Port Adelaide channel, about 9½ miles from the mouth in the gulf of St. Vincent, which is entered from the gulf between two extensive sand-shoals, through a narrow creek, and constitutes the outer bar. There is another bar inside the heads, known as the inner bar; but, by means of dredging, the outer bar has been cleared so as to give a depth of 15 feet at low water spring tides, or about 23 feet at high water, and a channel has been cut through the inner bar, giving a depth of 18 feet at high water neap tides. Both bars have a hard limestone crust, and have been difficult and expensive to deal with; and although little inconvenience or delay need be experienced by ships up to 800 tons register, still, vessels of 1000 to 1200 must lighten considerably outside before they can venture to cross the bars. The question, therefore, of the enlargement of the port, which has been for some time before the public, is one of immediate consequence, if pace is to be kept with the great wealth-producing powers of the colony. Port Adelaide lies on the E. side of the creek, in a low situation, and surrounded by swamp; it is not, however, unhealthy, as the water is salt. Some of the lower streets are, however, liable to inundation, and a vast amount of property was destroyed some time back by a catastrophe of this nature. The channel or entrance to Port Adelaide runs between sandy banks; and is bounded on the W. by a sandy piece of land known as Lefevre's peninsula, and on the E. by the mainland. It is, however, divided into two branches by a large sandy island, known as Torrens island

Digitized by Google

(on which stands the quarantine station,) the branches being known as the N. and S. arms respectively. The latter is the one used for navigation, and is divided into two portions, called Lipson's and Gawler reaches. On the E. side of that channel are two indentations, forming boat harbours, and known as North cove and False bay. The semaphore and flagstaff, whence vessels entering the harbour are signalled to Adelaide, lies on the W. coast of Lefevre's peninsula, opposite Port Adelaide, and near the villages of Willunga and Weymouth.

Port Adelaide contains 1 steam flour mill (Hart's,) also 1 in course of erection, 2 breweries, 1 boilermaker's works, also extensive copper smelting works, established by the English and Australian Copper company. There are also 2 shipbuilding yards; Fletcher's, in which is a patent slip, capable of raising vessels of large tonnage, and Cruickshank's, in which is a slip for small-class vessels. Port Adelaide has a substantial steamer's wharf, and other wharves for the use of the shipping which frequent the port. These wharves are fitted with cranes and other appliances for the loading and unloading of vessels, and a tramway runs along them in connection with the railway to Adelaide, the terminus of which is at the other side of the town. At and near the wharves vessels drawing 18 ft. of water can lie afloat at all states of the tide. At the steamer's wharf is a large and extensive goods shed, erected in order to prevent cargo suffering from the inclemency of the weather. Port Adelaide has all the characteristics of a seaport town; its shops, commodities, hotels, and manufactories, all seem intended for the accommodation of a seafaring population. It contains many excellent buildings, and several well-formed streets. The custom-house, police court, railway station, and new town hall (the latter opened in August of this year, by a concert given by Mr. G. Loder,) are all fine structures, as are also many of the warehouses, mills, churches and chapels. The custom-house is the principal one of the colony, and contains the offices of the marine board. There is also a small theatre, which is, however, rarely open for dramatic performances. The nearest places are Albert Town and Queenstown, about 2 miles from Port Adelaide, on the main road to Adelaide; Portland estate, adjoining Port Adelaide on the S.E. side; also Glanfield, a village and district on Lefevre's peninsula, on the N. side of the Port Adelaide creek, being connected with that township by a wooden bridge, with these places, except with Albert Town or Alberton, which lies in the line of railway, there are no regular means of communication. A locomotive railway, 8¼ miles in length, connects Port Adelaide with the capital. A coach road, also, runs parallel most of the distance, but it is in such bad order as to be little used, and bears the unenviable notoriety of being one of the worst kept and most greatly neglected roads in the colony. A temporary hospital has been established at the police-office by the government, from which patients are removed to the Adelaide hospital. The principal hotels in Port Adelaide are the Britannia, Port Admiral, Ford's, Wharf, Smith's, White Horse, and Railway. There are also several smaller houses. The carrying-office of Messrs. Hill and Co., railway contractors for delivery of goods per railway, is in the township. The surrounding country is flat and swampy; sand, clay, and limestone rock. The following banks have branches at Port Adelaide, viz.:—The Union Bank of Australia, Bank of Adelaide, National Bank of Australia, and the Bank of South Australia. The churches are,—Episcopal church of England, Roman Catholic church; chapels, Wesleyan, Independent, and Presbyterian. There is a post and money order office, telegraph station, branches of the South Australian and European insurance offices; a company of volunteer rifles, a battery of volunteer artillery, and a rowing club.

The receipts and expenditure for 1865 in this municipality were as follow:—Amount of assessment, £25,889 13s. 6d.,—rate 2s. in the pound; rates collected, £2379 1s. 6d.;—total receipts from all sources, £4812 12s.; Office expenses and salaries, £457 4s. 7d.; expended on public works, £4525 7s. 1d. The area of the municipality is 370 acres; the population numbering 2270 persons, being an increase of 562 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 603, being an increase of 53 since that year. Within this municipality are, 1 biscuit bakery, 1 boatbuilding yard, 2 breweries, 1 gas works, 2 malting houses, 1 large steam flour mill, 2 printing presses, 2 saw mills, and 1 smelting works; also, 40 merchants and wholesale stores, 25 offices of professional gentlemen and companies, 12 builders, timber and livery stable yards, and 111 tradesmen's shops.

The Port Adelaide electoral district is bounded on the S. by a line commencing at a point on the sea coast due W. of the N.W. angle of section 1006, hundred of Yatala; thence E., along the N. boundary of same section, to the Port Adelaide creek; thence N., along centre of said creek, to a point opposite the S.W. angle of section 929; thence

Digitized by Google

E. by the S. boundaries of sections 929 and 924; N. by the road between sections 924 and 2073 to the N.W. angle of the latter section; S.E. in a straight line to the S. angle of section 418; E. by the S. boundary of section 417; N. by the E. boundary of section 417, to the Port road; S.E. to the S. angle of section 405; N.E. by the boundary between sections 405 and 398; N.W. by the road to the S. angle of section 422, and N. by the E. boundary of the said section; thence E. by the road to the N.E. corner of section 360; thence N. by the road to the Gawler river, between sections 7568 and 7569, in the hundreds of Port Adelaide and Munno Para respectively; thence W. along the centre of the river Gawler, to a point where it cuts the dividing line of sections 7523 and 7513; thence W., by the south boundary of 7523, 7522, and 7521, to a point where the Gawler river cuts the boundary between sections 7500 and 7510; thence by the centre of the aforesaid river Gawler, to the sea at Port Gawler; thence S. by the sea coast to the point of commencement; together with the whole of Yorke's peninsula lying S. of the river Broughton and W. of the county of Stanley. It comprises the corporate town of Port Adelaide, the district councils of Alberton and Queenstown, Glanville, portion of Hindmarsh, Portland estate, portion of Yatala, the remainder of the hundred of Port Adelaide, the N. portion of the county Daly, the S. portion of the county Daly, and Yorke's peninsula, and has a total area of 1,202,690 acres, or 1878 square miles, and a total population of 15,232, of whom 4000 are adult males. The number of acres under cultivation is 7839, as against 3642 acres in 1861. The voting places for this district are at Port Adelaide, Dry Creek, and Kadina. The present representatives in the Assembly are Messrs. Smith and Bower. The number of registered electors for the district for 1865 was, for the Legislative Council, 884; and for the Legislative Assembly, 2264.

ADELAIDE PORT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred, lying in the N.W. corner of the county, on the coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, and consisting of flat, swampy land, much of which is purchased and used for the purpose of fattening cattle or for the growth of hay. The Little Para river runs through the hundred, and the shipping port of the metropolis, Port Adelaide, lies on a wide estuary in the south part of the hundred.

ADIEU CAPE (*Flinders district.*) A former name of Nuyt's point,—which see.

AHANOLA CREEK (*Flinders district.*) See ARCAROOLA CREEK.

ALBERT COUNTY is a large tract of country lying upon the S. and E. banks of the Murray river, and comprehending the inner angle of the great bend of that river. It forms the N.W. corner of the electoral district of Victoria, and extends along the bank of the Murray from the overland corner to the N.W. bend from W. to E., and from that place to the Chucka bend from N. to S. Its W. side, along the bank of the Murray, is divided into the hundreds of Cadell, Randell, Paisley, Cooper, Giles, and Morphett, and is, as well as the land along its N. side, a tract of pastoral country. This county has an area of 2136 square miles, or 1,367,040 acres, of which 1690 are purchased land, 600 acres being held by freeholders, 1100 acres enclosed land, and only 10 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 125 horses, 262 horned cattle, 23,600 sheep, 7 goats 6 pigs, and 164 head of poultry. The whole of the cultivation land was lying fallow for the year ending March, 1866, and there were consequently no crops. The population numbers 71 persons, being an increase of 2 since 1861, and the number of dwellings is 28.

ALBERT LAKE (*Co. Russell*) is a fine large inland lake, about 10 miles in length by 8 miles in width, lying to the E. of Lake Alexandrina, and connected with it by a narrow channel or river, about 5 miles long; a peninsula, about 10 miles long and as many wide, and forming the hundred of Baker, dividing the two lakes, the isthmus of which peninsula separates lake Albert from the Coorong lake. The waters of the Albert lake abound in fish, amongst which the Murray cod, called by the natives "Poride," may be mentioned, and on its shores game is plentiful. The coast surrounding the lake is generally of a red sandy loam with magnesian limestone; on the shore are numerous outcropping granite boulders, and in the middle of the lake is a small island formed of large blocks of the same formation. Lake Albert lies about 9 miles E. of the postal village of Point Macleay, and 21 miles S. of Wellington.

ALBERTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township and railway station, lying suburban to Port Adelaide. It is in the electoral district of Port Adelaide, hundred of Yatala, and forms part of the district council of Alberton and Queenstown. It lies on

Digitized by Google

the main road from Port Adelaide to the city of Adelaide, adjoining the former place on the S.E. side, and being 7 miles N.W. of the latter place. The nearest places are—Queenstown, adjoining; Woodville, 1½ miles S., and Hindmarsh, Bowden, and Brompton, 4½ miles S.E., the communication being by railway and the Port road; the latter very much out of repair. Alberton has a post office and 2 hotels—the British Standard and the Shipwrights' Arms. The surrounding country is flat and swampy, with clay and sandy drift; much of the available ground being taken up for the cultivation of hay, and a small quantity of wheat. The population is included in that of the district council—which see.

ALBERTON AND QUEENSTOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Port Adelaide. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. T. Page, of Queenstown, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follows:—Assessment, £4520 10s. rates, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £169; total receipts, £223 0s. 9d; office expenses and salaries, £64 4s.; expended on public works, £170 0s. 3d. The area is 275 acres. The population numbers 1268 persons, and the number of dwelling-houses, 267.

ALDGATE PUMP (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement, and the name of a wayside hotel on the main road from Adelaide to Mount Barker, and near the township of Crafers.

ALDINGA BIG LAGOON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a swampy lagoon, lying in the Aldinga plains, at a distance of 1½ miles N.W. by W. of Sellick's hill.

ALDINGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Noarlunga, hundred of Willunga, and under the control of the Aldinga district council. It lies on the Aldinga creek, and on the main S. road from Adelaide to Yankalilla; is an agricultural, wheat-growing district. There are 2 flour mills in the township, and silver and lead have been found in the neighbourhood, but only in small quantities. The nearest places are Wellington, 5 miles S.E; and port Willunga, 1½ miles W. The communication with Willunga, as with Adelaide, is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, the distance being 30 miles N. Aldinga has a post office, a council chamber, a literary institute, and 1 hotel—the Aldinga. There is a public pound in the township, and a court of Foresters is held at intervals. The surrounding country is generally flat, with a range of hills to the E., principally of ferruginous sandstone, with quartz and limestone. The population numbers about 500 persons, inclusive of the farmers who dwell on the neighbouring agricultural settlements.

ALDINGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Noarlunga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. B. Butterworth, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £4400—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £125 14s.; total receipts, £768 1s. 8d.; office expenditure and salaries, £82 7s. 3d.; expended on public works, £659 6s. 7d. The population numbers 972 persons; the area is 31 square miles or 19,840 acres; land under cultivation, 7984 acres; and number of dwellings, 191.

ALDINGA BAY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small boat harbour lying on the E. coast of St. Vincent gulf, to the S. of Holdfast bay.

ALDINGA PLAINS (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to a tract of undulating land, much of which is taken up for agricultural purposes. It lies at the foot of mount Barker, in the district of Willunga, near to Sellick's hill, and is separated from Myponga flat by a range of hills running N.E. and W.

ALEXANDRINA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. H. Pavy, of Milang, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £2886—rates, 3d. in the pound; rates collected, £40 10s. 5d.; total receipts, £148 17s. 1½d.; office expenses and salaries, £33 17s. 8d.; expended on public works, £130 5s. 6d. The population numbers 340 persons; the area is 52 square miles or 33,280 acres; land under cultivation, 4016 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 59.

ALEXANDRINA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a S.E. hundred of the county, lying on the W. side of the lake of the same name. It contains about a third of its area in purchased land, principally taken up for agricultural purposes. The township of Clayton is in this hundred.

Digitized by Google

ALEXANDRINA, LAKE native name Kayinga, *(Cos. Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell)* is an immense inland lake lying near the coast, to the N.E. of Encounter Bay, between 35° 20′ and 35° 35′ S. lat., and 139° 5′ and 139° 35′ E. long. It opens to the sea by a narrow passage known as the Murray sea mouth, available for large steamers, and forms a vast enlargement of the Murray river, whose waters it receives at its N.E. end. Lake Alexandrina was discovered by Sturt. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 30 miles, and its breadth from S.E. to N.W. 15 miles. It contains several islands, which lie in its S.W. corner, and the principal of which are Hindmarsh, Mundoo, Goose, Goat, Rat, and Holmes islands. On its E. sides are two other lakes, connected with it by narrow passages, and known respectively as the Albert and Coorong lakes. Its waters are brackish, and abound in fine fish, particularly in Murray cod or poride, and on its scrubby shores native game is found in plenty. The townships of Milang, Clayton, and Goolwa, the port for the Murray steamers, lie upon its S.W. coast, and the postal village of point Macleay, on a peninsula separating lakes Albert and Coorong, on its W. side. Its shores are low and sandy, with patches of scrub and occasiona, swamps. The mean annual rainfall at this port of South Australia is stated by Jevonsl on the authority of Mr. G. S. Kingston, to be 17.45 inches.

ALICE, MOUNT, *(N. district)* is a trigonometrical peak at the N. end of Elder's range, and lying to the N. of Hookina, and to the S. W. of Wilpena and Rawnsley's bluff.

ALINDEE, 32° 28′ S. lat., 139° 40′ E. long., *(Flinders district)* is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

ALL-ALONE, MOUNT, *(Flinders district.)* is a S. peak of the Gawler range, passed by Eyre in his exploration journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf, in 1839. It lies in a dense wilderness of mallee scrub, and has some salt lakes lying to the S. W.

ALLANDALE, EAST, *(Co. Grey)* is an agricultural postal township in the electoral district of Victoria, hundred of Macdonnell, and under the control of the central board of roads for the S.E. district. It lies 4 miles to the S.W. of the celebrated extinct volcano known as mount Shanck, and is an agricultural district growing wheat, oats, hay and potatoes; also to some extent pastoral, sheep and cattle being depastured in small numbers. The nearest places are port Macdonnell, 4 miles S., the nearest township on the coast, and Gambierton, 14 miles N. by E. The communication with these places is by mail, twice a week, and coaches are to be hired at each place for passengers. With Adelaide, 337 miles N.W. the communication is by steam vessel, from port Macdonnell, once a fortnight, by sailing schooners, and by mail coach, twice a week. The nearest hotels are at Port Macdonnell, and there is conveyance to be had for goods and produce by bullock and horse drays, which ply to mount Gambier and Macdonnell bay, daily The surrounding country is low and swampy, and partly elevated with limestone ridges. The population of Allandale East and suburbs numbers about 200 persons.

ALLANDALE, NORTH, (*Co. Light*) is a small postal township in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Kapunda. It lies on the main road from Kapunda to Kooringa, 3 miles N. of Kapunda, and 7 miles S. of Hamilton, the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and with Adelaide, 52 miles, S.W. from Kapunda by rail. Allandale is in an agricultural district, and has a post office, a mill, a store, a Bible Christian chapel, and 1 hotel,—the Wheatsheaf. The country is undulating, and the population numbers about 70 persons, chiefly farmers.

ALLURING HILL, 29° 25′ S. lat., 138° 8′ E. long., (*Flinders district*) is a solitary hill, lying on the E. bank of the Frome river, amidst indifferent country.

ALL NATIONS' MINE (*Co. Burra.*) See KOORINGA.

ALMA (*Co. Gawler*) is the name of a hundred in the N.E. part of the country, consisting for the most part of purchased land, and taken up by farmers, who produce large quantities of grain and hay. There are two post offices in this hundred for the convenience of the settlers, one known as the Alma, and the other as Humphrey's springs. The area of this hundred, excluding the district council of Stockport, is 46,720 acres, of which 10,375 acres are under cultivation. The population of that portion numbers 707 persons.

Digitized by Google

ALMA (*Co. Gawler*) is a post office in the agricultural and pastoral district lying in the hundred of the same name. It is situated on the main road from Adelaide to Clare, and is a post office established for the convenience of the surrounding settlers.

ALPACHINA STATION (*W. district;*) occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE STATION.

ALTHORPE ISLES (*Investigator's strait*) are three small islands, with several rocks and a reef, that lie as far out as 5 miles to the southward from cape Spencer, but have not been minutely examined; the largest is about a mile in extent, and has 35 to 45 fathoms at 8 or 9 miles to the westward and southward of it, and 22 fathoms 6 miles to the eastward, in which direction the shore trends about E.N.E., upwards of 8 leagues, and forms the N. side of Investigator strait. The S.W. island of this group, the centre of which lies in lat. 35° 23′ S., long. 136° 54′ 30″ E.; being 26 miles N.N.E. ¼ E. from cape Borda, is 285 feet above low water mark. To the N. of the S.W. Althorpe there exists a reef which generally breaks. Between this reef and the N. end of the island is a passage of upwards of a mile in breadth, but as the tides are rapid and somewhat irregular, the passage is not recommended, unless a vessel when at anchor under the island should be caught in a south-easter with the flood tide, when it would be almost impossible to beat out to the S. The soundings between the Althorpe Group and cape Borda vary from 40 to 80 fathoms; 6 miles to the W. of the cape soundings of 60 fathoms are obtained.

AMERICAN RIVER (*Kangaroo Island*) is a small river flowing in the N. part of the E. portion of Kangaroo Island at American beach, 10 miles W. of Hog bay. It runs through scrubby pastoral land.

AMERICAN RIVER RUN (*Kangaroo Island,*) nearest post town, Kingscote or Hog bay. This run includes leases Nos. 860 and 959; occupier, R. Tapley; area, 24 square miles; rent and assessment, £19 2s. 6d.

AMERICAN RIVER STATION (*Kangaroo Island;*) lease No. 737; nearest post town, Kingscote or Hog bay; occupier, J. Martin; area, 10 square miles; rental £10 5s. per annum.

ANAMA AND BUNGAREE RUNS (*Co. Stanley;*) leases Nos. 131 and 139; occupier, G. C. Hawker; area, 236 square miles; grazing capabilities, 87,000 sheep, 300 head of cattle, and 150 horses, the greater portion feeding on purchased land in the hundreds of Blyth and Milne and at Anama; old rental and assessment, £488 3s. 9d.; Goyder's valuation, £3472, exclusive of improvements valued at £2025. The head station of Anama lies 12 miles N.N.W. of Clare and 112 miles N. of Adelaide, and there are good roads to Clare and Port Wakefield. It is watered by the Broughton and Hutt rivers, and by 7 wells and dams.

ANDEMORKA (*Flinders district*) is the name of a salt lake lying on the W. side of lake Torrens. There are several good waterholes near it, and the surrounding country is known as Swinden's country—which see.

ANDERSON RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of low volcanic hills lying on the N. bank of the Lindsay river, and about 26° 5′ S. lat., 134° 30′ E. long. It consists chiefly of gypsum, quartz, and ironstone. The surrounding country is scrubby, with an ironstone soil and occasional white flint. On the range are gum-trees, with large gouty swellings. Their bark is smooth, and of a fine white; the trees being affected with gall-flies, which produce gall-nuts as large as turnips, and the larvæ being considered a great luxury by the natives.

ANDERSON'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small creek flowing through the township of Morphett vale, and so called from its running through the grounds of a gentleman named Anderson. The soil on the banks is of excellent quality, and several fine gardens and vineyards (the latter producing good wine) are in cultivation on both sides of it. Limestone and sandstone.

ANDREWS (*Co. Stanley*) is a N. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land, which lies along the main N. road *via* Clare. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

ANGAS (*Co. Sturt*) is a N. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral country, and lying in the belt of mallee brush, known as the Murray scrub.

Digitized by Google

The area of this hundred, including also that of Ridley and Finnis, is 263,680 acres, of which only 1 acre is under cultivation. The population of the 3 hundreds amounts to 157 persons, engaged in pastoral pursuits.

ANGAS HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation, lying in the scrubby country between the Angas and Bremer rivers, about 1½ miles E. of Strathalbyn. It is a survey point.

ANGAS RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a fine stream, rising in Anthony's hill, about 3 miles N. of Strathalbyn, and flowing through that township in a S.E. direction for about 18 miles until it falls into lake Alexandrina by a swampy outlet 2 miles to the E. of Milang. It is crossed by the main road from Adelaide to Wellington, at Strathalbyn, and again at a point about half way between that township and Langhorne's bridge, on the Bremer river, and is fed by several tributaries, rising by 4 distinct head streams, which join at the foot of the ranges.

ANGAS'S RUN (*Co. Gregory;*) lease No. 121; occupier, J. H. Angas; area, 47½ square miles; grazing capacity, 10,450 sheep, or 220 per square mile; there being 30,000 sheep, exclusive of lambs, 3500 head of cattle, and 180 horses on this, Stony creek, and mount Gullet runs, and in the hundred of Wongyarra and Gregory, including about 26,000 acres of purchased land, of which 5000 acres are rented by Mr. Angas. This run lies 2½ miles E.N.E. of mount Remarkable, and 35 miles from port Augusta.

ANGASTON (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the hundred of Moorooroo electoral district of Barossa, and under the control of the Angaston district council the members of which are commissioners of roads, *ex officio*. It is situated on the Angaston creek, a branch of the N. Para river, the Gawler river, also a branch of the N. Para, running within 2 miles of the township. The surrounding district is agricultural, and there is a steam flour mill at Penrill, a small hamlet 1 mile from the town. A copper mine was formerly worked within 1½ miles of the township, but it has been closed for some time, although indications of a very fine character have been exhibited. The nearest places are Nuriootpa, 4 miles S.W.; Stockwell, 5 miles N.E.; and Tanunda, 6½ miles S.W., the communication being by horse and dray, except to Stockwell, to which place Rounsevell's coach runs daily. With Adelaide, 51 miles S.E., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and omnibus three times a-week to Freeling, and thence by train; also by carrier's dray three times a-week. Angaston has a post and money-order office, a local court-house, police station, a telegraph station, 2 resident magistrates, G. H. Angas and E. Keyne, Esqs., a branch of the National bank, and an agency of the South Australian Insurance company, a Forester's court, and a public pound. There are also 2 licensed schools, ladies' school, 3 chapels, and 2 hotels, the Angaston (Milsom's) and the New inn (Doddridge's.) The surrounding country is hilly, except to the E., where low scrubby country extends to the banks of the Murray river. The population numbers about 370 persons, including that of the environs. In the vicinity of Angaston is the justly celebrated vineyard known as Evandale, producing splendid crops of the finest grapes, which make wines of choice quality, the Riesling, Frontignac, and Muscat being specially excellent. The other vineyards in this neighbourhood are Lindsay house, and Yealumba.

ANGASTON (*Co. Light*) is a district council in the electoral district of Barossa. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. James Jepson, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £11,212—rates, 9d. in the pound; rates collected, £222 15s. 5d.: total receipts, £751 12s. 3d.; office expenses and salaries, £76 12s. 1d; expended on public works, £612 10s. 1d. The population numbers 2435 persons—the area is 70 square miles or 44,800 acres; land under cultivation, 17,913 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 406.

ANGIPENA (*N. district*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Flinders, it lies near the Mochatoona mine, and to the N. of mount Hack, on the main N. road to Yudanamutana. There is a police station in the village. The district is exclusively a pastoral one.

ANGORIGENA (*N. district*) is a trigonometrical point on a hill lying to the N. of Blinman. There is a resident magistrate here, W. R. Swan, Esq., J.P.

ANLABY (*Co. Light*) is the name of an agricultural district lying to the E. of the township of Hamilton. It is taken up by a few small farmers engaged in the culti-

Digitized by Google

vation of wheat. H. T. Morris, Esq., J.P., is the resident magistrate for the neighbourhood.

ANLABY HILL, 27° 35′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long, (*Flinders district*) is a small elevation lying on the S. side of Lake Buchanan, in the midst of finely-grassed country.

ANLABY STATION (*Co. Eyre;*) lease No. 20; occupier, F. H. Dutton, is the head station and woolshed of the Emu flats run (which see.) It lies 9 miles N.E. of Kapunda. Anlaby has an area of 150 square miles, and pays a rental and assessment of £250 per annum.

ANNA (*Co. Eyre*) is a central hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land, although a small quantity has been purchased.

ANNA, MOUNT, 28° 40′ S. lat., 136° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) a flat-topped hill, probably auriferous; discovered by Stuart in November, 1859, and forming a prominent point in the Denison range. He describes it as follows:—"It is a table-topped hill, standing on high table-land, which is intersected by numerous small watercourses, flowing towards the Douglas. On the S. and W. sides of the mount (which I have named mount Anna,) it is a compound of ironstone, quartz, granite, and a chalky substance, also an immense quantity of conglomerated quartz and ironstone, which has the appearance of having been run together in a smelting works; there are also numerous courses of slate of different descriptions and colours. The quartz predominates, and gives the country the appearance of numerous springs. These patches have deceived me two or three times to-day." Near this mountain several new species of lizards, and 3 specimens of a large green cicindela, belonging to a genus of insects hitherto unknown in South Australia, have been found.

ANNE (*Co. Stanley*) is the N.E. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

ANSTEY'S HILL. See HOPE VALLEY.

ANSTEY CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small tributary of the Torrens river.

ANTECHAMBER BAY (*Kangaroo Island*) is a bight in the E. coast of the island lying between cape St. Albans to the S.E., and cape Coutts to the N.W. It is about 3½ miles wide, and has a sandy beach, with steep rocks near cape Coutts. It is used as an anchorage for government vessels conveying supplies to the Sturt or cape Willoughby lighthouse.

ANTECHAMBER BAY RUN (*Kangaroo Island,*) nearest post town Kingscote or Hog Bay. This run comprises leases No. 661, 771, and 589; occupier, Thomas Lashmar; total area, 31 square miles; rent and assessment, £32 3s. 4d.

ANTHONY'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to the S.E. extremity of an E. spur of the main range lying between Macclesfield and Strathalbyn, and about 1½ miles from each. The Angas river rises by several heads in the S. slopes of this hill. The surrounding country consists of good forest and agricultural land.

ANXIOUS BAY, between 33° 11′ 45″ S. lat., 134° 15′ 20″ E. long., and 33° 36′ S. lat., 134° 44′ E. long., is a wide bight in the W. part of the coast lying between cape Radstock on the N.W., and the Waldegrave islands on the S.E. It is about 32 miles in width, and 14 miles in depth, but is exposed to all W. winds except those to the S. of S.W., and affords no secure anchorage. There are 26 fathoms of water at 3 or 4 miles from shore in all parts except the S.E. corner, where 7 fathoms on a sandy bottom at a distance of 2½ miles off the beach.

APEX HILL (*N. district*) is a lofty peak and trigonometrical point lying on the W. side of the great N. road, and on the N. bank of the Frome river, to the N. of Angipena and S.W. of Yudanamutana. There is a good road and plenty of water. At the foot of this hill a copper lode exists, traceable for about 150 yards on the surface, the country consisting of quartz and killas or clayslate, with strong stains of copper all about the neighbourhood. The ore in the lode is not rich but looks promising, consisting of blue and green carbonate, with a little grey ore. This mine is not worked at present.

APOINGA (*Co. Burra*) is a scattered agricultural village in the electoral district of Burra, hundred of Apoinga, and under the control of the road board and

Digitized by Google

district council of Apoinga. It is situated on the mail route between Kapunda and Kooringa, 78 miles N. of Adelaide. The river Light flows 4 miles S.W., Tothills creek 2 miles S., Brady creek 4 miles E., and Julia creek 12 miles E., with dense scrub to the E. extending to the Murray river. The district is both agricultural and pastoral; the country to the S. being chiefly agricultural, and that to the E. pastoral. Apoinga has a public pound and a smelting works.

APOINGA (*Co. Burra*) is a hundred in the S.W. part of the county, containing a large area of mineral (copper) land, and being nearly all purchased. The township of Apoinga is in this hundred. The area of this hundred is 47,360 acres, the land under cultivation being 476 acres. It has a population of 286 persons, mostly miners and small farmers.

APPAANANA STATION (*N. district;*) lease No. 466; occupier, J. Wills; area, 60 square miles; rent and assessment, £47 13s. 9d. per annum. This station lies near the Passmore river, to the N. of Kanyaka, the nearest post-office.

APPERDAAR LAKE (*Flinders district.*) See PAPPERDAAR.

APPILA STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN

ARCAROOLA, ILLINAWURTINA (or AHANOLA) CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine creek, rising in the Yudanamutana hills, and following in an E. direction past mounts Painter and Paralana into the W. side of lake Blanche, near the Welcome mines. It waters the pastoral country known as the Eastern plains. Nardoo grows by the side of this creek. The scenery is very fine, and the formation is of shale, slate, and calcareous rocks, some of the latter rising to a height of from 300 to 400 ft., and being thickly covered with pine and scrub, intermingled with handsome flowering shrubs.

ARCHER'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a N. tributary of Rodwell's creek, rising in Archer's hill, and flowing about 4 miles through the agricultural country of the hundred of Strathalbyn.

ARCHER'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a lofty peak of the mount Barker ranges, lying in rugged scrubby country, about 6 miles N.N.E. of Strathalbyn township. The Archer's creek rises in the S. slope of this eminence.

ARDEN, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a lofty eminence lying near the S. part of lake Torrens, and to the N. of mount Brown.

ARDEN, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 50 and 57; occupier, J. Taylor; area 138 square miles; grazing capability 13,000 sheep; valuation by Mr. Goyder, deducting improvements, £313 13s. 8d. This run lies 15 miles N. of mount Brown, 2¾ miles E.N.E. of the Dutchman's Stern, and 30 miles E. of port Adelaide.

ARDTORNISH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village inhabited by small farmers, and lying on the Tea Tree Gully road, near Adelaide.

ARKABA RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 76; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area 105 square miles; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £369 4s. per annum. This run lies on the E. bank of the Arkaba creek, 82 miles N.E. by N. of port Augusta, and 267 miles N. of Adelaide. This run also includes leases Nos. 424, 455, 500, 497, and 537, which have a total area of 144 square miles, and pay a rental of £125 11s. 8d. per annum. An aboriginal depôt was established at this station for the relief of the blacks, during the late severe drought.

ARMAGH (*Co. Stanley*) is a small agricultural village lying a short distance to the N.W. of the township of Clare, and inhabited by a thriving body of farmers.

ARNO VALE (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement lying in the neighbourhood of Gawler town.

AROONA CREEK, (*N. district,*) a fine creek rising in Hardewicke's bluff, and flowing through the station of the same name into the Brachina Creek. It forms into bogs which have to be fenced to keep out cattle. There are some good gardens on its banks, where willows, vines, fig trees and vegetables flourish.

AROONA RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 83; occupier, J. F. Hayward; area, 86 square miles; grazing capabilities, 7000 sheep or 81 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £120 per annum. This run lies N.E. of Hayward's bluff, and 120 miles N.N.E. of port Augusta;

Digitized by Google

ARTHUR, MOUNT, 27° 25′ S. lat., 136° 5′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a high flat-topped hill in the sandy plain, interrupted by low ranges of sand-hills, discovered by Stuart as lying to the N. of the Frew river, in March, 1860. One of the N. tributaries of that river has its rise in this hill.

ARTHUR, PORT, (*St. Vincent's gulf*) is a name given to the N. part of the gulf, and including port Wakefield, which forms its E. portion.

ARTIPENA STATION (*N. district;*) lease No. 351, is a portion of the Wilpena run, (which see) occupiers, Messrs. Brown; area, 30 square miles.

ARUNDEL PLAINS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a tract of grassy country intersected by several good creeks, and lying to the N. of the N.W. extremity of Stuart's range of mountains, in about 28° 20′ S. lat., 134° to 135° E. long. These plains were discovered by Stuart on his first exploration journey in 1858, and he describes the country good, with plenty of grass and salt-bush, and having a few stones on the surface.

ASHBOURNE, postal name Finniss flat (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township lately declared, in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Bremer, and under the control of the district council of Kondoparinga. It is situated on Bull's creek, the Finniss river, and Steel's ranges, lying near and to the S.W. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the principal product. A copper mine, called the "Great Bradford," lies on the Middle Finniss, about 4½ miles from the township. The nearest places are—Sandergrove, 5 miles S.E.; Giles's flat, 2 miles E.; M'Harg's creek, 2 miles W.; Meadows, 10 miles N.; and Strathalbyn, 8 miles E.; the communication being by horse and private vehicle, and with Adelaide, 37½ miles N.W., by Rounsevell's mail coach from the Strathalbyn, or by an occasional carrier's dray. Ashbourne has a post office and 1 hotel—the Green Man. The surrounding country is elevated, and the flat on which the township stands (Finniss flat) consists of good alluvial soil over quartz and trap rock. The population of the township numbers about 30 persons—that of the flat about 200, mostly small farmers.

ASHFORD (*Co. Adelaide*) is the vineyard and residence of Dr. Everard, on the Bay road, about 2 miles distant from Adelaide. It is planted principally with grizzly, red, black and white Frontignac, Tokay, Black Hambro' and Black Prince, and produces excellent wine. There is also a fine orangery and orchard.

ATHELSTONE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village, in the electoral district of E. Torrens, and hundred of Adelaide. It is situated on the Fifth creek, the river Torrens being 1 mile distant from the post office, and Adelaide 8 miles distant. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and farm and garden produce being grown. It is very scrubby in some parts, and bears strong traces of copper. The nearest places are—Paradise, 1½ miles N.W., and the Montacute mines, 6 miles E. There are no regular means of communication with these places. The communication with Adelaide, 8 miles S.W., is by horse or private vehicle, the mail being carried on horseback. The nearest hotel is at Paradise. The country is hilly, and the population numbers about 200 persons, scattered over the district. The Athelstone vineyard (Coull's) is a celebrated one, producing Black Portugal, Shiraz, Dolcetto; red, white, black and grizzly Frontignac; Sweetwater, Golden Chasselas, and Muscat. The orchard at Athelstone is almost of equal importance with the vineyard. There is a capital cellar and wine-house, and very good wine is produced there. The Freshford vineyard also lies near this place.

ATTRACTION, MOUNT, 29° 33′ S. lat., 138° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is as solitary hill lying on the W. bank of the Frome river, near the junction of Hergott's springs with that river.

AUGUSTA, PORT, in 32° 29′ 42″ S lat., and 137° 47′ 28″ E long., the northernmost of the South Australian ports, from which the township takes its name, in the hundred of Davenport, county of Frome, electoral district of Flinders, and situated on the upper shores of Spencer's gulf, is about three quarters of a mile wide, with good anchorage in soft mud, 18 feet deep at low water springs. The old township of Port Augusta is situated on the eastern shore, which is composed of low ridges and hillocks of loose blown white and red sand, pretty thickly covered with myall, sandalwood, and stunted scrub. An extension of the township, "Port Augusta West," has recently been laid out and sold by the government. This place is the key outlet for a very large tract of pastoral and mineral country extending 500 miles N. There are no rivers or

Digitized by Google

permanent water creeks in the neighbourhood, but simply courses or channels, which waste themselves on the plains and are dry the greater part of the year. The most prominent natural feature is "Mount Brown," 3174 feet above the sea level, bearing E. 2° N. from the Port Augusta custom-house flagstaff, distant 15 miles; it is the highest peak of that beautiful range of hills named after the great explorer "Flinders." There are also the "Dutchman's Stern" and the "Devil's Peak" to the northward of mount Brown, plainly visible from Port Augusta, and "mount Remarkable," farther S. on the eastern side, but not visible from Port Augusta. Agriculture has been tried in the district, but from the frequency of dry seasons has proved a failure. Its pastoral capabilities support immense numbers of sheep and cattle, many of which thrive well and fatten on salt bush. Several copper mines have been opened, extending 16 miles off Port Augusta to some 300 miles north. Amongst the foremost of these may be enumerated the Blinman, Yudanamutana, Mount Rose, Wirrawilka, Welcome Springs, Kanyaka, Nuccaleena, Sir Dominic, and Northern Mineral Association company's properties, all of which suffer materially for the want of railway communication. The nearest mines to Port Augusta are the Horrocks Creek, about 18 miles, recently opened, and the Spring Creek company's property, about 30 miles distant on the eastern side of the Flinder's range. The next townships are Stirling or Minchin's wells, distant 5 miles S. by E. on the high roads to Horrocks pass for the southern traffic, and Pichi Richi for the northern traffic. The 2 wells from which it is named are 70 feet deep, but the water is not fit for domestic use. It is now supplied from a stand pipe of the waterworks. Saltia, on a creek bearing its name, 11 miles E. by N. of Port Augusta, situated at the entrance of the northern or Pichi Richi pass. There are no regular conveyances between Port Augusta, Stirling, and Saltia. Port Augusta has an overland mail twice every week from Adelaide, arriving at 2 p.m. on Mondays via Melrose, and on Fridays by Clare, the last 30 miles being usually carried on horseback; total distance from Adelaide, 220 miles. There is also a bi-weekly mail per coasting screw steamer *Lubra*, leaving Adelaide on Monday, calling at Port Lincoln, and arriving at Port Augusta on Thursday. Travellers usually prefer this means of transit for convenience and economy; saloon passage £4, steerage £2.; whilst the overland route involves the cost of being specially conveyed through Horrocks pass and Beautiful valley, there to join the mail line which passes up and down on the eastern side of Flinder's range.

Port Augusta has an aboriginal station, a public pound, a post and money-order office, a Foresters' court, and branches of the South Australian insurance, New South Wales assurance, Adelaide assurance and guarantee companies, and the National bank. The resident magistrates are T. K. Ellison, W. Luton, C. Ogilvie, and J. H. Rowe, Esqs. There are no hospitals, benevolent asylums or institutions at Port Augusta, nor has any place of worship yet been built. The Church of England holds services regularly every Sunday at the custom-house, where is also a Sunday school with upwards of 70 scholars. The Bible Christians also have services twice every Sabbath at Port Augusta, and afternoon services at Stirling. Cases of destitution are relieved locally by an auxiliary board of the Adelaide institution, consisting of three members, who sit once a fortnight in the custom-house long room, which is also used temporarily as a local court, until more commodious premises are erected. A branch of the Adelaide South Australian Institute is also supported by the inhabitants, who have also a literary association, which meets every Tuesday evening for debating, readings and recitations, one of the nights in each month being devoted to lecturing. The hotels at Port Augusta are "The Northern" (Walter Hobkirk's), and the "Port Augusta" (Alexander Mackay's). The carrying companies of the district are the South Australian Carrying company limited, at the Blinman and Yudanamatana mining company's stores, P.A., their principal work being the conveyance of their own goods to the Blinman mine 140 miles, returning with copper cake and ore; and the Camel Carrying firm, Messrs Elder and Stuckey's, consisting of about 100 camels and 30 donkeys, between Lake Hope and Port Augusta. The roads are under the Surveyor-General's department The country behind the sandy ridges which border the coast is a plain about 12 miles broad, with an easy rise to the foot of the Flinders range, and N. and S. about 200 miles. The western side or shore, a few miles below Port Augusta township, has less plain, and at about 2½ miles from the beach is backed by a barren stony flat-topped range, 950 feet high. The geological formation is tertiary, with angular red and light brown silicious and quartzose sandstones scattered over a friable light soil.

The same description applies to the E. side between the sand-hills of Port Augusta and the Flinders range. The population of Port Augusta is 450 souls,

Digitized by Google

supplied with good fresh water by a 4-inch pipe of 14½ miles with 900 feet fall from the Woolundunga springs, which take their rise at mount Brown; it is delivered every few mornings to the public at a charge of 20s. per 1000 gallons at the stand-pipe, and also at Lassie's jetty end for the shipping. There are 3 jetties, 4 large stores, 1 bonded warehouse, a branch of the National bank, custom house, and Harbour-master's residence, besides many substantial buildings, 2 ferrying lines for stock, &c., a commodious post office and telegraph station, and a racecourse 3½ miles N.E. of the town.

Memorandum of EXPORTS and IMPORTS at Port Augusta, during the 8 years ending 30th June, 1866, value in pounds sterling.

EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	
Year.	Wool, &c.	Minerals.	Year.	General Merchandise.
	£	£		£
1859	25,775	...	1859	27
1860	128,724	5,386	1860	970
1861	149,267	19,120	1861	6,551
1862	84,769	22,004	1862	9,918
1863	172,649	22,770	1863	1,992
1864	153,334	32,167	1864	8,217
1865	33,347	5,306	1865	796
1866	...	...	1866	11,297

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, BY H. MILDRED.

Statement showing the rainfall at Port Augusta during the period from the 1st March, 1859, to the 31st December, 1865, and half-year ending, 30th June, 1866, from Mr. Hiram Mildred's rain guage.

Year.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	...	...	0.010	0.180	0.165	1.030	...	0.335
February	...	...	...	0.557	1.015	0.018	...	0.500
March	...	2.858	0.555	0.770	0.305	0.005	...	0.650
April	...	.836	0.580	0.535	1.440	0.080	0.214	0.120
May	0.375	1,176	0.731	0.342	1.151	0.529	0.805	1.380
June	0.417	0.685	1.269	1.795	0.655	0.369	0.035	0.387
July	0.021	0.338	0.737	0.185	0.880	0.120	0.535	...
August	0.498	0.326	0.740	0.474	0.353	0.785	0.075	...
September	.727	0.466	0.492	0.956	0.889	0.405	0.010	...
October	...	1.610	0.535	2.157	1.120	1.080	0.055	...
November	...	0.555	0.215	0.338	0.215	0.110	0.285	...
December	...	1.110	1.302	0.140	0.060	0.500	0.090	...
Total Inches for each year	2.038	9.960	7.166	8.429	8.248	5.031	2.104	

AUBURN, 34° 2′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Stanley,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of upper Wakefield, and under the control of the upper Wakefield district council. It is situated on the river Wakefield, and on the great northern train line of road from Adelaide, and lies about 33 miles from port Wakefield, the chief outlet for wool and wheat. In the township there is a steam flour mill (Field's,) and a brewery in progress; there has also been recently erected a town hall, built by a limited liability company of 800 shares, £2 10s each. Adamson Brothers' coach factory, in Auburn, employs a large number of hands. The district is purely agricultural, chiefly wheat and hay being grown. The township lies within 30 miles W. of the Burra Burra mines, and the nearest places are Undalya, 3 miles S; Saddleworth, 8 miles S.E.; Leasingham, 4 miles N; and Mintaro, 8 miles E.; the

Digitized by Google

communication being by coach along main lines of road. The communication with Adelaide, 80 miles S., is by coach to Kapunda, 30 miles, and by rail from thence, 50 miles, or by port Wakefield, 33 miles, a tramway to the latter place having been under consideration for some time. Auburn has a mechanics' institute, schoolhouse, Episcopalian church, and Bible Christian chapel, post and money order office, local courthouse, and telegraph and police stations. The hotels are the Rising Sun inn, established 15 years, and the District hotel, lately established. There is a public pound, branches of the South Australian insurance and National bank, a local court, and 2 resident magistrates, P. Macnamara, and J. Morgan, Esqs. The district is well supplied with limestone, sand, and the finest building-stone in the colony, and the country is undulating and well-wooded, the timber mostly honeysuckle and gum, the soil being a rich loam. The population numbers about 200 persons. About 7 miles west of Auburn are extensive plains extending for many miles, formerly sheep-runs, which are now being brought under cultivation, the young crops looking exceedingly promising.

AULDANA VINEYARD (*Co. Adelaide.*) See BEAUMONT.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.—See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AVENUE FLAT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 218; occupiers, Stewart and Falloon; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 4600 sheep, or 100 per square mile; rent, deducting improvements, as valued by Mr. Goyder, £86 per annum. This run lies 195 miles S.E. from Adelaide, and 40 miles N.E. by E. from Guichen bay on the road from that place to Narracoorte.

AVENUE RANGE RUN (*S.E. district,*) lease No. 200. Occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 699 miles; grazing capability, 10,000 sheep, or 120 per square mile; but 24,000 sheep and lambs, and 60 head of horses and cattle, are on this and other runs held by the same lessees. The old rent and assessment was £152 7s. 6d. Mr Godyer's valuation, deducting improvements, is £270 10s per annum. The stock is watered from swamps, waterholes and wells. This run lies 180 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Guichen bay, the shipping port.

AVENUE RUN, NORTH (*S.E. district;*) No. 335 lease A; occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 50 square miles; grazing capability, 8500 sheep, or 170 per square mile. The head station is on Reedy creek on the adjoining run. Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £258 14s. per annum. This run lies 235 miles S.S.E. from Adelaide, and 35 miles E.S.E. of Guichen bay. It forms part of the Avenue range run.

AVENUE RUN, SOUTH. (*S.E. district*) lease No. 355; occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 75 square miles; grazing capability, 13,500 sheep, or 180 per square mile; rental, deducting improvements, £142 8s. This run lies 240 miles S.E. of Adelaide, and 50 Miles N.W. of Macdonnell bay, where the wool is shipped.

AVOCA, VALE OF (*N. district*) is the name given to a fine valley lying between ranges 500 feet high, near the Welcome mines. The ranges on the N. side of the valley are bolder and higher than those on the S., and at the top are bare rocks of fantastic forms. Half way up them are some singular apertures, and over a small creek or watercourse is a natural bridge of rock, consisting of a single stone 20 feet long.

AVOID BAY (*Co. Flinders*) is a deep indentation in the land lying to the E. of point Whidbey, and about 9 miles across from that point to point Avoid is East Head. This bay almost insulates point Whidbey, it has a small rocky islet lying about a mile from the beach, and some black rocks and shoal water near its E. shore, with 21 fathoms, a long mile from them, but it is exposed to the S. and S.W., and is unfit for anchorage.

AVOID POINT (*Co. Flinders*) is the E. head of Avoid bay, and bears from point Whidbey E.S.E. 9 miles. It is low, and has 2 rocky islets connected by a reef lying off it to the extent of 3 miles.

AYERS (*Co. Stanley*) is a N.E. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

BAAN HILL RUN (*new S.E. district;*) leases Nos. 762, 775, and 1036; occupiers Williams and Bagot; respective areas of leases, 27, 10, and 43 square miles. This run lies in the Tattiara country, near Border town, and is watered by swamps.

Digitized by Google

BABBAGE, MOUNT, 29° 55′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a solitary hill situated at the head of the Hamilton creek.

BACKSTAIRS PASSAGE is a narrow strait lying between the mainland on the N. and Kangaroo island on the S.W., and leading from the ocean by the N. of that island to Port Adelaide and the other harbours in the gulf of St. Vincent, and to Nepean bay, Kingscote harbour, and the other ports on the N. coast of Kangaroo island. The tides in this passage run very strongly, as rapidly as 5 knots on some occasions, and it is supposed that the flood from the W. and the ebb from the E. meet somewhere near a group of small rocks, lying in the passage known as the Pages. The Yatala bank or shoal lies in the S. part of this passage, 8 miles N. of cape Willoughby. The narrowest part of the Backstairs passage measures nearly 8 miles in width from Cape Jervis to the nearest point of Kangaroo island, and has soundings varying from 12 to 22 fathoms between the shores.

BAGOT (*Co. Eyre*) is a S. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land, although a small quantity has been purchased. There is a public pound in this hundred.

BAGOT RANGE, 26° 40′ S. lat., 134° 20′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a range of low volcanic hills, consisting principally of gypsum, quartz, and ironstone, discovered by Stuart in his explorations of 1860. The surrounding country is generally scrubby, and has an ironstone soil with white flint occasionally. The Stevenson river and its tributaries flow past the N. foot of this range, and have grassy and gum bordered banks.

BAGOT'S WELL (*Co. Light*) is a small agricultural postal settlement in the hundred of Kapunda, and electoral district of Light, lying in a wheat-growing district to the N.E. of Kapunda, which is distant 5½ miles, the mail being conveyed on horseback and thence per railway to Adelaide, distance 55½ miles. The surrounding country is diversified, and contains a considerable quantity of fine land, settled on by numerous farmers. At Bagot's well, however, there are only two families resident, comprising 12 persons in all.

BAIRD'S BAY RUN (*W. district.*) See RADSTOCK CAPE RUN.

BAKER (*Co. Russell*) is a S.W. hundred of the county, including the entire peninsula lying between lakes Alexandrina, Coorong, and Albert, and consisting of a scrubby tract of country, having, however, some good, agricultural land on the E. and W., which is surveyed and sold. On the W. side of this hundred, and on the shore of lake Alexandrina lies the township of Point Macleay, and the boat harbour known as Loveday bay.

BAKER'S NOB (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a prominent peak in the Yankalilla ranges, lying about 3 miles E. of Rapid bay, whence it forms a prominent landmark.

BAKER'S RANGE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 223; occupiers, Messrs. McInnes; area, 30 square miles; grazing capacity, 5000 sheep; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £150 10s. This is part of the Crower run, and lies 54 miles E.N.E. of Guichen Bay. This run also includes leases Nos. 223 and 284.

BALAKLAVA (*Co. Gawler*) is a N. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land on its N. side, the S. bank of the Wakefield river. For population, &c., see INKERMAN HUNDRED.

BALALIE CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a small watercourse, flowing in the S.E. part of the Bundaleer run.

BALACRRIE RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 69; occupiers, Messrs. Ragless; area, 71 square miles; grazing capability, 9000 sheep, or 127 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £133; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £534 8s. This run lies near the Willochra township, 35 miles N.N.E. of Port Augusta, and 215 miles N. of Adelaide. It is watered by the Willochra and Beltana creeks, and by wells. The head station is generally known as the Mud Hut.

BALCOORIE RUN (*N. district.*) See BALCARRIE RUN.

BALCORACANNA CREEK (*N. district*) is a fine stream, rising in the ranges to the N.W. of Blinman, and flowing past the N. of that place, in an E. direction to the E. plains, through good pastoral country.

Digitized by Google

BALD HILLS (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Kankalilla, and under the control of the Yankalilla district council. It is situated near the Yankalilla river, which flows through that part of the district known as Dairy flat. The Inman river is also within a short distance; and mount Robinson, 1½ miles distant, is covered with scrub, and contains good building-stone. Bald hills lies in an agricultural district, some of the best land in the colony being found in the neighbourhood, and being largely taken up for agricultural purposes, chiefly the growth of cereals; cattle and sheep are also grazed to a considerable extent on the adjoining waste lands. The nearest places are—Yankalilla, 5 miles W.; Normanville, 7 miles W.; Victor harbour, 15 miles E.; and port Elliot, 20 miles N.E. Normanville being the next seaport and telegraph station. The communication with these places is by horse and dray; and with Adelaide, 55 miles N.E., by the same means to Yankalilla, and thence by Rounsevell's mail coach. Heavy goods are usually carried to Adelaide by means of drays from Bald hills to Normanville, and thence by the schooners *Analgista*, *Nancy* or *Resolute*, the regular traders to that port. Bald hills has a post office, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 2 stores (Leake's and Burgess and Bostock's.) There are 2 chapels (Wesleyan and Bible Christian.) The surrounding country is mountainous, and is justly considered as exceedingly salubrious; the scenery is very beautiful, and offers great attractions for the tourist; for sportsmen the district is second to few in the colony, kangaroo and other native game abounding on the waste lands.

BALD HILL (*Co. Light*) is the name of a peak in the main range lying in the hundred of Belvidere, near the S. bank of the Light river, and about 8 miles E. of Kapunda.

BALD HILL MINE (*Yorke's Peninsula*) is a newly found copper lode in the Kadina mining district, and lying between the Yelta mine and Kadina. A correspondent writes to the *Wallaroo Times*, under date July 9th, 1866, respecting this find, as follows:—"I have just returned from a visit to the new discovery of copper which has been made near the Bald hill. The genuineness of the 'find' is now placed beyond any doubt, as the result of the day's working has opened up a splendid deposit of green carbonate of copper. There are 2 pits sunk, one of which is about 10 feet in length by 6 or 7 feet in width, and 2½ feet deep. This large opening seems to have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of ground through which the ore might occur. Every portion of it shows green carbonates. A few feet distance from the above sinking there is another pit sunk to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, which plainly discloses the back of a strong lode, with quartz, impregnated with green carbonates of copper. This discovery fairly eclipses all the recent ones that I have witnessed in this district, and it is very gratifying to be thus enabled to record such an event. I have thus given you a short sketch of my first visit to this new locality, and you can make what use you like of it."

BALDINA CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small mountain creek, rising and flowing about 7 miles to the N. of Kooringa into the head of the Burra creek. It is merely a chain of waterholes in summer.

BALDINA RUN, No. 1, (*Co. Burra;*) lease No. 22; occupier, the Hon. H. Ayers; area, 28 square miles; grazing capability, 5600 sheep or 200 per square mile. Original rent and assessment, £58 6s 8d.; Mr Goyder's valuation £392, excluding improvements, which are valued at £405. This is a head station and woolshed, and lies on the Stone Chimney creek, 6 miles E. of Kooringa, 105 N.N.E. of Adelaide, and 70 E.N.E of Port Wakefield. It consists of well-grassed land, with a little mallee and sandalwood scrub, and about 9 miles of saltbush and grass. It is watered by the Stone Chimney and Baldina creeks, and has a good road to Kooringa. This run also comprises lease No. 285, which has an area of 24 square miles adjoining the head station, and its rent and assessment being £35. There is another run of the same name, but more usually known as "Barker's," which see. A. Barker, Esq., J.P. is a resident magistrate of the district.

BALDINA RUN, No. 2. (*N. district;*) lease No. 545; occupiers, Barrett and Duffield; area, 67 square miles; rent and assessment £94 14s. 4d. This run lies to the N. of the Burra Creek, the next post town being Kooringa.

BARKER'S, (or BALDINA) RUN, (*N. district;*) lease 33. This run also comprises lease No. 504, which has an area of 43 square miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £62 12s. 11d. This run is part of Baldina No. 1.

Digitized by Google

BALHANNAH, 34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal town in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the district council of Onkaparinga, on the river Onkaparinga. The Balhannah creek running from E. to N. and falling into the river on the N.W. side. The district is an agricultural one, principally wheat growing. The nearest places are Oakbank village, 1 mile N.E. Little Hampton village, 5 miles E., and Grunthal village, 2½ miles S.W. The main line of road runs between Oakbank, Balhannah, and Grunthal, and there is a district road from Balhannah to Little Hampton, the communication being along the main road by Rounsevell's coaches, and with Adelaide, 18½ miles W. by those coaches, along the main E. line of road. There is one hotel, the Golden Cross inn, in Balhannah. The surrounding country is mountainous, the formation being of soft slate, with auriferous quartz. The population of Balhannah, about 160 persons. There are at Balhannah 2 stores, a post office 1 public school house, the best in the district 1 church (of England,) and one chapel (Primitive Methodist.) There is a company of volunteer rifles in this township.

BALLAST HEAD (*Kangaroo island,*) is a bold rocky headland, in Nepean Bay, forming the W. horn of Eastern Cove.

BANGHAM RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 154; occupier, B. Cussen; area, 30 square miles; grazing capacity, 4000 sheep, or 129 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £56 per annum. This run lies 100 miles N.E. of Guichen bay, and 195 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide. It is watered by wells and swamps.

BANGOR (*Co. Frome*) is a small village on the main N. road, lying about 10 miles S. of the township of Melrose. Copper and lead have both been found in the locality.

BANKS'S CAPE, of Grant, or CAPE BUFFON, of the French, (*Co. Grey,*) is a sandy projection in 37° 53′ S. lat., and 140° 23′ E. long., and is rendered remarkable by having a conspicuous white sand hummock close to its extremity. At 3 or 4 leagues inland there is a ridge of moderately high hills, which terminate to the southward in a bluff bearing from the hillock on the cape N.E. ¾ N. "The coast from cape Buffon to Cape Banks has a sandy frontage, showing a few large stones upon the beach, with good soundings close to the shore."

BANKS'S GROUP (*Spencer's Gulf*) is the name given to a number of islands lying on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, and to the N.E. of Port Lincoln. They were first surveyed by Flinders in the early part of March, 1802. See also SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S GROUP.

BARATANA RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 544 and 566; occupiers, Messrs. Thomas; areas, 74 and 69 square miles; rents and assessments, £37 and £34 10s. This run lies at mount Thomas, near Burt's hill.

BARCOO RIVER (*Flinders district.*)—See COOPER'S CREEK.

BARKER, MOUNT, 35° 3′ S. lat., 139° 1′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Macclesfield, and under the control of the mount Barker district council. It is situated on the main E. line of road from Adelaide to mount Torrens, 3 miles west of mount Barker, and near the head of the mount Barker creek, in an agricultural district celebrated for the fine wheat it produces. Samples of wheat grown in this district, by Mr. Waddell, gained the prize medal at the exhibition, London, of 1851, and specimens were exhibited in the Melbourne exhibition, of 1866, by Messrs. Waddell, Bell, Venning, Frame, Hackett; Mr. Frame also exhibited a fine specimen of oats; Mr. J. Ramsay exhibited an improved reaping and thrashing machine. There are 2 flour mills in the township (Dunn and Co.'s and Wedd's,) the flour from the first of which gained a prize medal at the exhibition (London) of 1862. On the mount Barker mineral reserve, 9 miles from the township, are several copper mines. The nearest places are Nairne, 4 miles which lies N.E.; Littlehampton, 1 mile N.E.; Balhannah, 6 miles N.; Hahndorf, 4 miles N.W. With these places, as with Adelaide, 21 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily line of mail coaches. Mount Barker has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, branches of the National bank and the South Australian insurance company, a local court, a public pound, a Foresters' court, an Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.,) and a volunteer rifle corps. The resident magistrates are, J. Parker, F. May, T. Lambert, J. Dunn, and G. F. Dashwood, Esqs. There is a church of England, a Pres-

Digitized by Google

byterian, and a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a literary institute, and 3 hotels, the mount Barker, Oakfield, and Gray's inn. There is no regular carrying-office, but several carriers ply with horse vans to Adelaide. The surrounding country is mountainous and highly picturesque, having deep wooded gullies and fertile flats intersecting the mountain ranges in all directions. The soil is rich and admirably suited to the growth of cereals, and the geological formation is generally of post pliocene tertiary drift, consisting of large fragments of schist, sandstone and quartz, but slightly waterworn. The population numbers about 1000 persons, the number of dwellings being about 150. The whole district of mount Barker may be said to consist of hills and valleys,—the hills being formed of either granite, gneiss, mica, slate, and quartz rock, clay slate or conglomerate of sandstone, quartz, and iron. Their summits are rather scanty of vegetation, owing to the quantity of loose soil, the primary rocks frequently being exposed. The valleys and slopes, on the contrary, are extremely fertile, and usually have small streams running along their course the greater part of the year. A sandy clay generally occupies the bottom, and part of the slopes; higher up, the surface soil is very light in texture, and contains much decomposed vegetable matter. Lime is exceedingly scarce. There is abundance of good material for road-making and building purposes. Copper pyrites have been found in many places, but no copper mines have been opened in the district. The climate is colder and rain more frequent than on the plains. The hot winds are often felt to an unpleasant degree, but this is amply compensated by the refreshing summer breezes. The different aspects and sheltered slopes occasioned by the hills, with the humid and rich soil of the valleys, produces a varied and luxuriant vegetation. Most of the uncleared land is covered with fine specimens of eucalyptus and acacia, beneath which flourishes a variety of orchids and other splendid flowering plants, many of them being delightfully fragrant. Wheat is the common cereal crop. Almost every house has its vegetable and fruit garden, which is very productive; the orange, apple, pear, cherry, fig, strawberry, gooseberry, and other European fruits bear well. The vine is cultivated more largely than formerly, and produces good wine, but the climate is generally considered too variable to make it other than a precarious vintage.

Mount Barker electoral district is bounded on the E. by the river Murray, commencing at its outlet into lake Alexandrina; thence northerly by the centre of the said river to the N.E. corner of the hundred of Brinkley; on the N. and N.E. by the district of Onkaparinga; on the N.W. by the river Onkaparinga; on the W. by the district of Noarlunga to that point of the summit of the Willunga range cut by the Encounter bay road; thence E. to mount Magnificent, and S. to the range between mount Compass and mount Observation; thence E. along the most direct spur to mount Observation; thence by the boundary of the hundreds of Nkangkita and Kondoparinga, to the N.W. corner of section 2363: thence by the centre of the Finniss river, following the S.W. boundary of the hundred of Alexandrina, to the county boundary of Hindmarsh and Sturt, near the east point of Hindmarsh island; thence N.E. to point Sturt; thence N.E. to the outlet of the river Murray, the point of commencing. This district comprises the hundreds of Kondoparinga, Bremer, Alexandrina, Strathalbyn, Macclesfield, Kuitpo, Freeling, and Brinkley, and the district councils of Alexandrina, Bremer, Clarendon (S. part,) Echunga, Kondoparinga, Macclesfield, mount Barker, Onahunga, Strathalbyn, and Willunga. It has a population of 9372 persons, and an area of 732 square miles, or 468,480 acres, of which 57,517 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are Strathalbyn, mount Barker, Echunga, Macclesfield, Milang, and Meadows. The present representatives in the Legislative Assembly are James Rankine and John Dunn, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 1027; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1684.

BARKER, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr A. Bell, of Dalmeny park, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow :—Assessment, £9186; rates, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £445 4s. 6d.; total receipts, £1256 8s. 5d.; office expenses and salaries, £85 7s. 8d.; expended on public works, £1116 5s. 8½d. The population numbers 1926 persons; the area is 35 square miles, or 22,400 acres; land under cultivation, 5801 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 379.

BARKER, MOUNT (*Co. Sturt,*) is a lofty peak of the Hay, or main range of mountains, attaining an altitude of 2300 ft. above the level of the sea. This peak

Digitized by Google

stands about 3 miles distant from the township of Mount Barker, which it appears to overhang, and is a prominent landmark from the western side of the Murray river.

BARKER, MOUNT, CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a fine mountain stream rising near Mount Barker township, and flowing in a general S.E. direction through fine agricultural country for about 10 miles into the Bremer river, which it joins about 10 miles E. of Macclesfield. It is fed by Scott's and Nairne creeks, which fall into it about 3 miles above its mouth. Portion of this creek forms the N.E. boundary of the county separating it from county Sturt.

BARKER'S KNOLL (*Co. Russell*) is a sandy hill at the extremity of Younghusband's peninsula, and forms the E. head of the sea mouth of the Murray.

BARKER'S RUN (*Co. Burra;*) lease No. 33; occupier, A. Barker; area, 33 square miles; grazing capabilities, 6000 sheep, or 180 per square mile; original rent and assessment, £67 7s. 6d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £363, excluding improvements, which are valued at £900. This run lies on the N. of the Baldina creek—the head station being 7 miles E.N.E. of Kooringa, 105 miles N.N.E. from Adelaide, and 70 miles E.N.E. from port Wakefield. It consists of well-grassed spurs and flats, with bushy ranges, and a little mallee scrub and saltbush. There is a good road to Kooringa.

BARNDEOOTOO RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 117; occupiers, Grant and Phillips; area, 47 square miles; grazing capability, 5500 sheep, or 117 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £263 12s. per annum. This run forms part of the Kanyaka run, and is worked from the head station at Kanyaka. It lies 55 miles N.N.E. of Port Augusta, and 245 miles N. of Adelaide. It is watered by the Kanyaka and Wirrianda creeks, and by a fresh water lagoon.

BAROOTA RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease No. 15; occupier, W. T. Salter; area, 65 squares miles; grazing capability, 9400 sheep, or 144 per square mile; old rental, £108 2s. 11d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £442. This run lies 35 miles S. of Port Augusta, and 160 miles N. of Adelaide. It extends from Yatala harbour to near mount Remarkable, and is watered by several springs and watercourses.

BAROSSA electoral district is bounded on the N.W. by the Moorundee road, from the point where it crosses the main range between Hawker's hill and mount Despond to its intersection with the North Para river, between sections 141 and 142, and by the N. branch of the said river to its junction with the South Para river; on the S. by the South Para, and that branch of the river running through section 669, Barossa special survey, and by a line thence N.E. to the main range; thence E. by the N. boundary of the county of Sturt, along the S. boundary of the hundreds of North Rhine, Bagot, and Fisher, to the centre of the river Murray; thence N. by the centre of the river Murray, opposite Blanche town; thence W. by the road leading from Blanche town to Truro till that road intersects the E. boundary of the hundred of North Rhine, at the N.E. corner of section 377; thence N. to the N.E. corner of that hundred; thence due W. to Hawker's hill Trigonometrical station; thence S., by the main range, to the point of commencement. This district comprises the hundreds of Barossa, Moorooroo, and North Rhine, and the town of Gawler; and the district councils of Angaston, Barossa, Flaxman's valley, mount Crawford, and Tanunda, and ha a population of 9502 persons, and an area of 671 square miles, or 429,927 acres, of which 51,993 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are at Tanunda, Lyndoch valley, Gawler, Angaston, and Truro. Barossa is represented in the Legislative Assembly by W. Duffield and J. Martin, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 810; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1282.

BAROSSA RANGE (*Cos. Light and Gawler*) is a portion of the main or Adelaide range of mountains. The highest peak of this range is mount Gould, which lies distant 1½ miles E. of the township of Kersbrook, and is extremely rugged and thickly timbered. At a distance of 2 miles in a westerly direction from the foot of this range lies the agricultural plain known as Rowland's flat. The Barossa range lies 10 miles S.E. of Gawler, and is considered to possess a vast store of mineral wealth. Lead, silver, copper, and gold have all been found in it, but not, as yet, in quantities sufficient to pay for the labour of working.

BAROSSA EAST (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a district council in the electoral district of

Digitized by Google

Barossa. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being M. J. Sandiland of Woodlands, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—assessment, £3850; rates 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £71 14s. 1d.; total receipts, £143 1s. 11d.; office expenses and salaries, £25 17s.; expended on public works, £50. The population numbers 618 persons; the area is 16 square miles, or 10,240 acres; land under cultivation, 4327 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 106.

BAROSSA WEST (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Barossa. It is under the control of a chairman—the present one being Mr. S. Lindsay, of Sandy creek, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 was as follows:—Assessment, £10,418—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £221 18s. 2d.; total receipts, £725 17s. 2d.; office expenses and salaries, £90 11s. 4d., expended on public works, £479 19s. The population numbers 1506 persons; the area is 51 square miles, or 32,640 acres; land under cultivation, 11,521 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 277.

BAROSSA (*Co. Light*) is a hundred lying in the S. of the county, and between the N. and S. Para rivers, which water it on its N. and S. sides respectively. It consists principally of purchased agricultural land, taken up by settlers for the culture of wheat and other farm produce.

BARRITT'S MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See NORMANVILLE.

BARUNGA STATION (*Co. Stanley;*) occupier J. Ellis. See HUMMOCK'S RUN.

BASON CREEK (*Co. Eyre*) is a small stream rising in the ranges to the W. of the hundred of N. Rhine, near mount Despond, and flowing N. into Truro creek.

BASSETT TOWN (*Co. Gawler*) is a small village suburban to the township of Gawler, which township it adjoins, and of which it forms portion. It lies near the railway station.

BATH'S ACCOMMODATION HOUSE (*Co. Cardwell*) is a roadside public-house on the main road between Wellington and Kingston.

BAUDIN ROCKS (*Co. Robe*) is the name given to 2 high rocks with a reef to the main land, and 1 S. by W. 1 mile, showing heavy breakers. They lie 10 miles to the S. of Cape Jaffa, and form the W. shelter of Guichen bay. They are 4½ miles N. by W. from Cape Lannes, and are visible 7 miles.

BAUER CAPE, 32° 44′ S. lat., 134° 1′ E. long., is the name of the S. and E. head of Streaky bay. At a distance of 4¾ miles E., ¼ N. lies a rocky island called Olive island, surrounded by reefs; there is, however, a passage known as the inshore passage into the bay, between the cape and the island. This cape forms the W. head of Gibson's peninsula.

BAUER, CAPE, RUN (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 929, 817, and 1130; occupier, J. Forster; respective areas, 9, 28 and 9 square miles. This run lies on Streaky bay, the post town being Flinders.

BAWLEY PLAINS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a tract of stony country lying in about 29° S. lat., 141° E. long., on the E. side of Strzelecki creek. It is so called from the fact that a horse named Bawley, having given in from the intense heat and want of water and food, was left there by Sturt on his return from Strzelecki creek to the depôt at Fort Grey (New South Wales) in 1845, and was found again feeding near lake Torrens, and driven into the settled districts 14 years afterwards. He had, of course, become very wild, and was quite white instead of the roan colour he had when Sturt left him behind; his hoofs had grown to an enormous length.

BAXTER'S RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of lofty rocky hills lying on the W. side of the head of Spencer's gulf, and crossed by Eyre in 1839. It lies in a country densely scrubbed but worthless, and containing no grass or fresh water except that to be found in the holes in the rocks after rain. There are several salt lagoons in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are lake Gilles to the W., and Corunna water to the E. The country is generally of limestone formation, with granite ridges.

BAY OF BISCAY (*Co. Burra*) is the name of a pastoral flat lying to the S. of Kooringa, and watered by the Brady creek. The township of Apoinga is situated on this flat. It consists of black soil, with low scrub, and has much loose sandstone, good for building purposes, scattered upon it

Digitized by Google

BAY OF SHOALS RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) lease No. 811; occupier, F. A. Howell; area, 9 square miles; rent and assessment, £5 per annum. This run lies on the Bay of Shoals, the next post town being Hog bay.

BAY, THE (*Co. Adelaide.*) See Lefevre's peninsula.

BEANEWELEE RUN; lease No. 38; occupier, H. B. Hughes; area, 194 square miles; post town, Clare.

BEAN HILL (*Victoria district*) is the name of a hill lying in the pastoral country to the S.E. of Wellington.

BEARD'S BAY (*Finders district*) is a deep indentation in the coast line, lying in the W. part of Anxious bay, and 12 miles W. of Venus harbour. It lies at the back of cape Radstock, and from its being much encumbered with rocks at its entrance, and its shoalness inside, is unfit for navigation by vessels of any size. The coast to the E. towards Venus harbour gradually increases in height, and from its iron-bound shores presents a most inhospitable appearance.

BEAULIEU (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Willunga, taken up by a few small farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce.

BEAUMONT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the E. of Mitcham, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners. The resident magistrates are W. Wyatt, S. Davenport, P. E. Warburton, and C. M. D. Davis, Esqs. The celebrated Linden vineyard, comprising 9 acres of vines, chiefly the black Portugal, Grenache, Mataro, and Carignan varieties, lies near this place, as does also Sunnyside, the vineyard and residence of the Hon. W. Milne. The Grenache, Mataro, Carignan, black Portugal, and Malbec are the principal varieties. The Auldana vineyard is in the same locality, and is an extensive tract of excellent land planted with numerous kinds of vines. The Stony Fell and Hazelwood vineyards are also in the same neighbourhood.

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY (*Co. Frome*) is the name of a post office on the great N. road, where there is an accommodation house and roadside hotel, lying 16 miles N. of Melrose, and 24 miles E. of Stirling. Beautiful Valley is situated on the main N. road, about 16 miles N. of Melrose, and about 24 miles E. of Stirling. It is an eating-house, built on a purchased section, and the proprietor is about to build an addition to it, for the purpose of making it a public-house. There are 3 creeks in the neighbourhood—one about a mile N., called Beautiful Valley creek, but there is no permanent water in it; the other two lie to the S., and are called Stony creek, about 1½ miles, having no water, and Spring creek, about 6 miles S., with a very strong spring of permanent water. The Flinders ranges lie about a mile W. of this; they run in a N. direction. Mount Remarkable is about 16 miles S., and mount Brown 10 miles N. The district is a pastoral one—sheep and cattle, chiefly the former, being grazed on the runs in the neighbourhood. There is a copper mine about 7 miles from here, called the Spring creek mine; and a smelting works in course of erection at Stony creek, about 1½ miles S. of this place. Melrose is the nearest township, 16 miles S. Stirling is 24 miles W., and Port Augusta 29 miles W. A mail runs twice a week to Port Augusta, mostly carried on horseback, as there is a very heavy piece of road through the ranges. The best means of communication with Adelaide, 215 miles S., is by the mail coach to Kapunda (*viâ* Melrose,) and thence by rail. The country to the W., N., and S. is mountainous; to the E., there is a fine large plain, rather stony in places. The population of Beautiful Valley and the neighbourhood numbers about 100 persons, but there is likely to be a larger population shortly—that is, when the smelting works are finished. This is a very bad country for water; there is a well sunk here about 150 feet deep, and no signs of water; and another at the smelting works (1½ miles S.,) about the same depth, with the same prospect.

BECKWITH (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Gawler, taken up by a body of industrious farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce.

BEDA (or ELIZABETH CREEK) (*Flinders district*) is a stream flowing into the S.W. end of lake Torrens, and discovered by Campbell during his exploration journey from the port Lincoln, crossing to the W. side of lake Torrens, in 1857. The creek is salt, although there is plenty of fresh water to the N. of it, also found by Campbell and Swinden, and known as the Elizabeth creek. A small flat-topped range lies

Digitized by Google

between this creek and the lake; and a waterhole, apparently permanent, is found at its head.

BEDOUT, CAPE (*Kangaroo island,*) is a rocky point, lying about 11 miles S. of cape Borda, on the W. coast of the island; and off it a reef runs a considerable distance in a W.N.W. direction; there is also a small low island in close proximity to the point in connection with the reef. The coasters report anchorage in the bay inside the reef, but the holding-ground is stated to be most indifferent. This anchorage is termed West bay, and has been occasionally used by sealers and the inhabitants of the island; it is, however, quite open to the westward. Commanders of ships should give cape Bedout a wide berth, as the sea breaks a considerable distance off the shore owing, doubtless, more to the nature of the bottom than the shallowness of the water. Rocks, however, do exist along this shore, on which the swell breaks with tremendous force.

BEELEMAH (*Flinders district*) is a large swamp with a spring in the middle, discovered, in 1840, by Mr. Eyre, and lying 45 miles N. of Fowler's bay. The surrounding country consists of alternate plains and low scrub, destitute of trees.

BEELEMAH GAIPE (*Flinders district*) is a spot on the W. coast of Denial bay, where good water can be obtained by digging in the sand-hills. It lies on the track of Eyre's terrible journey from port Lincoln to Western Australia, in 1840. The surrounding country is an arid and scrubby desert; but much of the back country is taken up for pastoral purposes.

BEET CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small watercourse rising in the dense mulga scrub and limestone rises, to the W. of the N. part of lake Torrens, and flowing through grassy and barren sandy and stony plains in a N.E. direction, into the S.W. end of lake Eyre. This creek only flows in and shortly after very wet weather. Sandy drift, strongly impregnated with soda over limestone, with granite boulders.

BELAIR (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the hundred of Adelaide, electoral district of the Sturt, and under the control of the Mitcham district council. It lies in a flat about 1 square mile in extent, amongst some rugged hills, and is partly a pastoral and partly an agricultural district, a few sheep and cattle being grazed and a little wheat and wine cultivated. There is a public pound in the township. Mitcham lies 1 mile distant N. and Coromandel valley 4 miles S. The Government farm at E. Brighton lies to the W., and the communication with Adelaide 6 miles distant W. by 'bus, from Mitcham. The nearest hotel is at Mitcham. The flat on which Belair is situated lies about 900 ft. above the level of the sea, and is a sandstone plateau surrounded by hills. The population is included in that of Mitcham.

BELLINGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Willunga, taken up by a few industrious farmers who cultivate wheat and other produce.

BELL POINT, 32° 18′ 30″ S. lat., 133° 8′ 30″ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a rocky point projecting from the main land into the sea. It is low, but has a knoll at its extremity. There is a broad flat rock, surrounded by breakers, lying 1 mile to the E. of the point. The country inland consists of dense scrub. The point lies between Fowler's and Denial bays.

BELL POINT RUN (*W. district;*) leases No. 877, 1033, and 1153; occupiers, Marrabel and Miller; areas, 68, 62, and 61 square miles. This run is at Bell point. Fowler's bay, and is watered by wells dug in the sand hills bordering the coast.

BELTANA or MOUNT DECEPTION (*N. district*) is a postal station in the Flinders electoral district. It is the postal centre of a large tract of pastoral (sheep) country, and lies 30 miles N.W. of Nuccaleena, where is the nearest hotel and a copper mine. The communication with the place is by horse and dray, and with Adelaide, 406 miles S., by Rounsevell's mail coach from Nuccaleena, running weekly whenever the weather and state of the country will permit. The want of a hospital for this district has been felt for some time, there being none nearer than Port Augusta. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population at Beltana numbers 10 persons, and consists of the residents on the station. See DECEPTION, MOUNT, RUN.

BELTANA (or WARENTA) RUN; lease No. 709; occupier, R. B. Smith; area, 162 square miles; rent, £81 per annum.

BELLE-VUE (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See MCLAREN'S VALE.

Digitized by Google

BELVIDERE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township in the hundreds of Strathalbyn and Bremer, electoral district of mount Barker, and is under the control of a district council. It is situated on the river Angas, and in an agricultural district, the nearest places being Strathalbyn, the next telegraph station, 4 miles distant, and Langhorne's creek, 6 miles distant. The communication with these places is by Rounsevell's mail coach, and with Adelaide, 40½ miles W., by the same means of conveyance. Belvidere has a post office and 1 hotel,—the Belvidere. The surrounding country consists of undulating plains, much of the land being under cultivation. The population is small and scattered.

BELVIDERE (*Co. Light*) is an E. hundred of the county, consisting, for the most part, of purchased agricultural land; on which are grown large quantities of wheat, and other produce; the land being taken up by an industrious body of farmers. The area of this hundred is 53,760 acres; of which 24,144 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 1575 persons.

BELVIDERE RANGE (*Co. Light*) is a range of hills lying about 1½ miles to the W. of Marrabel. The Butcher's gap and Finniss point lie in the Belvidere range. Gold is reported to exist in some quartz reefs near this range, but it has never been properly tested. There is abundance of good timber and stone, both suitable for building purposes—granite and freestone.

BENAIAH (*Flinders district*) is a creek, flowing through the pastoral country in the W. part of the E. plains, 12 miles south of Black Rock.

BENARA (*Co. Grey*) is one of the S. hundreds of the county, and consists mostly of land sold to agriculturists. The area of this hundred, including also those of the hundreds of Caroline, Macdonnell and Kongorong, is 258,560 acres, of which 1291 acres are under cultivation. The population of these hundreds numbers 1135 persons.

BENBONYATA, 30° 25′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak in the main or Flinders range, lying about 20 miles S. of the township of Yudanamutana; the summit of this peak is supposed to be the highest land in South Australia.

BENBONYATA RANGE (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a bold massive range of mountains, several miles in length, and running N.E. and S.W., between Gammon hill and mount M'Kinlay. It is situated 4 miles S. of Illinawirtina station, and is supposed to be the highest land in South Australia. The extreme summit of this range is survey point Z.

BEND RUN (*Murray district.*) See NORTH WEST BEND RUN.

BENSON, MOUNT, (*Co. Robe*) is a high peaked solitary hill, standing about 3 miles distant in a N.E. direction from the N. shore of Guichen bay, and to the N.W. of the Biscuit flat.

BENSON, MOUNT, RUN (*Co. Robe;*) lease No. 196; occupier, H. Seymour; area, 47 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep, or 150 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £129 5s.; Goyder's valuation, £268 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £257. This run lies on the coast 190 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 20 miles by road N.N.E. of Guichen bay. The sheep are shorn on purchased land in the hundred of Waterhouse, and this run and that of Killanoola are worked together. This run consists of sand-hills and valleys, with oak, honeysuckle, flags, rushes, herbs, cutting grass, rank coast grass, and patches of a better character; also swamps and swampy flats with tea-tree, and mesembryanthemum, and honeysuckle flats with gum, oak, and cherry. This is one of the best runs in the S.E. district, but requires another run to which sheep suffering from the coast disease can be removed. Its carrying capabilities however appear to be decreasing, from the rapid growth of ferns, wattle, and native hops. It is watered by swamps, waterholes, and wells. The Adelaide, Guichen bay, and Narracoorte roads pass through this run. See KILLANOOLA RUN.

BENSON, MOUNT, E. No. 2 RUN (*Co. Robe;*) lease No. 1006; area, 3 square miles; occupiers, Ormerod and Stockdale; rent, £5 per annum. This run lies to the N.E. of Guichen bay, Robe being the next post town.

BERESFORD'S HILL, 29° 20′ S. lat., 136° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a low range of hills lying on the S. bank of Warriner's creek, and having several springs, the principal of which are known as Warburton's, Elizabeth, and Coward's springs at

Digitized by Google

its S. foot. It lies in country now taken up for pastoral purposes, and was discovered by Warburton in 1858.

BERINGANA GAIPE (*Flinders district*) is a spot on the E. coast of Fowler's bay, near point Bell, where good water can be obtained by digging in the sand-hills. It lies on the track of Eyre's terrible journey from port Lincoln to W. Australia in 1840. The surrounding country is an arid and scrubby desert, but much of the back country is taken up for pastoral purposes.

BERTHA (*Co. Gawler*) is a small village lying to the N. of, and adjoining the the township of Willaston. It is inhabited mostly by small farmers engaged in the cultivation of farm produce and grapes. It also adjoins the township of Gawler.

BETHANY *Co. Gawler*)) is a small agricultural village in the neighbourhood of Gawler. There is a public pound at this place.

BEVERLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural village lying on the main road, about 2½ miles N.E. of Findon. It has one hotel—(the Half-way house,)—and a scattered population of about 150 persons.

BLACK BOY'S NOB (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a lofty peak and survey point in the main range lying about 8 miles W. of Strathalbyn.

BLACKFORD RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 222; occupier, A. Dunn; area, 61 square miles; grazing capability, 4000 sheep; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £147 per annum. This run lies 170 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Guichen Bay. It is watered by swamps, wells, and troughs.

BLACK HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak in the N. part of the Yankalilla ranges, lying about 2 miles W.N.W. of Myporya.

BLACK HILL, 33° S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is a prominent peak in the S. part of the Ragless range, forming a landmark to the surrounding pastoral district.

BLACK JACK (*N. district*) is the name of a small roadside village lying on the mail route from Hollowelena to Adelaide, and about 45 miles W. of the former place.

BLACK POINT RUN (*N. district*) comprises leases Nos. 116 and 395; occupier, Hon. H. Ayers; total area, 95½ square miles; total rental and assessment, £510 12s. This run lies to the E. of the Hummocks, the next post town being Port Augusta.

BLACK POINT RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease No. 48; occupier, S. Goldsworthy; area, 17 square miles; rent and assessment, £21 10s. The nearest post office is Port Adelaide, or by overland route, Moonta.

BLACK POINT (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a prominent point on the E. coast of the peninsula standing out from that coast into the W. side of St. Vincent's gulf.

BLACK ROCK CREEK (*N. district*) is a mountain stream flowing to the S. from the Black rock, through the Black rock run.

BLACK ROCK, 32° 45′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a high peak of the S. part of the Ragless range, attaining an altitude of 2750 feet, and forming a landmark to the whole of the surrounding country.

BLACK ROCK RUN, N. (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 400, 413, 414, 717, 671, 670, 672, 668, 688, 869 and 670; occupiers, Ragless and Williams; total area, 721 square miles; total rent and assessment, £491 15s. Port Augusta lies 70 miles W. of this place.

BLACK ROCK RUN, (*N. district;*) lease, 112; occupier, J. Williams; area, 38 square miles; grazing capability, 4200 sheep, or 110 per square mile; old rental, £54 11s. 8d; Goyder's valuation, £171, excluding improvements, valued at £284. This run lies at Black rock, 70 miles E. by S. of Port Augusta, and 170 miles from Adelaide. It consists of rough hills, with pines, mallee scrub, dwarf scrub, and saltbush, with fine grass, and is watered by the Black rock creek, and 3 wells near the head station. This run also comprises leases Nos. 113, 282, 405, 601, and 645A, which have an area of 209 square miles, and pay a rent and assessment of £875 17s.

BLACK SPRINGS (*Co. Stanley*) is a road board and postal township in the hundred and electoral district of Stanley. It is situated on some springs whence it

Digitized by Google

takes its name, the Emu springs government water reserve being near, and supplying water by means of a series of troughs. There are 2 fresh water lagoons in the neighbourhood, the Little lagoon, 2 miles S.E., and the Big lagoon, 4 miles, N.W., both running N. and S. The district is both an agricultural and pastoral one, wheat being the chief article of produce, and sheep the staple of the pastoral interest. The Karkulta copper mine (see KARKULTA) lies 2½ miles N.E. of the township, and the Royal iron mine on the N.E., at a distance of about a mile. The nearest places are Glendore, 1 mile S.W.; Waterloo, 7 miles S.; and Apoinga, 5 miles E.S.E. There is regular communication with the latter place only, by means of a mail coach, and with Adelaide, 84 miles S., by mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. There is 1 hotel, the Emu Inn, in the township. The surrounding country is flat, there being a range composed of hard sandstone running N. and S., with plains suitable for agricultural purposes on each side. The population of Black springs numbers 70 persons.

BLACK SPRINGS RUN, *(Yorke's peninsula;)* occupier, M. C. Gale. See TUCOCK COWIE RUN.

BLACKSTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the wheat growing district of mount Barker. It is inhabited by a few small settlers. The resident magistrate is W. W. Ewbank, Esq., J.P.

BLACK SWAMP (*Co. Robe*) is a swampy lagoon lying to the E. of Guichen bay, and supplying the pastoral country in its neighborhood with water.

BLANCHE CAPE (*Flinders district*) is a remarkable cliffy projection, lying to the S.E. of Point Westall. The opening between the two points is known as Seales' bay.

BLANCHE (*Co. Grey*) is a S. hundred of the county, containing a good proportion of sold agricultural land, and having the township of Gambier on its E. point. The are of this hundred, exclusive of the district council of Gambier, is 25,000 acres, of which 165 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 51 persons.

BLANCHE CUP (*N. district*) is the name given to a spring of delicious water on the top of a hillock, and in a kind of crater or cup about 30 feet in diameter and of considerable depth. It is named after Lady Macdonnell. It lies in Stuart's county, to the N. of the Freeling ranges, and to the S.W. of the S. part of lake Eyre.

BLANCHE LAKE, or BLANCHEWATER (*N. district,*) is a large sheet of water lying about 30 miles N.E. of the township of Blanchewater. It was discovered by Babbage, who naturally considered it to form the E. arm of lake Torrens. It was, until recently, supposed to be connected with lake Gregory, but has been found to be distinct. The two lakes were imagined to form one large sheet of salt water, but after heavy rains they both remained fresh for fully 7 months. These lakes receive the whole drainage of the district. Of the country to the N.E. of lake Blanche, then supposed to be part of lake Torrens, Gregory says that the geological formation was remarkably uniform; carboniferous shales and sandstones, with occasional beds of coal, and superincumbent hills and ridges of basalt extending from the 146th meridian to beyond the border of the colony. To the S.W. of the 146th meridian the rocks are covered by horizontal sandstone, with beds of chert and waterworn pebbles, extending as far as mount Hopeless.

BLANCHEPORT (*Flinders district*) is a deep indentation in the S. part of Streaky bay, and is formed by Gibson's peninsula on the W., and the mainland on the E. This is a magnificent harbour with an entrance half-a-mile wide, lying between a sandspit stretching a mile E. to the E. of Gibson's peninsula, and the mainland on the E. There is however a dangerous patch of rocks, leaving 6 feet water at low tide in the middle of the bay. The W. portion of this harbour is generally deeper than the E. Water may be obtained at Cooeyena, a sheep station, belonging to Messrs. Gibson and Lindsay, and lying about 2 miles from the head of the bay, and it is confidently believed that by boring a supply could be obtained close to the landing place.

BLANCHETOWN (*Co. Eyre*) is a postal town and river port in the electoral district of Flinders and hundred of Skurray, and on the mail coach road between Adelaide and Wentworth (New South Wales.) It is situated on the west bank of the Murray river, about 88 miles N.E. of Adelaide, and in the midst of a fine pastoral district, chiefly sheep, although there are many large herds of cattle. The nearest town is Truro, which lies distant 32 miles W., the communication being by mail twice

Digitized by Google

a-week, and by 2 waggons which perform the journey to and fro weekly. With Adelaide, 88 miles S.W., the communication is by mail conveyance to Gawler, and thence by rail, or by river and ocean steamers. Blanchetown has a post office, a telegraph station, a harbour for shipment on the river, steamers, a customhouse, a shipping agency (Peacock's,) a store (Teasdale's,) and 1 hotel—the Blanchetown. Blanchetown is an aboriginal station. The surrounding country is high and flat, and for the most part scrubby. The formation is limestone. Fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood, but not to any extent, although fish of excellent quality may be had in unlimited quantities. Game of all kinds is abundant, and the place is eminently adapted either for sportsmen or for invalids, the air being pure and the climate salubrious. The town is prettily situated on a high bank of the river where it is 240 yards wide, and bordered with magnificent flooded gums.

BLANCHEWATER (*N. district*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Flinders. It is situated on the George creek, there being numerous other creeks in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are the Macdonnell, about 14 miles S., the Tindilpa, 15 miles W., and the Hamilton, 30 miles S.E. The Flinders range of hills lies 18 miles S., and lakes Gregory and Blanche 25 and 30 miles N.E. respectively. The district is purely a pastoral one, and is at present only partially stocked with cattle. The Yudanamutana copper, and the Sir Dominick copper and bismuth mines are distant about 60 miles S. The nearest township is Blinman, which lies 160 miles S., and with which there are at present no regular means of communication for passengers, the mail being carried fortnightly on horseback. With Adelaide, 550 miles S., the communication is either from Blinman to Port Augusta by Rounsevell's mail coach, and thence by steamer, or by coach *via* Melrose and Kooringa to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The surrounding country is chiefly plain, and elevated very little above the sea level. It is subject to periodical droughts, from one of which it has just emerged, there having been no rain from January, 1864, until January, 1866; the years 1859 and 1860 were also dry, and the rain which has fallen up to the present time since January last has hardly been sufficient to do any good, so that were the country fully stocked, the scarcity of grass would be greatly felt. This plain was discovered by Babbage, in 1856, who found it covered with quartz fragments, besides specular iron and ironstone, the small rises in it being of quartz rock, or of slate and limestone. The white population varies from about 14 to as low as 4 persons; the aborigines in the district number about 200.

BLANCHEWATER and MOUNT DISTANCE RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 622, 630, 640, 641, 716, 903, and 968; occupier, the Hon. J. Baker; total area, 1027 square miles; total rent and assessment, £515 10s. This run lies near the township of Blanchewater, and is watered by the George river and Tindilpa creek.

BLINMAN (*Flinders district*) is a postal mining township, in the electoral district of Flinders. It is situated at the head of the Eurilkina creek, Partawarta hill a rugged mass of hard siliceous rock, lying about 10 miles N. The—district is a copper mining and pastoral one; the former interest being represented by several mineral sections which have been taken up, but upon which only 1 mine, the Blinman, is being at present worked. This mine is 25 fathoms deep from the surface, and levels or passages have been driven from S. to N., a distance of 75 fathoms. The Blinman mine is a copper mine, belonging to the Yudanamutana mining company. There is a large reef of indurated clay slate, intermixed with ironstone and gossan, and forming the back of a lode running nearly N. and S., and distinctly traceable for about 200 yards on the surface. In the clay slate is found small pieces of green carbonate and grey ore. The lode runs to the top of a hill, about 90 ft. in height from the creek, and here it forms a large "boil," in which the ore was discovered. On the rocks being broken away a fine lode of exceedingly rich ore was seen, 8 feet wide, and underlying westwards into the hill about 18 inches in the fathom. It was nearly solid metal for a width of 8 feet, and had a peculiarly brilliant appearance, like a mixture of grey and red oxides. Some rich green and blue carbonates were occasionally met with, and specks of the finest yellow ore, known as "semi-metal." At the time of my visit No. 1 shaft was sunk 9 fathoms on the course of the lode from the top of the hill, and carried ore the whole way down. No. 2 shaft is about 8 fathoms S. of No. 1, being further into the range, the first shaft commencing very near the face of the hill; the same lode has been cut in this shaft, where it is from 8 to 10 feet wide, and the shaft sunk about 5 fathoms on the lode; the ore raised

Digitized by Google

is of similar quality to that in the other shaft, and the quantity raised is about 100 tons of first and second quality, and 150 tons to be smelted. About 18 fathoms farther S. No. 3 workings are going on, and which, at about 2 fathoms below the surface, have produced 5 tons of the finest ore, and about 10 tons for smelting. About 10 fathoms still farther S. on the same lode, a shaft has been sunk 4 fathoms, from which about 5 tons of second quality ore have been raised, and a few tons have also to be reduced to regulus. About 20 fathoms N. of No. 1 shaft, another shaft (No. 5) has been sunk 4 fathoms through a good gossan lode containing ore of first and second quality. 50 tons of ore of all qualities have been raised from this shaft, and 20 fathoms farther N., No. 4 shaft is sunk to a depth of 10 fathoms through a good ore-bearing lode from 3 to 4 feet wide. At the depth of 8 fathoms the lode inclines farther W., and a drive is being carried to intersect it, and when it is cut again drives will be carried both N. and S., on the course of the lode, under the various workings above-mentioned. Up to the close of 1862 above 600 tons of ore of all qualities were raised here, 400 of which were estimated to yield an average produce of 40 per cent. A fine block of this value, and weighing about 2½ tons, has been sent to Port Augusta for shipment. The country was very dry, a well having been sunk 20 fathoms in the bed of the creek without cutting water. There are, nevertheless, some fine springs in the immediate neighbourhood. A number of substantial pine huts for the miners have been erected on the mine, besides a good store of galvanised iron with a cellar beneath, also offices and captains' apartments. The distance of this mine from Port Augusta, by the present road, is about 140 miles, but a new road has been cut through the Brachina creek, and by which a saving of about 20 miles would be effected, and a better road secured for feed and water for cattle. About £80,000 worth of copper ore have been raised from this mine. Smelting furnaces are erected near the mine, and the ore is smelted by means of wood, which is used as fuel, and which abounds in the neighbourhood. Bricks are made at the Blinman mine, from stone crushed by machinery. The pastoral interest is represented by several large cattle and sheep stations in the neighbourhood. The site for a new township has been surveyed, 1 mile S. of Blinman—a public-house and store (the North star) is erected, and a temporary police station exists there. The nearest township is Nuccaleena, which lies about 30 miles N.W., the communication being only occasionally by Rounsevell's coach. With Adelaide, 358 miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's weekly coach, *via* Kanyaka, Melrose and Kooringa to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The surrounding country consists generally of low hills, running N. and S.. Its geological formation is varied, and is composed of ridges along the low hills, of silica, schist and slate; between the main ridges there are outcrops of porphyry, silica, hematite, magnetic iron, and copper ore; clay, mica and argillaceous slate abound, also gritty slate, gossan and ferro-silicic crust. Sulphate of barytes, carbonate of lime (in several varieties,) jaspar, common flint, and a variety of dense siliceous stones of peculiar structure and colour are found scattered over the ground. The population numbers about 100 persons, inclusive of wood-cutters, draymen and their families. Blinman is an aboriginal station.

BLOOMFIELD, MOUNT, (*Kangaroo island*) is a hill lying on the N. shore of Vivonne bay, on the S. side of the island. The Eleanor river flows past the W. base of the hill, which forms an excellent beacon for the navigation of the bay.

BLOWHOLE CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising in the Yankallila range, and flowing S. between Campbell's and Cobbler's hills into the sea, about 4 miles S.E. of Cape Jervis.

BLUE CREEK (*Co. Eyre*) is a small watercourse flowing into the Truro creek.

BLUE LAKE (*Co. Grey*) is a deep lake lying at the E. end of the extinct volcano of mount Gambier, and forming one of the craters of that volcano. It is a large and deep body of water of irregular oval shape, whose longest diameter is nearly E. and W. It is surrounded on all sides by banks between 200 and 300 feet high, and these so steep and rugged that descent to the water's edge is quite impossible, except in one or two places. The sides are thickly wooded with varieties of the Melaleuca (the tea-tree of the colonists,) excepting where the rough rocks stand out in perpendicular escarpments, and thus the dark green brushwood is broken by huge and craggy rocks, descending precipitously for 40 or 50 feet. These crags sometimes hang over the water, whose already dark blue tint is rendered still more gloomy by the reflection of their black and stony fronts. The whole appearance of the lake is wild and sombre in the extreme. The blue or rather inky appearance of the water—the blackened precipices, which bear

Digitized by Google

so plainly the tokens of fiery ravages—the thick and tangled nature of the brushwood, give the place an air of savage loneliness; and then the place is so quiet, so still, that but for the cawing of the rooks overhead, or the splashing of a solitary water-fowl, one might almost imagine nature to be at rest, tired with sending forth those volcanic fires which poured forth ages ago. Looking at the walls from any side, 4 distinct kinds of rocks are visible. There is first the larger ash, decomposed into soft black surface soil, covered with grass and trees, and varying in thickness from 40 to 70 feet. It extends, in some places, to the water's edge uninterruptedly. Underneath this there is a precipitous escarpment of black lava, generally 40 feet thick, but at the western end of the lake much thicker and more precipitous. This extends nearly all round the lake, and is very seldom inclined or broken, or in any other way than a precipice, rough and jagged, and having no dip towards the water. Under this there is, in places, a large layer of greyish brown ash, about 2 feet thick, and very finely laminated. This is only occasionally seen. Beneath this there are about 20 feet of coralline rock, full of fossils, and belonging to the mount Gambier lower crag formation, with the strata quite horizontal, and bearing some marks of having been exposed to a high temperature, but rarely crystallised. This latter bed of rock forms a well-defined white line, nearly continuous round the lake, at a uniform height of, perhaps, rather more than 20 feet. The lava is not vesicular, or rarely so, and seems to have flowed from some of the lakes to the westward.

BLUFF, THE (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is the name of a copper mine on No. 1 section, Encounter bay, distant from Victoria harbour (the nearest post town) about 3½ miles in a S. direction. It is situated on a high bluff headland of granite, stretching out seawards from the mainland into Encounter bay, the summit of the bluff being 240 feet above sea level, and having been a look-out place for whalers for over 30 years. Indications of copper were first discovered in July, 1863, but great difficulty and loss of time were experienced by the discoverers in obtaining a mineral lease, or permission to work it. After a delay of over 12 months, however, a short bill was passed in the House, and permission was given, when it was found to contain a deposit of rich azurite near the surface, between the granitic and micaceous slate formations. The country is, however, much disturbed, and, in sinking, the lode was soon lost, and for lack of capital the discoverers, whose energy and perseverance certainly deserved a better result, were obliged to abandon it. Silver, lead, and oxide of tin are found in the Bluff section, and the country from the Bluff, to Talisker in the N., abounds with silver, lead, tin and other ores.

BLUMBERG (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Gumeracka, hundred of Talunga, and under the control of the Talunga district council. It is situated on the upper part of the river Torrens, in an agricultural district, where wheat is extensively grown. There is a steam flour mill in the township. The nearest places are mount Torrens, 4 miles S., mount Pleasant, 7 miles N.E., and Gumeracka, 5 miles W. The communication being with the two latter places Rounsevell's mail coaches daily; and with mount Torrens by horse and dray. With Adelaide, 28 miles W. the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. Blumberg has a post office, a store, and 2 hotels—the Napoleon Buonaparte and the Travellers' inn. The surrounding country is elevated. The population numbers about 150 persons. Blumberg has an Oddfellows' lodge (A.I.O.F.) and a public pound.

BLYTH (*Co. Stanley*) is a central hundred of the county containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

BLYTH CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek rising in the dense mulga scrub and limestone, rises to the W. of the N. part of lake Torrens, and flowing through grassy and barren, sandy and stony plains in a N.E. direction into the S.W. end of lake Eyre. As is the case with all the creeks in this neighbourhood, it ceases to run in dry weather. Sandy drift strongly impregnated with soda over limestone, with broken granite boulders.

BLYTH, LAKE, (*Flinders district*) is a small salt lake, forming one of the chain of salt lakes lying between lakes Torrens and Gairdner. It is situated to the S. of the Oakden Hills, in barren, scrubby country.

BLYTH, RIVER, (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream of fresh water, rising in the broken country to the W. of the Denison range, and flowing through grassy and mulga

Digitized by Google

scrub plains, past the E. foot of mount Younghusband into the Neales river, after a course of about 30 miles in a N.E. direction. There are several springs of fresh water near its banks.

BICKMORE'S HILL, 32° 15′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long., (*Flinders district*) is a detached hill, lying in the pastoral district of eastern plains.

BIG GORGE MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See NORMANVILLE.

BIG JOHN CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream rising by 2 heads, and flowing E. about 40 miles into lake Blanche on its E. side. Its N. head has its source near Constitution hill, and its S. in the ranges near Mudlipena gap, the point of junction being to the S.E. of mount Hawker. It waters the pastoral country known as the eastern plains. Sandstone, shales, slates, and calcareous rock.

BIG LAGOON (*Co. Stanley*) is a large water-hole lying about 4 miles N.E. of the township of Black Springs.

BIMBAOURIE RUN (*N. E. district;*) leases Nos. 749, 750, 1071, 920, 919, 748 723, 977, 1116. 1117, 674, 651, 1115, and 958; occupier, John Taylor; respective areas, 45, 53, 34, 30, 29, 45, 32, 23, 48, 13, 55, 10, 29, and 161 square miles. The post town is Kooringa.

BINNEY'S LOOK OUT E. RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 866; occupier, J. Macgeorge; area, 15 square miles; rent and assessment, £7 10s. per annum. This run lies in the Tattiara country, the post office being at Border town.

BINNEY'S LOOK OUT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 875; occupier, D. Gollan; area, 14 square miles; rent and assessment, £7 per annum. This run lies in the Tattiara country, on the road to Border town from Wellington.

BINNEY'S LOOK OUT, 35° 35′ S. lat., 139° 40′ E. long. (*Victoria district,*) is a camping place on the road from Wellington to Border town, about 32 miles S.E. of the former town. There is a well at the place, known as the Thirty-two Mile well.

BINNUM-BINNUM RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 162; occupiers, Messrs. Jones; area, 29 square miles; grazing capacity, 7000 sheep; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £15. This run lies 95 miles N.E. by E. of Guichen bay, and 205 S.S.E. of Adelaide, and is watered by swamps and waterholes. It is situated on the border of the colony.

BIRD ROCK (*Finders district*) is a granite reef lying nearly midway between the mainland and St. Peter's island, in Nuyt's archipelago, and at the E. end of Denial bay. As the rock is nearly awash in high water spring tides, a pile of stones, surmounted by a beacon, has been erected on its S.E. end. There are some shoals to the N. of this rock, dry in some places at low water, but which tend to give shelter to the coast inside them.

BISCUIT FLAT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 219; occupiers, Taylor and Dunn; area, 16½ square miles; grazing capacity, 2200 sheep, or 129 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £8 10s. per annum. This run lies 28 miles E. by N. of Guichen bay.

BISCUIT FLAT (*S.E. district*) is a singular plain lying to the E. of Guichen bay, and covered with small stones (limestone) formed in the shape of biscuits. For a scientific description of these remarkable objects, see the Rev. J. E. T. Woods's work on the "Geology of the S.E. district of South Australia."

BOLD MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a lofty peak of the main range, lying on the bank of the Onkaparinga river, and about 2 miles to the N. of mount Saddle Bags. It is a survey station.

BOLINGBROKE POINT (*Co. Flinders*) is a low cliffy projection, distant 10 or 11 miles N.E. of Boston point, with which it forms a bight, 5 miles deep, called South bay.

BON ACCORD MINE (*Co. Burra*) is a copper mine, not lately worked, and lying 90 miles distant from Adelaide, N. by E. It lies on land in close proximity to the Burra, and the buildings appear almost to belong to one establishment. There have been favourable indications of copper, and several shafts have been sunk, but without any satisfactory result.

Digitized by Google

BONIAR CREEK (*Co. Frome*) is a stream rising in the E. part of the mount Lock range, and watering the pastoral country to the E. of that range.

BONNEY (*Co. Russell*) is a S. hundred of the county, lying to the E. of lakes Albert and Coorong. It has only a small tract of sold land lying on the shore of the former lake, being mostly taken up by pastoral country.

BONNEY LAKE (*N.E. district*) is a fresh water lake lying on the N. bank of the Murray river, to the E. of overland Corner, and on the road from that place to Wentworth (New South Wales.) It is connected by a small creek with the Murray river, and lies in good pastoral country.

BONNEY LAKE (*Co. Grey*) is a long narrow sheet of fresh water, 25 miles in length, but, in few places more than 2 miles broad; it is shallow, and has moderately high banks, with sandhills between it and the sea.

BONNEY LAKE, RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 86; occupier, John Chambers; area, 20 square miles; grazing capacity, 1000 sheep, or 50 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £27 12s. This run is in 2 blocks, one 17 square miles, adjoining lake Bonney, on the N. side of the Murray river; and the other 3 square miles, on the S. side of the Murray, 2 miles from the river. The next post office is Overland corner. In addition to part of lease 86, this run includes leases Nos. 386 (part,) 389, 583 (part,) and 1150, which have an area of 204 square miles.

BONNEY, LAKE, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 195; occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 6 miles; grazing capabilities, 1100 sheep, or 183 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £23 per annum. This run lies 47 miles S.E. of Guichen bay, and is watered from lake Bonney. This run also includes lease 195B.

BONNEY POINT (*N. district*) is a prominent peak of the ranges near Wilpena. It is a survey point.

BONNEY'S BLUFF, 31° 20′ S. lat., 137° 18′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given by Swinden, in 1858, to a bold flat-topped hill lying near some other similar hills, in the country known as Swinden's country, to the W. of lake Torrens.

BONNEY'S CAMP RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases Nos. 787 and 807; occupier, J. A. Cooke; area, 45 square miles; rent, £22 per annum. This run lies to the E. of lake Coorong, between the M'Grath's flat and Kingston post offices.

BOOBOOROWIE RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease No. 130; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area, 28 square miles; grazing capability, 9000 sheep, or 320 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £80 10s; Goyder's valuation, £812 per annum, exclusive of improvements, valued at £100. This station lies 14 miles N.E. of Kooringa, and 120 miles N. of Aldeaide, and is watered by the Broughton river and 3 springs. It is well-grassed, and has sheoak and dwarf scrub on the spurs and slopes of Browne's hill range. The head station is in the hundred of Ayers, and has a good road to Kooringa.

BOOKMARK and CHOWILLA, (*N.E. district;*) lease No. 95; occupier, R. Holland; area 60 square miles; grazing capability, 2000 sheep, or 44 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £67 10s.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £45 per annum. This run lies N.E. of lake Bonney on the N. side of the Murray river; 200 miles N.E. of Adelaide. Next post town Overland corner. This run also includes a portion of lease No. 583.

BOOLCAMATA RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases Nos. 572, 603, 1104, 702, 703, 711, 643, 891, and 1106; occupier, J. P. Hall, Esq., J.P.; areas respectively, 46, 20, 38, 20, 10, 10, 20, 25, and 60 square miles. The post office is at Kooringa. The head station on this run is a depôt for the relief of Aborigines.

BOOLCOONDA CREEK (*N. district*) is a tributary of the Willochra creek, rising near Mochra tower, and flowing in a W. direction into that creek to the N.E. of the Dutchman's stern.

BOOLEROO RUN (*Co. Frome;*) leases Nos. 301, 333D, 541, and 263; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas, 53, 50, 77, and 16 square miles. This run lies to the N.E. of mount Remarkable; the post office being Melrose.

Digitized by Google

BOOLOOROO STATION *(N. district;)* occupier, Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN.

BOOMAWANDA *(Co. Light)* is a small agricultural hamlet adjoining the township of Greenockon its W. side. It has at present a population of 5 persons only, and lies in the hundred of Nuriootpa.

BOOYOOLOO RUN *(Co. Victoria;)* lease No. 38; occupier, H. B. Hughes; area 194 square miles; grazing capability, 50,000 sheep or 255 per mile; old rental and assessment, £502 5s. 11d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £2716, excluding improvements valued at £2387. This run is situated on the Rocky river and on the N. road *via* Clare, 20 miles E. of Port Peri—the shipping port, 45 miles N.W. of Clare, and 130 miles N. of Adelaide. It contains about 7000 acres of good purchased land, and consists of well grassed undulating and hilly country with gum flats. It is watered by the Redbank creek, the Rocky river, and 12 wells and dams, and has good roads it all directions.

BORDA, CAPE, 35° 45′ 20″ S. lat., 136° 38′ E. lon. *(Kangaroo island,)* is the N.W. extremity of the island. This cape is formed by high land standing nearly 450 feet above the level of the sea, and may be approached within a reasonable distance; vessels, however, should not borrow too closely, as in the event of light winds the ocean-swell might set them into a dangerous proximity with the shore, on which the surf breaks, during westerly winds, with a great violence. There is a fine lighthouse, known as the cape Borda light, on this point, exhibiting a bright and red flash alternately every half-minute. The tower stands 60 feet above the cape, or about 510 feet above the sea level. The bright flash may be seen 30 miles off, but the red only half that distance. From cape Borda the coast continues high and cliffy, and trends in a southerly direction towards cape Bedout; about 3 miles from the cape is the Ravine de Casoars, a remarkable gorge. The coast in this locality assumes a more rugged and rocky character; straggling, detached masses appearing out of water, with the sea breaking over them with great violence. This portion of the coast should be studiously avoided by mariners during light winds, when the ocean-swell rolls in with considerable velocity; in westerly gales the sea is very heavy, and offers little chance for the ship, which might find herself jammed on the inhospitable coast presented between capes Borda and Bedout. There is a rocket station at this lighthouse.

BORDER TOWN *(Co. Macdonnell)* is a small post town in the electoral district of Victoria, lying at the edge of the Ninety-mile desert, in the direct road from Adelaide to the mount Alexander diggings (Victoria.) There are no rivers or creeks of any size near the township, and but a few waterholes. The district is exclusively a pastoral one, chiefly sheep. The nearest town is Narracoorte, which lies distant 60 miles S., the communication being by dray or horse. With Adelaide, 310 miles N.W., the communication is from Narracoorte *via* Kingston by Rounsevell's mail coaches twice a-week; or from Narracoorte to Guichen bay by coach and horse, and thence by steamer, the distance by the latter route being about 260 miles. There is 1 hotel—the Border Town, a post office, and a store in the township, which is a resting-place for bullock-teams in the wool season. The surrounding country is low and flat, and surrounded by a low mallee scrub. The population numbers about 60 persons. Border town is an aboriginal station.

BOSTON BAY *(Co. Flinders)* is an indentation on the N. side of Port Lincoln, in any part of which may be had secure anchorage in 8 fathoms on a muddy bottom, except on the N.E. side of Kirton point, where a bank extends a little distance off shore, with 5½ fathoms water on it, at half-a-mile from the shore.

BOSTON ISLAND *(Co. Flinders)* is an island lying in the entrance of Port Lincoln, and dividing that entrance into 2 channels. It is about 4 miles in length, and has some small islands lying on its S. side between it and Cape Dorrington, called the Bicker islands.

BOSTON POINT, 34° 40′ S. lat., 135° 53′ 30″ E. long., mag. var., 5° E. *(Co. Flinders,)* is a low projection forming the N. head of Port Lincoln, and lying opposite the N. point of Boston island, the channel containing 10 fathoms on an even bottom, and leading into the indentation known as Boston bay.

BOTTLE HILL, 31° 15′ S. lat., 137° 15′ E. long. *(Flinders district,)* is the name given by Babbage to a solitary hill lying in a patch of good pastoral country between

Digitized by Google

Bonney's bluff and the Elizabeth creek, in the plains lying to the W. of lake Torrens, and known as Swinden's country.

BOUFFLER'S CAPE, of the French (*Co. Grey,*) bears S.E. ¼ S. from cape Banks, distant between 6 and 7 miles, and is the S. point of a bight in the coast, which is formed between them. In the French chart, by M. Freycinet, the breadth of this bight is 9 miles, and it is there called D'Estaing bay; but, being nearly filled with rocks and breakers, and quite open to the southward and westward, it can never be used for anchorage. From Cape Boufflers to the rocks that lie off Cape Northumberland, the course is about S.E. by E. ½ E., 9 miles.

BOUNDARY CREEK (*Cos. Hindmarsh and Russell*) is the name given to the direct N.E. channel from the sea mouth of the Murray to lake Alexandrina, and running between Mundoo island to the W. and Barker's knoll to the E. It is shallow and much impeded with sand-banks and patches of mangrove swamp.

BOWAKA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 221; occupier, T. Morris; area, 49 square miles; grazing capacity, 5500 sheep, or 112 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £24 10s. This run lies 190 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 25 miles N.E. of Guichen bay. It is watered from swamps and a waterhole.

BOWDEN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban township and railway station on the port line, and 1½ miles distant N.W. from Adelaide. It is inhabited chiefly by labourers and brickmakers. The townships of Hindmarsh and Brompton lie adjacent. There are several brick-kilns in the township, and the South Australian gas company's works lie in the adjoining township of Brompton.

BOWER'S VALLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural settlement, lying in a fertile valley in the neighbourhood of Willunga. Much of the land is taken up by a body of industrious small farmers engaged in the cultivation of wheat and hay.

BOWETHORPE (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a small agricultural settlement lying on a fertile flat in the neighbourhood of Willunga, and inhabited by a few small settlers engaged in the cultivation of farm produce, chiefly wheat.

BOWMAN'S FLAT (*Co. Gawler*) is a tract of fine agricultural land lying on the S. bank of the Wakefield river, lying about 8 miles E. of the township of Port Wakefield. It is taken up by small settlers, who are engaged in the cultivation of farm produce.

BRACHINA CREEK (*N. district*) is a fine stream flowing near Aroona, and lying between Port Augusta and Blinman, the road between which places crosses it. The Brachina creek has tremendous rocky ranges, from 600 to 800 feet in height, on either side.

BRADFORD MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a copper mine lying 4½ miles from Finniss flat. See GREAT BRADFORD.

BRADY CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a stream flowing in the pastoral country to the S.E. of Kooringa, and watering the Emu flats run. Undulating forest land and well-grassed sheoak spurs running into grassy flats.

BRAMFIELD (*Flinders district*) is a postal station in the electoral district of Flinders, situated about 12 miles N.W. of lake Newland, a salt lake with several fresh water springs surrounding its margin. The district is exclusively a pastoral one, both sheep and cattle being extensively grazed in it. The nearest places are the townships of Parkin (Venus bay,) about 40 miles N.W., and Flinders (Streaky bay,) 90 miles N.W., the communication being by horse or private conveyance, and the mail being carried overland once a fortnight on horseback. With Adelaide, 326 miles E., the communication is by horse or private conveyance to Port Lincoln, 116 miles, and thence by steamer. Bramfield has a post office at the Bramfield head station. The nearest hotel is at Parkin. The surrounding country is undulating, and lightly grassed and timbered, principally with sheoak. The formation is sandstone and alluvial drift, with extensive beds of limestone. The population numbers about 40 persons.

BRAMFIELD RUN (*Port Lincoln district;*) lease No. 136; occupier, Price Maurice; area, 91 square miles; grazing capacity, 9000 sheep, or 99 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £189 16s. This run lies on the W. coast of Port Lincoln peninsula, E. of Flinders island, about 90 miles N. by W. of

Digitized by Google

shipping port at Coffin's bay, 110 miles N.N.W. of Port Lincoln, and 390 miles overland from Adelaide, and is watered by wells. The Bramfield post office is at the head station of this run. This run also comprehends leases Nos. 364, 510, 930, and 1017; the respective areas of which are 10, 40, 2, and 31 square miles.

BREAKFAST-TIME CREEK (*N. district*) is a stream, rising near mount Hemmons, and flowing in a W. direction towards lake Torrens. It rises near the main N. road, and to the N.W. of Blinman.

BREMER (*Cos. Hindmarsh and Sturt*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Cheriton of Belvidere, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follows:—Assessment, £5254—rate, 9d. in the pound; rates collected, £178 9s. 8d.; total receipts, £493 15s. 9d.; office expenses and salaries, £140 1s. 2d.; expended on public works, £279 15s. 6d. The population numbers 959 persons; the area is 94 square miles, or 60,160 acres; land under cultivation, 13,284 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 191.

BREMER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an E. hundred of the county, lying on the Bremer river and on the N. bank of lake Alexandrina. It contains about one-half of its area in purchased land, principally taken up for agricultural purposes. The township of Milang is in the S. part of this hundred.

BREMER MINE (*Co. Sturt*) is the name given to a copper mine, lying 25 miles E. of Adelaide. Austin describes this mine as follows:—"This mine is the freehold property of the Worthing Mining company, and is sometimes called the Callington Mine— Callington being the name of the surrounding township, which has sprung up since the discovery of the mine. It was first discovered in 1850, and is 36 miles from Adelaide, on the bank of the Bremer, a considerable creek running into the Murray, though only a chain of brackish waterholes in summer. The surrounding country is flat, consisting of clay-slate, shaly rock, micaceous schist, and occasionally a little quartz. The present state of the workings may be thus described:—The engine-shaft is sunk to a depth of 53 fathoms, and levels have been driven at the following depths:—12, 23, 33, and 43 fathoms, on the course of the lode, N. 23° W. The total length of the drives is above 400 fathoms. Some fine courses of ore have been met with 5 and 6 feet wide, but occasionally rather dredgy; however, at the lower levels there has been a decided improvement in this respect, fine yellow ore, of a quality superior to most of what has hitherto been raised, as well as more solid in the lode, being now in course of working at the 53 fathom cross-cut. The ores in this mine are sulphurets of a good average quality; the prevailing ore is yellow, there is also black, and a little peacock met with. 4500 tons of ore have been raised here in 5 years, the largest proportion of which has been obtained during the last 2 years. The large engine is a very fine one of 60-inch cylinder, a smaller engine (40-horse power) works the machinery, and will be used for hauling. The smelting works, under the management of the Messrs. Thomas, are about 250 or 300 yards from the mine, and comprise 1 calcining and 2 smelting furnaces. The copper made is of the quality of 96 per cent. of pure copper, the refining process being omitted. Notwithstanding the small average produce of the ores—only 13 per cent.—lower, I believe, than any other mine in the colony, this mine is made to pay, owing to the very careful management adopted by Alfred Hallett, Esq., who devotes a considerable portion of his time to the personal supervision of the mine. Everything is done with strict economy, and the important principle, 'let nothing be wasted or lost,' is fully carried out. Machinery is made largely available for reducing the ores; and thus a mine, which must at once show a loss if worked as other mines of the colony are worked, is rendered profitable to the proprietors, besides providing direct employment for 120 hands, including smelters; and indirectly providing the means of living for 3 or 4 times that number. That useful and recently invented machine, known as 'Appleton's Stonebreaker,' is employed for crushing the inferior ores preparatory to their being sorted, the best of the ore having been previously broken and picked by hand, when it is sent to the crushing rollers to prepare it for the furnace. The 'smalls' are dealt with as usual, being jigged and washed. The most important machinery for washing the smalls and the slime ores is in use at this mine, consisting of a continuation of Vyan's Rake Buddle, self-acting plunge jiggers, and the revolving table, hitherto only used for washing lead ores, has been adapted by Mr. Hallett for separating the slime, and is found to answer admirably. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to give a description of this machinery

Digitized by Google

in a work like the present, but from what I saw of its performances I am convinced that its use in other mines would add a considerable percentage to the profits, and would enable some mines to be profitably worked, which at present yield nothing to the proprietors. Many of our mine adventurers would derive a useful lesson, and more than one, perhaps, from a visit to the Bremer mine. There has been no extravagant outlay in handsome buildings, and 'no more cats are kept than catch mice,' yet everything absolutely necessary appears to be provided. I look upon this as the model mine of South Australia, and its enterprising manager, Mr. Hallett, deserves the highest praise for the judicious and persevering manner in which he has developed the property, in spite of difficulties that would have disheartened many."

BREMERTON (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a small agricultural township, adjoining the postal town of Langhorne or Langhorne's creek, and taken up by settlers engaged in the cultivation of wheat. The soil is sandy, and overlies a limestone foundation. See also LANGHORNE.

BREMER RANGES (*Cos. Hindmarsh and Sturt*) is the name given to a long rugged spur of the main or Adelaide range of mountains. At a distance of about 23 miles E. of Woodside auriferous quartz is found, and there are several parties working in the gullies and finding payable gold. The township of Harrogate lies at the foot of this range.

BREMER RIVER (*Cos. Hindmarsh and Sturt*) is a fine stream rising in the Bremer ranges, and flowing in a S. direction. It is fed by the mount Barker, Rodwell's, and some other smaller creeks, and empties itself into lake Alexandrina, about 5 miles E. of Milang. The lower portion of this river forms the boundary line of county Hindmarsh, which lies on the W., and county Sturt, which lies on the E. Clay-slate, shaly rock, micaceous schist, and occasional quartz.

BRIDGEWATER, postal name COX'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Onkaparinga, hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the Echunga district council. It is erected on Cox's creek and on the main S.E. road, 4 miles N.W. of Hahndorf, the nearest telegraph station, 3 miles N.W. of the Onkparinga river and 4 miles S.S.E. of mount Lofty. The district is an agricultural one, and is to a great extent taken up by market gardeners, the soil in the gullies being peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables and fruit. The hills are thickly timbered with stringy bark, which affords employment to a numerous body of woodcutters. There is a post office in the township, a good store, an hotel (the Bridgewater,) and another (the Pump,) 1 mile W., also 2 flour-mills—one, the Bridgewater mill (Dunn and Co.'s,) being worked both by water and steam—and the other, the Lion mill (Johnston Bros.,) by steam only. The nearest places are Stirling E., which lies 2½ miles W.; mount Lofty, 4 miles N.N.W.; Forest road or Dry Gully, 4 miles; and Hahndorf, 4 miles S.E. With these places there is communication by Rounsevell's mail coach twice a day, and with Adelaide, 13½ miles N.W., by the same means. The surrounding country is mountainous and rugged. The population numbers about 170 persons.

BRIGHTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a corporate and postal sea-side town, in the electoral district of Sturt, and hundred of Adelaide. It lies in an agricultural district, producing wheat, barley, oats and hay, and having about 50 acres under vines. The nearest townships are Glenelg, 2½ miles N.; and Sturt, 1½ miles E.—the communication with Sturt being by mail coach, and with Glenelg by horse and dray only. With Adelaide, 8½ miles N., the communication is by omnibus twice a day, except on Sunday, when only one runs. Brighton is a favourite place of resort by pleasure-seekers from Adelaide, being prettily situated on the shore of the gulf of St. Vincent, and the road being kept in excellent order. It has a post office and 3 hotels, the Brighton, Thatched house, and Sea-side. The next telegraph station is at Glenelg. The country is flat, except on the S. side, where it rises into scrubby hills. Brighton has a volunteer rifle corps and a public pound. It is a favourite place of resort for holiday seekers from Adelaide on holidays. Resident magistrate, D. Sutherland, Esq., J.P. The population numbers about 560 persons, the number of houses being 205, and the area 2024 acres; the land under cultivation is 56 acres. Within the municipality there are 12 shops, kept by tradesmen of various branches of business. The receipts and expenditure in this municipality for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £8688 5s.,—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £117 16s. 6d.; total receipts from all sources, £242 10s. 5d.; office expenses and salaries, £55; expended on public works, £227 18s. 11d. The

Digitized by Google

population numbers 560 persons, being an increase of 171 since 1861, and there are 173 dwelling-houses, being an increase of 81 since that year. The area of the municipality is 2024 acres.

BRIGHTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of the Sturt. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. H. Trimmer of Fairford, Sturt, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £6101 10s.—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £300 19s. 6d.; total receipts, £614 2s. 7d.; office expenses and salaries, £57 2s. 4d.; expended on public works, £507 5s. 11d. The population numbers 769 persons. The area is 18 square miles, or 11,520 acres; land under cultivation, 5974 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 147.

BRINKLEY (*Co. Russell*) is the name of a small hamlet lying at the entrance of the Murray river into lake Alexandrina, and being situated 4 miles S. of the township of Wellington.

BRINKLEY (*Co. Sturt*) is a hundred, lying in the S.E. part of the county, on the N. bank of lake Alexandrina, and the W. bank of the Murray river, there being a quantity of purchased land on those banks, and the remainder of the hundred consisting of scrubby pastoral country. The S. part of this hundred is crossed by the main road from Adelaide, *via* Strathalbyn, to Wellington. The area of this hundred is 97,280 acres, of which 731 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 214 persons, mostly agriculturists.

BROOK WOOLSHED (*Co. Victoria.*) See CRYSTAL BROOK RUN.

BROMPTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village adjoining the suburban townships of Hindmarsh and Bowden, and distant about 2 miles N.W. of Adelaide. It lies on the road and railway from Adelaide to the port. The South Australian gas company's gas works are situated in this suburb. See ADELAIDE.

BROWNHILL CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small creek rising in the mount Lofty ranges, and flowing in a W. direction past Unley park and Goodwood park. It crosses the Adelaide and Glenelg road under a good wooden bridge and runs through swampy land into the sea to the N. of Glenelg. Small quantities of gold have been found in this creek, but no workings have ever been carried on. Alluvial soil over limestone.

BROWN, MOUNT, 32° 30′ S. lat., 138° 5′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a lofty peak, the highest of the Flinders range, lying about 15 miles to the E. 2° N. of Port Augusta, at the head of Spencer's gulf, and attaining an elevation of 3174 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain was first ascended by Messrs. Brown, Westall, and others of the Flinders expedition, who obtained from it a view of the surrounding country. They were much disappointed with the general aspect of the country and the evident lack of water, but speak in warm terms of the lovely plumage of the birds, and the abundance of brightly hued flowers found on the mountain.

BROWN, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 55; occupier, A. Scott; area, 79 square miles; grazing capability 11,000 sheep, or 140 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £164 15s. 5d.; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £514 8s. per annum. This run lies about 20 miles E. of Port Augusta (35 miles by road,) and 190 miles N. of Adelaide. It is watered by Horrock's and mount Brown creeks. This run also includes lease No. 241, which has an area of 48 square miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £96.

BROWN POINT, 32° 32′ 35″ S. lat., 133° 48′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of the N. and W. head of Streaky bay, and forms the S.W. point of the peninsula lying between Streaky and Smoky bays.

BROWN POINT STATION (*W. district;*) lease No. 943; occupier, Henry C. Hawson; area, 37 square miles; grazing capability, 5000 sheep. This station lies to the W. of Streaky bay, the nearest post town, Flinders, being 50 miles S.E. The shipping port is Blancheport, on the E. side of Streaky bay.

BROWN'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a slight elevation and survey point in the hundred of Goolwa, about 3 miles N.W. of Port Elliott.

BROWN'S HILL N. RUN (*N. district;*) leases No. 107 and 288; occupier, D. Cudmore; area, 73 square miles. The post town is Port Augusta.

BRUCE, MOUNT, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 354; occupier, E. Crow; area,

Digitized by Google

102 square miles; grazing capacity, 16,500 sheep, or 172 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £558 16s. This run lies 225 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 35 miles E. by S. of Guichen bay. It is watered by swamps, waterholes, wells, and troughs.

BRUNSKILL (*Co. Light*) is a small agricultural village adjoining the township of Greenock, on its S. side, and consisting of 4 residences with a population of 28 persons. It is in the hundred of Nuriootpa.

BRYANT MOUNT (*Co. Burra*) is a lofty hill rising to a height of 3000 feet, and formed of blue, grey, and brown arenaceous slate and sandstone, dipping E. and W. from 20° to vertical.

BRYANT, MOUNT, CREEK (*Co. Burra.*) See NEWIKIE CREEK.

BRYANT MOUNT RUN, E. part of (*Co. Burra;*) lease No. 10; occupier, J. Gilbert; area, 14 square miles; grazing capacity, 2400 sheep, or 170 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £28 1s. 3d.; Goyder's valuation, £154 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £277. This run lies 20 miles N.N.E. of Kooringa, and 120 miles from Adelaide, and consists of fairly grassed flats and undulating country, with pines and wattles. It is watered by the Newikie and Pine creeks and 3 wells, and there are good roads to the Burra and to Adelaide from the head station in the hundred of Hallett adjoining.

BUCHANAN LAKE, 27° 35′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a sheet of water lying to the north of Anlaby hill, and to the S. of O'Halloran creek. On the N. shore of this lake is the spot where the depôt camp of McKinlay was situated, prior to his start to cross the continent. To the E. are well-grassed flats with beds of dry lakes, and to the W. sandy and stony plains.

BUCHFELDE is a vineyard, the property of Dr. Schomberg, lying on the Gawler river, 4 miles W. of Gawler, and having an area of 5 acres. Dr. Schomberg makes a white wine from Madeira and Verdeilho, and a red wine from Mataro, both of which are considered excellent wines. There is also another vineyard of 3 acres closely adjacent, owned by Mr. Winckel, who makes a good red wine from Mataro and Shiraz.

BUCKLAND (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement lying in the neighbourhood of Gawler, and inhabited by a few small settlers, who cultivate wheat and other farm produce.

BUGLE RANGES (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to a postal village in the electoral district of mount Barker, in the hundred of Macclesfield, and under the control of the Macclesfield district council. It is situated on Hall's creek, which supplies the district with water, and is in the midst of an agricultural and pastoral district, the former industry having been lately somewhat on the decline, and the latter (sheep grazing) having considerably increased. There is a mine in the neighbourhood, which has been found to yield silver, but not to any great extent, and which may be said to be, as yet, undeveloped. The nearest places are Macclesfield, 5 miles W.; mount Barker, 6 miles N.; and Strathalbyn, 9 miles S. The communication is by horse or private conveyance along the district roads of the locality, the mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide, 27 miles S.E., the communication is by Rounsevell's mail coach from mount Barker. Bugle ranges has a post office, and 1 hotel, the Morning Star, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and a resident magistrate, F. H. W. Krichauff, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is generally of a hilly description, some of the ranges being very high. The geological formations of the ranges vary, some of them showing slate and much quartz, and others being composed of ferruginous sandstone. The population is small and scattered.

BULKNONA CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral country about 40 miles from Yudanamutana.

BULLAPARINGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small village in the hundred of Yankalilla, lying on the Bullaparinga creek, about 3 miles N.E. of the township of Glenburn. It is under the control of the district council of Rapid Bay, and is an agricultural village in the centre of a grain-growing neighbourhood, the land being taken up by a number of industrious small farmers. The population of the neighbourhood numbers about 200 persons.

BULLAPARINGA CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising in the Bullaparinga hill, and flowing in a N.W. direction past the village of Glenburn into the sea at Rapid bay. Limestone and clay-slate.

Digitized by Google

BULLAPARINGA HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation in the Yankalilla hills, lying about 6 miles to the N.E. of the stockyards. It is rugged and well wooded, and surrounded by good agricultural country. The Parananacooke river and the Bullaparinga creek have their sources in the W. side of this hill. Clay-slate and limestone.

BULLOCK WELL (*Victoria district*) is a spring in the scrub country lying near the E. boundary of the colony in 35° 50′ S. lat.

BULL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Mt. Barker, hundred of Kuitpo. It is situated on Bull's creek, about 6 miles from the junction of that creek with the Finniss river, and near McHarg's creek. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one—wheat and barley being grown, and cattle and sheep being grazed in it. The nearest place is Meadows, 5 miles distant, the communication being by horse or dray. With Adelaide, 33 miles distant, the communication is by coach once a fortnight. There is a public pound in the village. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population, including that of McHarg's creek, numbers about 250 persons, there being 40 families on Bull's creek and 10 on McHarg's creek.

BULL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising and flowing about 8 miles past the village of the same name into the Finniss river, and past the township of Meadows. It is fed by McHarg's creek, the 2 creeks flowing through an agricultural district.

BULTABOCO STATION (*Eastern Plains.*)—See OULNINIE STATION.

BUMBUNGA STATION. (*Co. Stanley;*) occupier, J. Ellis.—See HUMMOCK'S RUN.

BUNDALEER CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a N. tributary of the Broughton river, flowing past the head station of the Bundaleer run in a S. direction through fairly grassed country.

BUNDALEER RUN (*Co. Victoria;*) lease No. 115; occupier, the Hon. H. Ayers; area, 312 square miles; grazing capability, 90,000 sheep, or 290 per square mile. At the time of assessment there were 72,000 sheep, 300 head of cattle, and several horses on this run. Old rental, £909 18s. 2d.; Goyder's valuation, £7176 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £2750. The head station on this run lies 25 miles N. of Clare, on the main road to the N., and 55 miles N.E. of port Wakefield, and lies on purchased land on the Bundaleer creek. The run is 120 miles N. of Adelaide, the wool being sent to port Wakefield. It consists of plain and undulating land tolerably well grassed, and having patches of scrub and spinifex. It is watered by several creeks and 4 wells, and has good roads to the neighbouring towns. This run also comprises lease No. 132, which has an area of 50 square miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £241. There is an aboriginal settlement on the run.

BUNEROO RUN (*N. district;*) leases No. 392, 425, and 508; occupier, W. L. Marchant. Respective ares 115, 44, and 80 square miles. This run lies near Rawnsley's bluff.

BUNGALA (or BUNGALEE) CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising in the N. slope of a range of hills to the N. of the hundred of Yankalilla, and flowing in a W. direction into the sea at Normanville through a fertile tract of land known as the Bungala or Bungallee valley, which is highly cultivated, and produces fine crops of grain. This creek runs to the N. of the township of Yankalilla, and is impassable during flood time. Clay-slate and limestone.

BUNGAREE STATION (*N. district;*) lease No. 131; occupier, G. C. Hawker; lies 6 miles N. of Clare, and 40 miles N.E. of Port Wakefield. There is a public pound and an aboriginal settlement at Bungaree. Resident magistrate, W. L. Beare, Esq., J.P. See ANAMA STATION.

BURDETT (*Co. Russell*) is a N. hundred of the county lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, and containing only a very small area of purchased land, although a considerable quantity is under survey. It is mostly taken up for pastoral purposes. The crossing over the Murray known as Thompson's is in this hundred.

BURNS CRAIG (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker. The land is taken up by a few small farmers engaged in the cultivation of wheat.

BURNSIDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal township, suburban to Adelaide, in the hundred of Adelaide and electoral district of E. Torrens. It is situated on a small

Digitized by Google

watercourse called the Second creek, and is in an agricultural district where wheat is cultivated to a small extent and hay is principally grown. There are also numerous small vineyards and orchards. The nearest mine is at Glen Osmond, where a lead mine exists, but is not now worked. The next places are Kensington, 1½ miles N.W., and Marryatville, about the same distance, the communication being by omnibus, twice a-day. With Adelaide, 4 miles distant, the communication is also by omnibus. There is 1 hotel—the Burnside, where the omnibus stops. The surrounding country is slightly undulating except to the E., where rise the Adelaide ranges. The geological formation is principally of schistoze and hard sandstone rocks, overlaid in some places by a thin stratum of limestone formed of decomposed coral reef. The soil is good and mostly taken up for gardens. The population is small.

BURNSIDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of E. Torrens. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. George R. Debney, of Burnside, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £9642—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £466 15s. 3d.; total receipts, £979 4s. 10d.; office expenses and salaries, £170 2s.; expended on public works, £712 11s. 8d. The population numbers 1472 persons; the area is 10 square miles, or 6400 acres; land under cultivation, 1966 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 215.

BURRA TOWNSHIP (*Co. Burra.*) See KOORINGA.

BURRA COUNTY is one of the N. counties lying to the E. of the main range, and occupying a tract of pastoral country lying to the N. of a line drawn E. and W. from that range to the N.W. bend in the Murray river. It is bounded on the N. by the eastern plains, on the S. by the country Eyre, on the W. the counties Stanley and Victoria, and on the E. by the county Young. The Burra creek flows nearly due E. across this country, emptying itself into the Murray at N.W. bend. The W. part of the county is divided into the following hundreds:—Hallett, Kingston, Kooringa and Apoinga—the three latter being taken up as purchased land; and the first, with the exception of a block of purchased land being, like the remainder of the county, settled pastoral country. The S.W. part of the county, comprehending the hundreds of Apoinga and Kooringa, and to some extent that of Kingston, are celebrated for their mineral wealth, vast deposits of copper ore having been found scattered in the hills and gullies all over the district. Of these hundreds, by far the wealthiest is that of Kooringa, which contains the world-renowned Burra mines; although the hundred of Apoinga has likewise good lodes of ore. This county forms the greater part of the electoral district of the Burra. This county has an area of 1767 square miles, or 1,130,880 square acres, of which 137,675 acres are purchased land, 74,801 acres being held by freeholders, and 918 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 1166 horses, 1363 horned cattle, 136,146 sheep, 703 goats, 655 pigs and 6366 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 367 acres are under wheat, 421 acres under hay, 115 acres are fallow, 12 acres garden, and 3 acres vineyard, the latter having 616 vines in bearing and 1611 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 1300 bushels wheat and 226 tons hay. The population numbers 4221 persons, being a decrease of 1262 since 1861: and the number of dwellings, 1008, being a decrease of 217 since that year.

BURRA CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a fine stream rising in the main range to the N. of Redruth township, and flowing in a S.E. direction through that place and Kooringa (the Burra mines.) It is fed by numerous small tributary creeks. The formation of the neighbouring country is of blue, grey, and brown arenaceous slate and sandstone, dipping E. and W. from 20° to vertical.

BURRA electoral district comprises the hundreds of Saddleworth and Waterloo, also the towns of Kooringa, Redruth, and Aberdeen, the hundreds of Kooringa and Apoinga, and the remainder of the county of Burra. It has a population of 7001 persons, and an area of 2405 square miles, or 1,539,200 acres, of which 40,511 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are at Kooringa, Redruth, Hamilton, and Saddleworth. The Burra is represented in the Legislative Assembly by J. B. Neales and A. M'Culloch, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 454, and for the Legislative Assembly, 1261.

BURRA-BURRA MINES (THE) lie on bald hills of the transition series, and about 150 feet in height from the surrounding country. The prevailing feature of the geolo-

Digitized by Google

gical formation is limestone. The ground being soft and easily worked, a tremendous amount of timbering has to be employed to secure the drives, and in going underground one walks through miles of these galleries without seeing anything but timber, and in some places the passages have been so narrowed with these supports that a stout person would find some difficulty in squeezing himself through. There is less to interest the casual visitor underground at the Burra than there is in many other mines far inferior in mineral wealth. A large quantity of the ore consists of what is called "smalls," and this, as well as much of the other ores, is so coated with the "country"—or soil in which it is found—that it would escape observation by the uninitiated. Here and there in the workings you may come upon a splendid bunch of red oxide and malachite, and the specimens of blue and green carbonates to be found in the mine are extremely beautiful. It is a singular circumstance, but the miners agree in saying that there is not a regular *lode* in the Burra mine; however, if there is no lode, there is plenty of copper without it, the whole country being impregnated with it. The Burra appears to be one vast "pocket" full of copper. Its original appearance in a huge boil on the surface was so remarkable that numbers of persons undertook the journey from Adelaide—quite an adventure to many in those days—for the mere purpose of seeing this wonderful deposit of ore. A vast hollow is now shown at one part of the mine, about 100 yards in diameter, and 30 or 40 feet deep, whence thousands of tons of the richest ores were taken. This great hollow, however, is owing perhaps as much to the sinking of the ground, because of the large amount of excavation which has been performed in following the copper below. The ores obtained from this mine have been chiefly red oxides, very rich blue and green carbonates, and malachite. Native copper has also been found. Many very beautiful specimens of all the varieties named have been procurable from the Burra Burra, and are to be seen ornamenting the mantelpieces or cabinets of an immense number of houses in the colony.

To proceed with a brief history of the mine; it was discovered by a shepherd named Pickitt, in 1845, and in order to secure the fee simple of mineral land it became necessary to purchase a special survey of 20,000 acres, paying the Government for the same in specie. The survey was taken on August 16th, by Messrs. C. H. Bagot and G. F. Aston on behalf of themselves and others, afterwards called the Princess Royal mining company, and by Messrs. William Allen and Samuel Stocks, jun., for themselves and others, who afterwards became incorporated with the South Australian mining association, which name is still borne by the Burra company. These two parties were called respectively the "nobs" and the "snobs," the former representing the "aristocracy" of the colony, and the latter the merchants and tradespeople. The nobs were unwilling to combine with the snobs in a joint stock company for carrying on the mine, and therefore, although they united to purchase the ground—as neither party could, unaided, raise the hard cash—so soon as the survey was completed the land was divided by drawing a line through the centre from east to west. Lots were then drawn for the land, and the "snobs" became the fortunate proprietors of the northern portion of the survey, and on which the Burra mine existed. The Princess Royal property was ultimately sold for pastoral purposes at 18s. an acre.

The first directors of the South Australian mining association, and who were appointed to manage the affairs of the Burra mine, were Messrs. Charles Beck, James Bunce, John Benjamin Graham, John Bentham Neales, William Paxton, William Peacock, Christopher Septimus Penny, Emanuel Solomon, and Samuel Stocks, jun. Mr. Henry Ayres was appointed secretary. Operations were commenced immediately, the number of miners employed being 10, under the superintendence of a captain, and with a smith to sharpen and repair the tools. The first shot was fired on the 29th September, 1845, blasting a large mass of rich ore, and in a short time several drays were loaded for the port. The workings were carried on with vigour, and the produce of the mine surpassed the most sanguine expectations entertained on its discovery. The original working capital of the company was only £1500; but with a mine so rich and so easily worked that amount proved sufficient, until the sale of ore increased the funds available for working expenses. During the first 6 years of the history of the Burra, nearly 80,000 tons of exceedingly rich ore were raised and shipped to England, yielding a profit to the company of £438,552; a pretty good result from an original outlay of £10,000 for the land. At the close of the first 6 years since the opening of the mine, the number of hands employed was upwards of 1000; but at this time the newly discovered gold-fields in Victoria attracted a large proportion of our population, and especially the miners, who left in such numbers that only 100 were left at the Burra—the Kapunda mine suffering in like manner; indeed, I believe at one time only 5 or 6 men remained

Digitized by Google

at Kapunda, including the captain and purser. This state of things produced a serious check on the working of the mines; at the Burra, where pumping engines had been erected, the machinery was of necessity stopped, and the water let in; the comparatively few men who remained being employed in working above the water level. For the greater part of three years the mine continued thus; the Government then took the matter into their serious consideration, and rightly deeming the prosperity of the colony to be dependent, to a great extent, on that of its mining interest, they adopted measures for the introduction of a number of Cornish miners. When these immigrants arrived, the water was pumped from the mine, and full operations were resumed, and have been carried on with comparatively trifling interruptions until the present time. The greatest number of hands employed was in 1859, when it amounted to 1170 persons. The discoveries at Wallaroo caused some of the miners to remove to that locality, and several were attracted by the reports of the great richness of some of the mines in the far north. A still larger departure of miners took place in consequence of inducements held out to them by a certain coal mining company in New South Wales. Prior to this time, however, the working of the mines at Wallaroo and in the far north had tended to raise the rate of wages, and it was deemed advisable by the directors of the Burra to confine their operations to those workings above the 55-fathom level; the water was, therefore, let into the lower part of the mine—from the 70-fathom level to the 55—and it is found that at the present rate of wages larger proportionate profits can be realised, without incurring the expense of pumping and working the lower levels. The yield of ore has ranged for many years from 10,000 to 13,000 tons a year, the produce of the ore giving an average of from 22 to 23 per cent of copper; or about 2500 tons of pure copper when smelted, and yielding to the colony an average annual amount of at least £225,000. The total amount expended in the colony by the Burra company, up to the present time, is about £1,700,000, of which upwards of £1,000,000 has been paid in wages. The gross profits amount to £850,080, of which £714,560 have been divided among the shareholders, and £135,520 added to the capital stock, while £10,560 remained undivided. The above description, from Austin's mines of South Australia, pretty accurately describes the state of these mines, allowing for their further development since 1864.

In the Melbourne exhibition of 1866, were exhibited by the Hon. H. Ayers, the following 80 specimens of copper ore:—Nos. 1 to 10. Ten specimens of malachite or green carbonate of copper, containing from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic copper. These specimens are merely roughly polished by the miners who extracted them from the mines, and are capable of a much higher polish if submitted to the regular process by a lapidary. Nos. 11 to 20. Ten specimens of red oxide of copper, more or less mixed with native or virgin copper, containing from 70 to 90 per cent. of metallic copper. Nos. 21 to 40. Twenty specimens of malachite or green carbonate of copper, of varied and singular formation, representing the smoothness and gloss which that substance frequently carries in a natural state. Nos. 41 to 46. Six specimens of blue and green carbonate of copper, exhibiting various forms of crystallisation. Nos. 47 to 56. Ten specimens of dark blue carbonate of copper, highly crystallised. Nos. 57 to 66. Ten specimens of blue carbonate of copper, in many varieties of crystallisation. Nos. 67 to 76. Ten specimens of green carbonate of copper. Nos. 77 to 78. Two specimens of sub-oxide of copper, or rubby copper ore. Nos. 79 to 80. Two specimens of virgin or native copper.

BURR, MOUNT, or BUSH INN or GLENCOE (*Co. Grey,*) is the name of a post office on the Glencoe station (E. J. Leake's,) and on the main road from mount Gambier to Robe town. It lies 2 miles N.E. of mount Burr, 3 miles S.W. of mount Macintyre, 3 miles W. of mount Edward, 10 miles S.E. of mount Muirhead (volcanic,) and 10 miles S.S.E. of mount Graham (volcanic.) Lakes Leake and Edward are 4 miles E., and Reedy creek 25 miles N.W. The district is exclusively a pastoral one, both cattle and sheep being grazed in large numbers. The nearest places are mount Gambier, 25 miles S.S.E.; Tarpeena 18 miles E. by S; Macdonnell bay 40 miles S.S.E., and Robe 60 miles N.W. The communication is by horse or private conveyance, the mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide the communication is by Rounsevell's coach twice a-week, from Tarpeena *via* Penola and Wellington, or by steamer from Port Macdonnell or Guichen bay (Robe.) The distance by the coach route is 329 miles. There is one hotel at Mount Burr—the Bush inn. The surrounding country is partly mountainous, with much stringy-bark and numerous grassy rises, the remainder consists of swampy flats, with patches of tea-tree scrub. The population is small and scattered.

Digitized by Google

BURR POINT (*Flinders district*) is a prominent headland lying on the W. coast of Spencer's gulf, between port Lincoln and Franklin harbour.

BURSLEM'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a point in a low range of hills lying in the hundred of Kondoparinga, and about 6 miles W. Strathalbyn township.

BURT'S HILL (*Flinders district*) is a hill in the main range on the N. road, a few miles S. of Yudanamutana, and at the head of Taylor's creek.

BURTT'S CROSSING (*Flinders district.*) See STURT'S CROSSING.

BUSH INN (*Co. Grey.*) See BURR, MOUNT.

BUTALOO RUN, (*Co. Victoria;*) lease No. 57; occupiers, J. and R. J. B. Reid; area, 57 square miles; grazing capability, 10,500 sheep, or 180 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £114; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £399, excluding improvements, which are valued at £2000. This station lies 12 miles E. of Port Peri, and on the sources of the crystal brook about 30 miles S. of Melrose. and 130 miles N. of Adelaide. The wool is shipped at port Peri. The run lies on the W. slope of the Flinders range which is a mass of scrub and spinifex. To the E. are hills and gullies heavily timbered, and tolerably well grassed. It is fed by springs and wells. The road to Port Peri is good.

BUTCHER'S GAP (*Co. Light*) is the name given to an opening or passage through the Belvidere range of hills, lying about 1½ miles W. of Marrabel. There is plenty of good stone and timber suitable for building purposes in the vicinity—granite and freestone.

BUTLER LAKE (*Co. Robe*) is a small swampy lagoon lying to the W. of the township of Robe, and near the jetty. Black mud and limestone crust.

BUTTAMUCK RUN (*N. District;*) leases Nos. 305, 373, 645B, 745 and 746; occupier, H. A. Short; total area, 90 square miles; total rent and assessment, £60 10s. This run lies to the N.E. of Black Rock; next post town, Kooringa.

CADELL (*Co. Albert*) is a hundred lying in the N.W. corner of the county and forming the inner angle of the Murray river at the Great or N.W. bend. It is taken up for pastoral pursuits.

CADNIA, 29° 40′ S. lat., 137° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a spring lying in the pastoral country to the S. of lake Eyre.

CADNIA LAKE (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a small swampy lake lying in the E. part of the county, near the boundary of the colony.

CADNITE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 161; occupier, H. and D. O. Jones. ; area, 25 square miles; grazing capacity, 6500 sheep; valuation, £430 per annum. This run lies 200 miles S.E. of Adelaide, and 95 miles N.E. by E. of Robe.

CAIRN BANK RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 203; occupier, J. Hensley; area, 79 square miles, grazing capacity, 9500 sheep, although there are 16,000 sheep and 40 head of horses and cattle on the run; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £40 per annum. This run lies 190 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 40 miles N.E. of Guichen bay (Robe.)

CALANNA STATION (*N. district*) is a sheep station, at present unstocked, lying on the N.W. road from Nuccaleena, the nearest post office, 123 miles S.

CALCA RUN (*W. district.*) See RADSTOCK CAPE RUN.

CALLENDALE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 201; occupier, S. Jeffrey; area, 36 square miles; grazing capacity, 4500 sheep; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £18 per annum. This run lies 215 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 48 miles E. of Robe. The head station is the Lake Eliza run. This run also includes leases No. 450 and 1004, the respective areas being 18 and 11 square miles.

CALLINGTON (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Onkaparinga, hundred of Kanmantoo, and under the control of the district council of Nairne. It is situated on the Bremer creek, the mount Barker creek being distant 3 miles S.W., Nairne creek distant 3 miles W., and the river Murray distant 16 miles E. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and barley being extensively grown. The Callington or Bremer copper mines lie near the township. The nearest places are Kanmantoo, distant 3½ miles N.; Woodchester, 8 miles S.; and Swanport, distance 16

Digitized by Google

miles E., the communication being with the first-named place, or with Adelaide, 41 miles W., by daily mail coach, and with the other places by horse or dray. In Callington the hotels are the Callington and the Tavistock. There is a post and money order office in the township, and a booking office, whence the mail coach runs to and from Adelaide, Nairne, and Kanmantoo daily. The surrounding country is rather elevated, and mineral traces are found in nearly every direction. The population numbers 600 persons, including the farming population in the neighbourhood.

CAMEL'S HUMP (*Co. Stanley*) is a lofty peak lying about 10 miles N.N.E. of Clare, and 14 miles W. of Kooringa. This hill is a prominent landmark both on account of the peculiarity of its shape and of its height from the whole of the surrounding country. The geological formation is dark blue and olive green shales, with quartzose sandstone bands, the dip being W. 46° to 60°.

CAMPBELL LAKE, 30° 50′ S. lat., 156° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small saline lagoon lying in the sandy and stony plain to the W. of lake Torrens. It was discovered by Babbage in 1858, and is now surrounded by land taken up for pastoral purposes.

CAMPBELLTOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of E. Torrens, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the district council of Payneham. It lies 5 miles N.E. of Adelaide, and is bounded on the W. by the Torrens river, and on the E. by the S. branch of the N.E. road. The township has an area of 260 acres, and was named after C. J. F. Campbell, Esq. The main reservoir supplying the Adelaide waterworks lies about half-a-mile to the E. The district is an agricultural one, the land being taken up as market gardens, and for the growth of hay. There are also numerous vineyards in the neighbourhood, and many of the farmers graze cattle on the outlying lands. The nearest places are Newton, 1 mile E.; Paradise half-a-mile N.E.; and Darley, 1 mile N. There are no regular conveyances to those places, and the communication with Adelaide is by omnibuses twice a-day. There is a post office, a Church of England and a Wesleyan Chapel, and one hotel—the Glynde—about a mile to the S. of the township on the lower N.E. road. The surrounding country is low, but land of good description, forming part of the Adelaide plains, and the formation chiefly limestone. The population numbers about 160 persons.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek, flowing from the ranges to the E. of cape Jervis into the S.E. part of the gulf of St. Vincent. It passes the hamlet of Silverton, and upon it were formerly worked the Campbell's creek silver lead mines. (See SILVERTON.) The geological formation is granite and limestone.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a silver lead mine, lying 54 miles S.S.W. ½ W. of Adelaide. (See SILVERTON.)

CAMPBELL'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to a low range of hills rising from the coast, in a N.N.W. direction, and situated on the W. side of the Blowhole creek, and 4 miles E.S.E. of Cape Jervis.

CAMP HILL (*Flinders district*) is a peak of the main range, lying between the Freeling heights and mount Hopeless, and overlooking the N. part of the Eastern plains.

CANNAN'S REEF (*Flinders district*) is a dangerous rocky ledge in Nuyt's archipelago; it shows about 20 feet above water, and lies 3½ miles S. by W. of Fénélon island, with breakers on sunken rocks between the two.

CANNAWIGRA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, Nos. 149 and 150; occupier, J. Gordon; area, 67 square miles; grazing capacity, 22,700 sheep and 30 horses; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £1225 4s.—the overland road to Victoria *via* Border town passes through this run. This run lies 170 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 90 miles from Robe in a N.E. direction.

CANNONDOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a small agricultural hamlet, adjacent to the suburb of Hindmarsh on the N., and lying about 5 miles N.W. of Adelaide.

CANOWIE RUN (*Co. Victoria;*) lease No. 129; occupiers, Scott and Hayward; area, 140 square miles; grazing capability, 45,000, or 320 per square mile; old rental, £396 13s. 4d; Goyder's valuation, £3080 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £5887. This run lies 32 miles N.N.W. of Kooringa, and 132 miles N. of Port Adelaide. It extends on both sides of Brown's hill range and is well grassed, the flats

Digitized by Google

and valleys abundantly so. There is but little surface water, and the run is supplied by 25 wells, troughs and pumps. There is a good road to Kooringa.

CARDELLA STATION (*W. district;*) occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE STATION.

CARDWELL COUNTY lies in the S.E. of the colony, and is bounded on the N. by the county Russell and the Tattiara pastoral district, which district also bounds it on the E., on the W. by the sea, and on the S. by the county Macdonnell. It is a county of swamps and sandy plains, and contains in its N. part the scrubby tract of land known as Magrath's flat. The Coorong lake and the main road from Wellington to Macdonnell bay run from N. to S. along its W. side, and upon that side two hundreds have recently been marked off, namely, those of Santo and Neville. The road from Wellington to Border town runs along its N.E. side, which consists of a thick belt of mallee scrub. This county is comprehended in the electoral district of Victoria. This county has an area of 1856 square miles, or 1,187,840 acres, of which 605 acres are purchased land, there being 9611 acres enclosed, and 139 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 502 horses, 510 horned cattle, 62,045 sheep, 128 goats, 12 pigs, and 324 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 135 acres are under hay; 1 acre under other crops; and 3 acres garden ground, having 200 vines not in bearing. The last crop was 133 tons of hay. The population numbers 182 persons, and the number of dwellings is 103.

CAREY'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small mountain stream flowing into Cox's creek.

CAREY'S GULLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township, partly in the district of E. Torrens, and partly in that of Crafers. It is in the hundred and district council of Onkaparinga, and is situated on a gully through which flows a small creek (Carey's creek.) The district is at present an agricultural one solely, wheat being grown in considerable quantities, but the principal produce being fruit and vegetables. The nearest places are Stirling, 3½ miles S., Hahndorf, 7 miles S.E., Crafers, 4½ miles W., and Balhannah, 5 miles S.E. There are as yet no public conveyances to those places, the state of the roads being such as to preclude their running; so soon, however, as the road, which is now in progress, is completed, a coach will be run to Balhannah. With Adelaide 14 miles W., the communication is from Crafers, the nearest coach station, by omnibus. The surrounding district is hilly, with small fertile flats in the valleys, most of which are under cultivation. There are at present no mines at work in the neighborhood, although it bears strong evidences of being a mineral district. On the surface of the ground, quartz, having auriferous traces, is found in various parts of the vicinity, but no proper trial as to its value has been made. Carey's gully has a post office, 3 chapels (in one of which is conducted a literary institute,) and 2 stores. The population numbers about 60 persons.

CARNARVON MOUNT (*N. district*) is a lofty peak of an E. spur of the main range lying to the N.E. of Wilpena, and near the Appenilla mine. It is at the head of the Yudnapunda creek.

CAROLINE (*Co. Grey*) is a S. hundred of the county lying on the S.E. coast. But litttle of this hundred is sold, the S. portion consisting chiefly of shifting sand dunes. For population, &c., see BENARA hundred.

CAROLINE PORT (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a small port at the head of Lacepede bay, lying in the centre of the coast of the S.E. district of the colony, within 63 miles from the W. boundary of the colony of Victoria, and is the nearest port to a large and fertile tract of bush country in S. Australia and Victoria. The township of Kingston lies at the head of this port, and is the shipping township for the neighbouring district. A full description of this port is given in a letter written to the *S. A. Register*, of June 13th, 1866, by Messrs. J. and A. Cook, of Kingston, from which letter we take the following particulars: "From cape Jaffa's outlying reefs, running northwards in a straight line 21 miles, intersecting the coast line, there is within one of the most extraordinary harbours known; its maximum breadth is 5 miles. Without any protection, to the eye, it is precisely the same as if it were land-locked against the ocean waves. To prove this, there is in all its main points abundance of nautical, official and non-official evidence, but of necessity brief and incomplete, from the absence to casual visitors and surveyors of the test that experience of years on the coast only will give in all weathers. This is the duty imposed on us by our position. It is beyond

Digitized by Google

our ability clearly to explain the cause of this apparent phenomenon—the barrier—further than to state that there is at all times a heavy ocean ground-swell outside the entrance to Lacepede bay, running its whole length, with an under power stronger than any cross sea, the strength of which is seen in its grandest magnificence 40 miles northward from Port Caroline, on the Coorong beach. Entrance—18 miles wide, with a clean sandy bottom. The depth of 16 of the 18 miles varies gradually fom 60 feet to 45 feet on each side. When the lighthouse, now to be erected, is up, ships can enter with perfect ease, in the darkest nights, without a pilot. Capacity—78 square miles. Sufficient depth and smooth water in all winds for the largest ship afloat, including the *Great Eastern*. Depth—60 feet at its entrance, gradually sloping to the shore. 44 square miles contain a depth of 30 to 60 feet, 23 square miles 15 to 30 feet, and 11 square miles under 15 feet. There is 24 feet within three-quarters of a mile of the shore in several places. The entrance, capacity, and depth correspond with Government survey. Anchorage can only be proved by a comparison with neighbouring bays, or ports, of results, during the worst weather, similarly exposed to the wind blowing in shore, when vessels and lives have been lost there and saved in this bay on the same day."

CAROONA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, 109; occupiers, J. and A. Hallett; area, 58 square miles, grazing capability, 58,000 sheep, or 100 to the square mile; old rental and assessment, £106 12s. 4d,; Goyder's valuation, £174 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £625. It is fairly grassed and interspersed with belts of mallee scrub, and watered by the Newikie, Wira and Caroona creeks. The head station is at Wandillah, near Kooringa.

CARRACALUNGA HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a lofty peak and survey point in the N. part of the Yankalilla range, on the road from Myponga to Yankalilla, and about 3 miles from the coast.

CARRACALUNGA CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the coast range, and in the S. part of the hundred of Myponga by several bends, and flowing W. about 2 miles from Yankalilla into the sea.

CASTLE ROCK (*N. district*) is a peak in Chase's range, surmounted by a rocky top, which somewhat resembles an old fortification. It lies to the E. of the main N. road, near Wonoka hill.

CASTLETON (*Co. Adelaide,*) a name given to port Noarlunga. (See NOARLUNGA.)

CASTRI CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small watercourse, lying to the S. of lake Buchanan; sandy and grassy plains.

CATASTROPHE CAPE, 35° 1′ S. lat., 135° 54′ E. long., mag. var. 5° E. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a prominent feature on the main land, and forms the W. point of entrance to Spencer's gulf. Its S. extremity is cliffy and has a round, smooth summit, clothed with vegetation, whence it trends N.E., by E. ¼ E., 3 miles, and forms 2 sandy bights, which are separated by projecting cliffs of whitish and level appearance. Behind the shore the land rises to a rocky range of considerable elevation, with a few trees but no fresh water. At the E. foot of the range is Memory cove, and still further N., Shag cove. It lies 48 miles E. of cape Spencer. This cape was so called from the melancholy loss of Mr. Thistle and a boat's crew of Flinders's ship the *Investigator*. See THISTLE ISLAND.

CATTLE COMPANY CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small drainage creek rising in the hills to the W. of mount Barker township, and flowing through good forest and agricultural land.

CATTLE STATION HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a point and survey station in the main range, lying about 4 miles S.E. of Hahndorf.

CAURNAMONT STATION (*Co. Sturt*) is the run of Mr. Robert Thomson, lying in the hundred of Ridley, 18 miles N.E. of Mannum, the nearest post office, Murray River; the area is 43 square miles, and grazing capability 3000 sheep.

CAVERSHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a suburban village lying near the township of Hindmarsh.

CENTRE, MOUNT, 35° 30′ S. lat., 135° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district.*) is the name given by Hack, in 1857, to a remarkable granite hill lying in the midst of a circle of smaller elevations, forming a W. spur of the W. part of the Gawler range. It lies in rough scrubby country, with no grass and but little water. From its summit could

Digitized by Google

be seen salt lakes stretching to the N.W., but there was no useful vegetation, and except a spring at the foot of the mount, no fresh water. To the S., however, is a tract of tolerably good grassy country known as "Parla."

CHADINA RUN (*W. District,*) comprising Cheetingoona, Anthema, Woningudda and Mietipy stations held under 3 leases; occupier, uncertain; total area, 111 miles, the leases being 84, 17, and 10 miles respectively; grazing capacity, 12.000 sheep and 20 head of cattle. This run lies 8 miles N. of the post office at Charra. There are no fresh water creeks, but there is a salt one, known as the Davenport creek, which is suitable for shipping cargo, as vessels of 200 tons burthen can lie close alongside the banks, at a distance of 20 miles S. of Chadina.

CHAIN OF PONDS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Gumeracka, hundred of Para Wirra, and under the control of the central road board and the district council of Para Wirra. It is situated on the Chain of Ponds creek, the Torrens river being distant 1½ miles S.E., mount Gould 5 miles E., and mount Gawler 4 miles N.W. The district is an agricultural one; wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, grapes, and fruit being cultivated, and a few sheep and cattle grazed. The nearest places are Kersbrook, 3½ miles, and Maidstone 4 miles N., Gumeracka 4 miles E., and Millbrook 1½ mile W. With the two latter places there is daily communication by Rounsevell's mail car, and with the two former by horse and private vehicle only. With Adelaide, 19 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. Chain of Ponds has a post office and 1 hotel—the Morning Star. The surrounding country is elevated, mountainous, and thickly scrubbed. The geological formation is of grey sandstone, showing ferruginous traces, and slate, with some hard freestone, forming good road metal. There is a public pound, and a very pretty bridge on the main road at this place. The population numbers about 50 persons.

CHAIN OF PONDS CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small N. tributary of the Torrens river, rising near the township of Maidstone, and flowing in a S.W. direction through the Chain of Ponds village, where it is crossed by means of a good bridge by the main N.E. line of road. This creek falls into the Torrens river near Kersbrook.

CHAMBERS' CREEK (*N. district*) is a creek flowing through a station of the same name, and situated on the road from Nuccaleena to mount Margaret, the next post office, from which station it lies S.E. 111 miles, or 187 miles N.W. of Nuccaleena. The station is stocked with cattle.

Also a fine stream flowing into the S.W. part of lake Eyre. This creek was originally known as Stuart's creek, but received its present name from Stuart himself. There is tolerably good pastoral country in the neighbourhood.

CHAMBERS' MOUNT, 30° 57′ S. lat., 139° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a lofty peak and point of survey in the pastoral district of the E. plains. It lies on the N. bank of the Rose creek and 7 miles S.W. of Prism hill and 6 miles south of the Mooroo copper mine. The mount Chambers mine (see NUCCALEENA) lies a little to the S. of this hill. Sandstone, slate, shale and calcareous rock, with boulders of primitive limestone.

CHANCELLOR'S (or CHANDLER'S) HILL (*Co. Adelaide,*) a point in the coast range, lying about 2 miles N.W. of the township of Clarendon.

CHANDADA RUN (*W. district;*) occupier, Jno. Forster; area, 46 square miles. This run also comprises the Pollitia run, which lies 28 miles from Chandada, the head station. It has an area of 36 square miles. The next post office is Flinders, Streaky bay.

CHARLES MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a point in the main range. It lies 3 miles N. of the township of Woodside, and half-a-mile from Charleston. It is partly under cultivation, wheat and other grain growing freely in the valleys.

CHARLES MOUNT, 28° 25′ S. lat., 136° 5′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a high hill, lying in the horseshoe-shaped pastoral country enclosed by the Denison range, and on the W. side of the Davenport river. There are numerous springs in the neighbourhood, the nearest being the Fanny spring, lying to the N., and good water may be had by digging a few inches below the surface in all directions.

CHARLESTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on a flat on the Onkaparinga river, about half-a-mile distant from a partially-cultivated hill, called mount Charles, and on the main E. line of road from Adelaide to mount

Digitized by Google

Torrens. It lies in an agricultural district, producing fine wheat and good wine, and having dairy farms, where excellent butter and honey are produced. Some of the land is well grassed and timbered, and is used for pastoral purposes. The nearest places are Woodside—the next local court, and telegraph and police station—2¾ miles E.; mount Torrens, 6 miles W.; and Lobethal, 2 miles S.E.—the communication being by Rounsevell's daily coaches. With Adelaide, 28 miles W., the communication is by the same means. Charleston has a post office, a district school, and 1 hotel—the Charleston; and there is a steam flour mill, lying 1½ miles distant N.W. The surrounding country is mountainous to the W. and flat to the E., the formation being of sandstone and clay, slate. There is abundance of pure water in the neighbourhood, and the entire district is noted for the excellence of the cereals it produces. The population numbers about 150 persons, the number of dwellings being 40.

CHARLTON (*Co. Frome*) is a small township lying on the main N. road to Melrose, about 15 miles S. of that place. Copper and lead have been found in this locality.

CHARRA (*Flinders district*) is a postal station lying in the centre of the pastoral district on the W. coast, 150 miles N.W. of Streaky bay, and 500 miles W. of Adelaide. It lies 14 miles N. of W. of Davenport creek, and is reached by a fortnightly overland mail *via* port Lincoln. The surrounding country consists of low scrubby plains—the formation being limestone. The population of Charra numbers 20 persons.

CHASE'S RANGE (*N. district*) is a spur of the main range lying to the E. of the N. road, a few miles S. of Wilpena. The principal peak of this range is known as the Castle rock.

CHEETINGOONA STATION (*W. district.*) (See CHADINA RUN.)

CHELLASTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the S. W of the city of Adelaide, about 3½ miles distant, and inhabited by a few farmers.

CHERRY GARDENS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district and hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the district council of Clarendon. It lies near the Onkaparinga river, 12 miles S. of Adelaide, and 5 miles N.E. of Clarendon, the communication being by horse or private conveyance to Clarendon, and thence to Adelaide by Cook's, Fox's, or Goble's conveyances. The district is a fine agricultural one; wheat, peas, and potatoes being extensively grown. 1 mile from Cherry Gardens is a silver lead mine, known by the same name, and also as the Cumanilla mine. It is sunk 13 fathoms. The ore raised contains 75 per cent. of lead, and 30 oz. of silver to the ton. At a distance of about 3 miles is a promising copper mine, known as the Wheal Maria, or Scott's creek mine. The surrounding country is mountainous with fine agricultural valleys and undulating flats, well grassed and lightly timbered.

CHERIROO N.E. RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 848, 871, and 884; occupier, R. Symes; total area, 54 square miles. This run lies to the E. of Venus bay, the next post town.

CHERIROO N. RUN (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 728 and 798; occupier, R. Love; total area, 18 square miles. Next post town, Venus bay.

CHILPANUNDA STATION (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 726, 921, and 1091; occupiers, Carlyle and Irvine; area, 212 square miles; grazing capability from 20,000 to 25,000 sheep in fair seasons. This station lies near Streaky bay, about 24 miles E.N.E. of the township of Flinders. Water is obtained by sinking deep wells.

CHINAMAN'S WELLS (*Co. Cardwell*) is a spring lying on the main road from Wellington to Macdonnell bay, at the Coorong crossing.

CHINGFORD (*Co. Stanley*) is a postal town in the electoral district of Burra and hundred of Saddleworth, the main road running by the town, being under the supervision of the central road board. It is situated on the right bank of the Gilbert river, near its source, in an agricultural, wheat and hay producing district. There are no mines in the neighbourhood, although there are numerous indications of copper and iron. The nearest places are—Auburn, 8 miles distant W. by S.; Mintaro, 8 miles N.W.; Waterloo, 6 miles N.E.; Saddleworth, 6 miles S. by W. With these places there is no communication except by horse or private vehicle. With Adelaide, 78½ miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's mail coach from Auburn to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Chingford has a post-office. The nearest hotels are at Saddleworth

Digitized by Google

or Waterloo. The surrounding country is undulating with ranges of hills to the E. and W. respectively, and several low hills to the N. The formation is of ironstone and clay-slate. The population is small and scattered.

CHOONBEINGULA STATION (*W. district*) lies 50 miles N.W. of the township of Flinders; occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE.

CHOWILLA RUN (*N.E. district.*) (See BOOKMARK.) There is an aboriginal station at this place.

CHOY PONDS (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a string of waterholes lying in the neighbourhood of Willunga, and surrounded by good agricultural land, mostly taken up by small settlers.

CHUCKA BEND (*Co. Albert*) is the name given to a small tract of purchased land on the E. bank of the Murray river, in the hundred of Morphett, and about 30 miles N. of Wellington.

CLAPHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying near Mitcham, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners. See also MITCHAM.

CLARE, 33° 50′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long. (*Co. Stanley,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Clare, and under the control of the Clare district council. It is situated on the main road, *via* Auburn and Watervale from Gawler and Kapunda to the pastoral district lying to the S.E. of Port Augusta, and leading to that port, and on the Hutt river, a S. tributary of the Broughton run. Clare has a telegraph station, a post and money order office, branches of the English, Scottish, and Australasian Chartered, and National banks, and the South Australian insurance company, a large flour mill, a machine manufactory, a court-house, and a large and commodious town-hall, the property of a company, an English and a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels. There is a local court and a Foresters' court. It has several well-built stores and shops, and 4 hotels—the Travellers' rest, Northern, Bradley's, and Clare. There are several suburban residences on the prettily wooded hills to the W. of the township, and to the N. of it is Inchiquin, the residence of E. B. Gleeson, Esq., who was one of the first settlers in the locality, and who laid out the township. The nearest places are Penwortham, 8 miles; Watervale, 11 miles; Leasingham, 12 miles; and Auburn, 18 miles—all in a S. direction; the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. With Adelaide, 93 miles S., the communication is by the same line of coaches to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The resident magistrates are A. E. Davis, E. B. Gleeson, and J. W. Gleeson, Esqs. The township of Clare lies on a flat and under a range of well-wooded hills, in a rich farming district, where large quantities of wheat are grown, the country to the N. being taken up by sheep and cattle runs. The hills surrounding the neighbourhood are of moderate height. The main ridges, consist of blue, grey, and brown arenaceous slates, shale, sandstone, and quartz rock.

CLARE (*Co. Stanley*) is a district council in the electoral district of Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being M. C. H. Webb, of Windsor Lodge, Clare, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 2593 persons; the area is 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres; land under cultivation, 11,028 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 481.

CLARE (*Co. Stanley*) is a central hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of purchased land, of which much is under cultivation. The townships of Clare and Penwortham are in this hundred, and the main road to the N. runs through it.

CLARENDON, 35° 10′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the district council of Clarendon. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river, 18 miles S.E. of Adelaide, in the midst of a fine agricultural district, where wheat, peas, and potatoes are largely grown. Considerable tracts of country are also used for the depasturage of cattle, and the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine have for a considerable period attracted a large share of attention, and are rapidly progressing. The principal wine manufactory and distillery is Mr. Peake's, and there are several other smaller ones. At Cherry gardens, distant about 4 miles N.E., and at Scott's creek, 5 miles distant, are copper mines, there being also strong indications of copper at mount Bold, to the E., and at several other places in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Kangarilla, 4 miles S.E., and Cherry gardens, 4 miles N.E., the communication being with the latter place by horse and private conveyance, and the

Digitized by Google

mails being carried on horseback, and with the former by weekly conveyance. With Adelaide 18 miles N. there is communication by three conveyances, viz., Cook's thrice a-week, Fox's twice a-week, and Goble's once a-week. Clarendon has a post and money order office, a public pound, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company, a licensed school, and one hotel—the Royal Oak. The resident magistrate is E. J. Peake, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is mountainous, with fine agricultural valleys and undulating flats, well grassed and highly timbered. The population numbers about 200 persons. The geological formation is of green talcose and chloritic slates, with quartz in their interstratified laminæ, similar in appearance and general mineral character to the metamorphic green chloritic slates of Anglesey. To the S. of Clarendon the presence of tertiary rocks is indicated by the deep sandy soil, thickly covered with epacris, prickly acacia, dwarf Banksia, coarse grass, and other scrubby deposits. Adjoining this township is the celebrated Clarendon vineyard, situated at an elevation of from 700 to 800 feet above the level of the sea, and having a splendid view of the Onkaparinga river. The vineyard is on the summit and slope of a hill, and is thickly planted with choice vines, comprising the Pedro Ximenes, Palo-mino-blanco, Temprana, Doradilla, Mantua, Castellano, Verdeilho, Gouais, Reisling, and Tokay of the white variety, and Molar Negro, Ferastes-Colaro, Schiraz, Malbec, Carbonet, Mataro, Carignan, Grenache, and Morastel of the red. The wine made from this vineyard is very delicate, and is dry, spiritous, and bright. The wine cellar is a two-storeyed building, the lower cellar having an area of 62 feet by 23 feet, and capable of containing 10,000 gallons of wine. The wine is made in the upper storey, and the wine presses and cellar arrangements are excellent.

CLARENDON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Noarlunga and mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Jas. Morphett Tapley, of Tapley's hill, and a councillor. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £8562 5s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £415 11s.; total receipts, £815 7s. 7d.; office expenses and salaries, £126 6s. 7d.; expended on public works, £612 10s. 11d. The population numbers 1599 persons. The area is 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres; land under cultivation, 2983 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 348.

CLARKE'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a mountain stream found by Hack, in 1857, in the Gawler ranges, to the S.E. of lake Gairdner. The country is now taken up for pastoral purposes.

CLAY GULLY, or MUNTA WURTA (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a small tract of land lying in a valley on the E. side of Yorke's peninsula, and adapted to agricultural development. A small stream of good water flows down the gully into the gulf of St. Vincent during and for some time after rainy seasons.

CLAYTON, 35° 33′ S. lat., 139° E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Alexandrina, and under the control of the Alexandrina district council. It lies on the Goolwa or lower Murray river, near Rankine's crossing from Hindmarsh island to the main land, the Finniss river running to the N.W. into the Goolwa, and lake Alexandrina being 2 miles N.E. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being grown in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Goolwa, 8 miles W., and Milang, 8 miles N.E.; with which places there are no regular means of communication. With Adelaide, 55 miles N.W., there are no regular means of communication, the usual route being by horse or dray to port Elliot, 16 miles, or Strathalbyn, about the same distance, and thence by Rounsevell's coach. The nearest hotels are at Milang and Goolwa. Clayton has a public pound. The resident magistrate is J. Rankine, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is low and flat. The geological formation is of limestone. The population of the township numbers 6 persons only, although there is a considerable farming population in the neighbourhood.

CLAYTON RIVER (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a stream rising in the S. slope of the Yarra hill, and flowing in a W.N.W. direction for about 40 miles, until it falls into the S.E. end of lake Eyre.

CLIFTON (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the E. of Burnside, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

CLINTON (*Co. Daly*) is a S.E. hundred of the county lying in the N.W. head of he gulf of St. Vincent, and containing the township of Clinton, and a small quantity of purchased land surrounding it. The bulk of the hundred consists of pastoral country.

Digitized by Google

CLIVE MOUNT (*N. district*) is a peak of the main range lying on the S. bank of the Frome river, a few miles to the N.N.W. of Angipena, and to the W. of the mount Rose mine.

CLONLEA (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement near Gawler, taken up by a number of small farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce.

COBBLER'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak in the low scrubby ranges lying to the E.S.E. of cape Jervis, and on the E. bank of the Blowhole creek. It forms a prominent landmark from the sea, and is situated about half-a-mile from the coast.

COCKATOO VALLEY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agriculural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker. It is taken up by farmers who cultivate wheat in considerable quantities. There is a public pound in this neighbourhood.

COCK'S-COMB RANGE (*Flinders district;*) is a spur of the main range lying near mount Hack, and a short distance south of Angipena. This range encloses a natural pound 10 miles by 2 miles in extent. For a description of a South Australian "pound," see WILPENA.

COFFIN MOUNT (*N. district*) is a peak in a W. spur of the main range, lying about 10 miles N.W. of Angipena. A copper mine, called the New Burra mine, was opened some time since at the S. foot of this hill, but it was not found to pay and was consequently abandoned.

COFFIN'S BAY, 34° 29′ S. lat., 135° 18′ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a deep indentation running into the land in a S.E. direction, and lying between a sandy peninsula on the S. and the main land on the N. It is about 9 miles in width, and offers excellent anchorage except in N. and N.E. gales. An indentation near the head of the bay, and running in a N. direction, is known as port Douglas. Point Sir Isaac forms the S. head of Coffin's bay. This bay, called after Sir Isaac Coffin, who had fitted out Flinders's exploration ship, the *Investigator*, has a moderately high coast, with but little timber, and rocky and barren. The rocks are generally granite, covered with white limestone of the same formation as that found all along the Australian bight.

COFFIN'S BAY RUN (*W. district;*) lease No. 72; occupier, P. Levi; area, 56 square miles; grazing capacity, 6000 sheep, or 107 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £140 per annum. This run lies on Coffin's bay, 20 miles W. by N. of port Lincoln, and 480 miles on overland road by the Gawler ranges from Adelaide. It is watered by wells and swamps. This run also includes lease No. 440.

COFFIN'S BAY RUN, S.E. (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 79 and 1061; occupiers, Wilson and Featherstone; areas, respectively 42 and 17 square miles. This run lies on Coffin's bay, to the W. of port Lincoln.

COGHILL'S CREEK (*Co. Light*) is a small creek, rising in the main range, and flowing into the Gilbert river at Saddleworth, after watering a tract of good agricultural country.

COGLIN CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a good gum creek with grassy banks, lying to the N. of the Bagot range and on Stuart's exploration route of 1860. There is abundance of mulga scrub in the neighbourhood of this creek, with gum trees, having large gouty swellings, growing in the sandy soil. The bark of these trees is smooth and of a pure white; the trees are affected with gall-flies, which produce gall-nuts as large as turnips, the larvæ having somewhat the taste of artichokes, and being considered a luxury by the aborigines.

COLD AND WET (*Victoria district*) is a camping-place on the main road from Wellington to Border town, known also as the Thirty-eight mile well, from there being a well on the roadside, distant 38 miles S.E. of Wellington.

COLLINSON POINT is a rocky point, lying between point Brown and point Demole, on the W. coast of Streaky bay. Between point Collinson and point Demole lies a deep indentation called Gascoigne bay.

COLPA RUN (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 633, 705, 840, and 940; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; areas respectively, 45, 31, 16, and 25 square miles. This run lies at Streaky bay, the nearest post town being Flinders.

Digitized by Google.

COMAUM (*Co. Robe*) is an E. hundred of the county containing about a third of purchased land. The country is pastoral. and the road from Penola to Narracoorte passes through the hundred.

COMPASS, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a peak and point of survey lying in the rugged country in the N.E. of the hundred of Myponga, and bearing S.S.W. 5 miles from mount Magnificent, and 6 miles E. from mount Terrible.

CONANDILLAN, or RICHMOND (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a small hamlet lying to the W. of the city of Adelaide, and inhabited by a few small settlers, chiefly employed in growing hay.

CONARALUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Willunga, inhabited by a few small farmers.

CONDILLAC CAPE (*Yorke's Peninsula*) is a low promontory on the W. shore of Spencer's gulf, lying about 60 miles N.N.E. of Bolingbroke point, the N. head of the port Lincoln bight.

CONE MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak and survey point in the scrubby country in the E. part of the hundred of Myponga, lying about 3 miles W.S.W. of mount Jagged.

CONKAR RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 160; occupiers, H. and D. O. Jones; area, 111 square miles; grazing capacity, 13,000 sheep; valuation, £675 per annum. See BINNUM BINNUM.

CONMERRY RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 220; occupier, A. Dunn; area, 24 square miles; grazing capability, 3000 sheep, or 120 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £58 per annum. This run lies 195 miles by road S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Robe. The head station is Woolmit, and on the entire run are 16,000 sheep and 10 horses. This run also comprises lease No. 320.

CONMURRA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 219A; occupier, A. Dunn; area, 16½ square miles; grazing capacity, 2100 sheep, or 124 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £102 per annum. This run lies 198 miles by road S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.)

CONSTANCE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement lying near mount Barker, and being under cultivation for the growth of wheat.

CONSTANTIA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small vineyard, the property of Mr. W. Duncan, lying half-a-mile beyond Glen Ewin, near the source of the Little Para river. This vineyard is 5 acres in extent, and is planted chiefly with the grape whence it derives its name.

CONSTITUTION HILL, 30° 32 S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is a lofty peak and survey point in the main range, lying about 16 miles N.E. of Angipena, and at the head of the Frome river.

COOBAKATUR-THOWENE LAKE, or POOLE'S POND, 28° 10′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small fresh water lake, lying on a branch of Cooper's creek, and dry in summer. It is situated in a polygonum flat with good grass and clover, lying about 30 miles N. of lake Hope. The surrounding country consists of sandy ranges, and plains liable to inundation.

COYEYANNA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 646; occupiers, Lindsay and Gibson; area, 26 square miles. This run lies at the new township of Flinders or Blancheport, on the E. end of Streaky bay. It is well supplied with water from a permanent spring.

COOLATOO STATION (*Co. Cardwell, S.E. district;*) occupiers, Walker Rankine & Co. (manager, W. Cook;) area, 36 miles. This station lies to the S. of Salt creek on the Coorong lake, and on the main S.E. road, its S. boundary being 21 miles, and its N. boundary 34 miles N. of Kingston (port Caroline.) There are no creeks in the run, water being supplied by swamps and wells. There is a post office on this station for the convenience of the surrounding district, and connection with Adelaide, 160 miles N.W., by Rounsevell's coaches twice a week. The coaching station is known as "Rankine's." The head station, lease No. 226c, is only 3 miles in area, of which 2 miles are resumed in the hundreds of Neville and Duffield.

Digitized by Google

COONATTA AND YANYARY RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 74; occupiers, Grant and Stokes; area, 138 square miles—of which 5 miles are purchased land; grazing capacity, 19,500 sheep, or 145 per square mile. On these and adjoining stations, held under different leases, are 90,000 sheep, 150 head of cattle, and 150 horses. Old rent and assessment, £235 12s. 6d.; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £1345 12s. The Coonatta head station lies on the N. bank of the Coonatta Creek, 24 miles N.E. of Melrose, and the Yanyary head station 40 miles N.N.E. of Melrose, and 55 miles by road E. of Port Augusta.

COONATTA CREEK (*Co. Frome*) is an E. tributary of the Willochra Creek, rising in the main range to the S. of Mochra Tower, and falling into the main stream to the N.E. of Beautiful Valley.

COONUNDA RUN (*S.E. district;*) part of lease 195; occupier, P. Begg; area. 20 square miles; grazing capacity, 500 head of cattle, or about 25 per square mile. The run consists of sandy hummocks and basins, tolerably well grassed, with oak, box, wattle, flags, herbs, mesembryanthemum, and black grass; and swampy basins, channels, and islands. It lies 260 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 42 miles S.E. of Guichen bay (Robe,) and 40 miles N.W. of Macdonnell bay. Rent, as valued by Mr. Goyder, deducting improvements, £60.

COOPE, MOUNT, 33° 3′ S. lat., 134° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a hill lying in good pastoral country, about 8 miles N. of the head of Venus bay. This range was discovered by Eyre in his exploration journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf, and is described by him as a high granitic ridge, with both grass and water under its flanks. To the N. of it lies a scrubby and stony desert, with much spinifex (*triodia irritans*) growing upon the sand ridges, which are interrupted by level limestone flats.

COOPER (*Co. Albert*) is a hundred lying on the E. bank of the Murray river below Blanchetown. It is taken up for pastoral purposes.

COOPER'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream of fresh water, perhaps the most important in the history of exploration in Australia. The main stream lies in about 27° 44′ S. lat., and extends from 140° 20′ E. to across the border of the colony, and is known as the diamond of the desert. At this place it forms into 2 branches, one flowing S.W., and called the Strzelecki creek; and the other flowing N.W., and retaining the name of Cooper's creek. This creek was discovered by Sturt, in October, 1845, and was named by him after Sir Charles Cooper, the Chief-Justice in Adelaide at that time. Its native name is the Barcoo, by which name it is equally well known. Mitchell also called it the Victoria river, and it was also proposed to call it the Cooper's river and the Gregory. Sturt's name, however, of Cooper's creek is the one most used, although that is to a certain extent a misnomer, inasmuch as it is a river, in some places, two miles wide. Sturt describes it as a splendid creek, containing abundance of fine reaches of water, covered with ducks and other aquatic birds, and its pools well stocked with fish. The grass was beautiful round it, and the banks were lined with fine gum trees. Kennedy supposes this river—which certainly flows in the colony of Queensland, under the name of the Barcoo—to be identical with the Thompson or Victoria river of that colony, a fact which was proved by Landsborough in 1862. The chief interest attached to this stream, however, centres in its connection with the heroic but ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition from Melbourne to Carpentaria. A depôt or *cache* was established on the creek at fort White, and a depôt party instructed to wait there with provisions until the return of the exploring party; but on the arrival of the survivors—Burke, Wills and King—on the 20th April, 1861, Gray having died at some distance up the creek on the 16th, they found that the camp had been deserted that very morning by Brahe and Wright's depôt party. This lamentable error caused the deaths of Burke and Wills, who perished in the wilderness, King being found afterwards by Howitt's party, living with the blacks near the bank of the creek. The history of this disastrous expedition is graphically told in Wood's "History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia," vol. II., p. 347. Major Warburton who has lately been exploring the N.E. part of the colony, in his despatch forwarded to Adelaide in the latter end of September last, in speaking of his proceedings, reports that he has traced from its mouth in lake Eyre up to 27° S. lat., 140° 20′ E. long., a fine river, which he is fully convinced is the Barcoo river, although he could not reach the part of it known as Cooper's Creek. He says that he found on its course a large fresh water lake, many good creeks and large tracts of excellent well-watered country, some of it the best he has ever seen in the colony. He describes the banks of this river as boggy, with deep ravines, and covered

Digitized by Google

with tangled masses of polygonum and dense forests of gigantic marsh-mallows and heavy timber, and says that the natives are rank cannibals, frequently eating one another. With regard to this important discovery by Major Warburton, it may be remarked that the Rev. J. E. T. Woods, in his History of Exploration, vol. II., p. 288, expresses his conviction that Cooper's creek, or, as he speaks of it, the Barcoo river, finds a final receptacle for its waters in the basin of lake Eyre.

COORONG CROSSING (*Co. Cardwell*) is a ridge of sand-banks which crosses the Coorong lake, near its lower end, in dry weather, and affords a road along the sandy beach of the sea to Kingston, being a considerable saving in distance between Wellington and that place.

COORONG LAKE (*S.E. district*) is the name of an arm or inlet of the sea, having its opening in the S.E. part of lake Alexandrina, not far from the Murray mouth, and running parallel with the coast in a S.E. direction for about 25 miles, in a narrow sheet, whose greatest width is only about 2 miles. There is only a narrow strip of sand-hills lying between this singular lake and sea for the entire distance; in fact, it resembles a fringing reef to the coast more than anything else. The Rev. J. E. T. Woods supposes that this strange geographical feature may have long been a sand-bank under the sea, which has been raised by upheaval, while the intervening low land between it and the former coast is still covered by water. The Coorong lake covers an area of rather more than 50 square miles; it lies between the coast hills which border the edges of the sea, and a continuation of the Stone Hut range, but these two seem almost to join at the N. and S. ends, or, at least, are nearly continuous by a low range of sand-hills which lie between. The hills, however, on each side are almost exclusively sandy, and seem to attain their greatest height opposite the middle of the lake. The banks consist of level flats covered with black mud, limestone, and saltwater shells. The water is fresh or brackish and very shallow, and 1 or 2 creeks flow into it, but there are few outlets, and evaporation goes on very rapidly. On this lake a brittle inflammable substance resembling resin in appearance, was found some time since by Mr. J. Rankine in considerable quantities. It burns slowly with a clear flame, and gives out a bituminous smell. This discovery points out that ere long petroleum wells may be worked in that part of the colony.

COORONG RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases Nos. 226 and 226A; occupiers, Rankine and Walker; area, 12 square miles; grazing capability, 1020 sheep; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £19 per annum. This run lies on the Coorong lake, about 130 miles S.E. of Adelaide, and 50 miles N.E. of Lacepede bay (Kingston.)

COPPELALTA RUN (*W. district;*) lease No. 1038; occupiers, Hosking and Bryant; area, 12 square miles; rent, £6 per annum. This run lies near mount Southern; the next post offices being at Venus and Streaky bays.

COPPERER MINE, (*W. district.*) is a copper mine, recently opened, and employing 6 hands. It lies on the property of Carlin & Co, and its value has not yet been proven. It lies near the Flinders mine in a chain of hills running S.W. and N.E., having an elevation of from 200 to 400 feet. The nearest shipping port is Tumby bay, where safe anchorage is to be obtained.

COPPERHOUSE (*Co. Burra*) is a small mining village lying 2 miles to the W. of Kooringa. There is one hotel in the village known as the White Hart, and another near it known as the Racecourse inn. The population consists of miners.

COPPIO RUN, (*W. district;*) leases, No. 101 and 102; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area, 62 miles, and 10 miles; grazing capability, 7490 sheep, although there are about 20,000 sheep and lambs on this run, with its outlying stations. The Coppio and S. Coppio runs pay a rent and assessment of £151 16s. per annum. They lie 20 miles N. of port Lincoln, 190 miles by water from port Adelaide, and 395 miles overland. The country is undulating and covered with heath, dwarf mallee, oak, honeysuckle, and patches of grass, and is watered by the river Tod and Pillawarta creek. This run also includes leases No. 766, 767, 1062, and 100, the latter being known as Kapinka; the respective areas of these runs are 29, 26, 22, and 34 miles.

CORNY POINT (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a prominent point of the S. part of Yorke's peninsula, standing out in a N. direction into Spencer's gulf, and forming the S.W. horn of Hardewicke bay. This run also includes leases Nos. 423, 1013, 1035, 329, and 1118, having a total area of 145 square miles, including the lake Sunday run of 24

Digitized by Google

square miles. On the whole of this area are 23,300 sheep, 75 horses, and 240 head of cattle.

CORNEY POINT AND WHITE HUT RUN (*Yorke's Peninsula*;) lease No. 63; occupiers, Rogers, Lander, and Stephens; area. 33 square miles; grazing capacity, 2500 sheep, or 76 per square mile; rent and assessment, £36 12s. The stock is watered from wells and waterholes. The Corney Point run lies 12 miles W. of Hardwicke bay, and the White Hut run 20 miles W.S.W. of that bay, and 206 miles by road from Adelaide. The wool is shorn at Oyster bay, about 50 miles by sea from port Adelaide, in a W. by S. direction.

CORNEY POINT STATION No. 2 (*Yorke's peninsula;*) occupier, T. W. Rogers. See SPENCER CAPE STATION.

COROMANDEL VALLEY (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal village in the electoral district of the Sturt, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the district council of Mitcham. It lies about 9 miles to the S.E. of Adelaide, and is celebrated for its manufactories of biscuits and colonial jams.

CORRIBERRY WATER (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a small waterhole in a watercourse lying at the S. foot of Uro bluff, in the sandy plain to the W. of Harris's crossing.

CORUNNA WATER (*Flinders district*) is a swampy lagoon, lying on the E. side of Baxter's range, and found by Eyre in 1839. It lies in a barren and scrubby country, but fresh water may be had here most of the year round.

COVISART BAY (*Flinders district*) is an indentation in the main land lying open to the sea, between Cape Bauer on the N., and point Westall on the S. In its S. part are some detached reddish coloured rocks, which form remarkable objects from the sea.

COUEDIE CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a headland, jutting out in a S.W. direction from the S.W. coast of the island, and having dangerous rocky reefs lying off it.

COUTT'S CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a high, bold headland on the E. end of the island, forming the N.W. horn of Antechamber bay. It has soundings of 14 fathoms within 100 yards of the shore.

COWANDALE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker, the district being celebrated for the excellence of the wheat grown there.

COWANDILLA (or GLENELG) RIVER (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a branch of the Sturt river, flowing into the gulf of St. Vincent, near Glenelg.

COWARD'S CLIFF, 29° 50′ S. lat., 137° 25′ E. long., is a detached rocky hill lying in the desert country to the N. of lake Torrens.

COWARD'S SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a batch of springs lying between Hamilton hill on the S.E., and Beresford's hill on the N.W., and named after Corporal Coward, one of Warburton's party in 1858, by whom they were found on the return journey from the Davenport range, on the W. side of lake Eyre. See also BLANCHE CUP.

COXCOMB RANGES (*N. district.*) See COCK'S-COMB RANGES.

COX'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide.*) See BRIDGEWATER.

COX'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a N. tributary of the Onkaparinga river, rising in a spur of the mount Lofty range, and flowing S.E. through good agricultural country for about 10 miles, into the main stream, a few miles from Hahndorf. The geological formation consists of thick beds of coarse siliceous brown sandstones, with black bands of silicate of iron dipping S. 20°, W. 80°.

CRAFERS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the district council of Crafers. It is situated about 3 miles E.S.E. from the summit of mount Lofty, near the sources of the Sturt, Brownhill, First, Second, and Cox's creeks. The fertile gullies in the neighbourhood are entirely devoted to the growth of garden produce, for which they are eminently adapted, the soil being of good quality, and irrigation convenient.

Digitized by Google

The sides and summits of the hills have but poor soil upon them, a few cattle are grazed there, but being well timbered with stringy bark and other gum trees, they serve principally to supply the locality and the metropolis with firewood. There are several quarries of good stone, but no mining in the district. The nearest places are E. Stirling, 1¼ miles E., and Bridgewater, 3¼ miles E.. on the mount Barker road, and Glenosmond, 6 miles W., on the main Adelaide road. The communication with these places, as with Adelaide, 10 miles W., is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach and by drays, &c., continually plying. Crafers has a post office, a licensed school, and a mechanics' institute. There is 1 hotel—the Crafers, in the township, and 2 others—the Halfway house and the Aldgate pump, within a short distance, on the mount Barker road. The surrounding country is mountainous, and the locality is remarkable for its humidity as compared with other parts of the country, there often being a heavy fall of rain at and about Crafers when other places are devoid of it. The geological structure of the hills in this neighbourhood is chiefly of thick beds of hard and soft coarse-grained micaceous sandstone, dipping S. 25°, E. 30°. The population numbers about 70 persons, and the number of dwellings is 10.

CRAFERS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of E. Torrens and Onkaparinga. It is under the control of a chairman—the present one being Mr. David Johns, of Cox's creek, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865, were as follows:—Assessment, £2980 19s.—rate, 1s. in the £1; rates collected, £124; total receipts, £356 2s. 1d.; office expenses and salaries, £56 9s. 3d.; expended on public works, £319 2s. 6d. The population numbers 804 persons; the area is 13 square miles, or 8320 acres; land under cultivation, 406 acres; number of dwelling-houses, 169.

CRAIG DOROCK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker. Wheat of excellent quality is grown in the whole of this locality.

CRAIGBURN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property of P. Cumming, Esq.; lying 3 miles to the S. of Monalta, and 700 feet above the level of the sea. It is planted with Gouais, Tokay and Verdeilho for white wine, Malbec, Shiraz and Grenache for red. The soil is a pliable red clay mixed with decomposed slate. There is a good cellar at the lower end of the vineyard, which overlooks the river Sturt.

CRAIGLEE (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural settlement lying a few miles distant from Adelaide, the land being taken up by a number of small farmers. It is celebrated for the fine fruit grown in the numerous orchards in the neighbourhood, and for the excellence of the jam manufactured there.

CRAIL'S CREEK (*Co. Sturt*) is a small salt stream lying 2½ miles N. of Keyneton, and falling into the N. Rhine river.

CRAWFORD, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is the name of an agricultural and pastoral district lying to the E. of Gawler. It is also the name of the post office for the district, which is in the electoral district and hundred of Barossa, and under the control of the mount Crawford district council. The post office is isolated, there being no township in the immediate neighbourhood. The S. Para river runs about a quarter of a mile S. There is a public pound in the district and the resident magistrate is D. Randall, Esq., J.P., Glen Para. (See GLEN PARA.) Wheat and other cereals are grown, and sheep and cattle, chiefly the former, grazed in the district. Gold has also been found, but is not known to exist in payable quantities. Copper mining is also carried on at Lyndock valley, about 6 miles distant. The next place is Williamstown, an agricultural village about 5 miles distant. The communication is by horse or dray, and with Adelaide, 43 miles distant S.W., by horse or private conveyance to Gawler, 17 miles W., and thence by rail. The nearest hotel is at Williamstown. The surrounding country is mountainous, interspersed with undulating flats, many of which are cultivated. The population is scattered. It may be worthy of mention that a gap or break in the ranges admits the possibility of a railway being taken through this district from Gawler to the river Murray, without any trouble. The Government had a survey made some years ago, and all the levels taken from Gawler, *via* mount Crawford, to the river Murray (Port Mannum.) Such a line if carried out, would open up a good country abounding with excellent timber, mostly red gum; also the fertile agricultural district of S. Rhine, and it is probable that such route is the shortest practical one, considering costs, &c., from Adelaide to the Murray.

Digitized by Google

CRAWFORD, MOUNT (*Cos. Adelaide and Light.*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Barossa and Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Warren, jun., of Springfield, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow :—Assessment, £4611—rate, 9d. in the pound ; rates collected, £119 13s. 9d.; total receipts, £357 10s. 3d.; office expenses and salaries, £42 ; expended on public works, £188 10s. 5d. The population numbers 740 persons, the area is 7109 acres, or 45,440 square miles, land under cultivation 2900 acres, and number of dwelling-houses 146.

CRAWFORD, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a lofty peak and survey point in the main or Adelaide range of mountains, lying in a bend of the South Para river, and in the S.E. part of the hundred of Barossa. It is of conical form, and is a land mark tothe surrounding country. This mountain is a mass of coarse-grained ferruginous quartz rock. At its base occur massive hornblendic rocks, passing into syenitic greenstone and hornblendic and schorlaceous granite, and these again into euritic and micaceous schists. The district was said by Mr. Menge, the German geologist, to be rich in precious stones, and several fine ones were collected by him. Mr. Selwyn, the Victorian geologist, found here some good specimens of kyanite, beryl, crystallized talc, amianthus, milk-white, wax, yellow and ferruginous opal, and green and silvery-white mica, occurring as a constituent of a large granite dyke, in which beryls are imbedded.

CREWMORE (*Co Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Willunga. Much of the land is taken up by small farmers engaged in the cultivation of wheat.

CRISHNA LAKE (*Flinders district.*) See PULPANEE LAKE.

CROWER RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 217; occupiers, J.W.and M. M'Innes, area, 80 square miles; grazing capacity, 10,500 sheep, or 23,000 sheep and 100 cattle and horses on the entire block; the rent of Crower, as valued by Mr. Goyder, is £193 8s. per annum. This run lies 200 miles by road S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 42 miles E. by N. of Robe (Guichen bay.)

CROYDON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural ham let adjoining the suburban township of Hindmarsh on the N.W., and lying about 5 miles N.W. of Adelaide.

CROZIES'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation and survey point, lying on the N. bank of the Inman river, about 3 miles W.N.W. of Victor harbour.

CRYSTAL BROOK RUN (*Co. Victoria;*) lease, No. 108; occupiers, J. W. C. and T. R. Bowman; area, 285 square miles; grazing capability, 57,000 sheep, or 200 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £514 3s. 4d; Goyder's valuation, £3420 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £8876. At the time of assessment this run carried 62,000 sheep, 1000 head of cattle, and 100 horses, portion of which fed, however, on adjoining leases of different dates. This comprises the Naperly and Brook stations, held by the same occupiers. It lies in the W. plain E. and S.E. of port Peri, the Naperly sub-head station being 7 miles E.N.E., and the Brook woolshed 16 miles S.E. of that port, 50 miles N.W. of Clare, and 70 miles N.E. of Kadina. The run is 120 miles from Adelaide, and consists of well-grassed land, with mallee scrub and hilly country, with spinifex and a little grass. It is watered by the Broughton and Rocky rivers, by Crystal brook, 10 dams and waterholes, and 15 wells. There are good roads to port Peri, Clare and port Wakefield, and a scrub road has lately been cut to Wallaroo.

CUDDILBA AND YANNARA (*W. district*) is the name of 2 stations forming part of the Maryvale run at Streaky bay; occupier, W. A. Horn.

CUDLEE CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small S. tributary of the Torrens river, rising in the main range to the N. of Lobethal, and flowing about 8 miles N.W. into the main stream. It drains some good agricultural country.

CUMMIN CROSS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement near Adelaide. Wheat and hay are the articles of produce. The resident magistrate is the hon. J. Morphett, M.L.C. and J.P.

CUMANILLA MINE (*Co. Adelaide.*) See CHERRY GARDENS.

CURDLAWIDRY (*Flinders district*) is a swampy lagoon lying to the F. of the Paisley lagoons, on Babbage's track of 1858, and to the W. of the N. end of lake Torrens.

Digitized by Google

CURDLEY, (or CUDLEE) CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village lying on a creek of the same name, 2 miles distant from Gumeracka; the district is an agricultural one, the chief industry being the cultivation of wheat and vines.

CURLEW PONDS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a chain of brackish swampy lagoons lying on the W. side of the head of Spencer's gulf, near port Augusta.

CURRENCY CREEK, 35° 30′ S. lat., 129° E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Ngankita, and under the control of the district council of port Elliott and Goolwa. It is situated on the creek of the same name, and near some small lagoons connected with the Goolwa lake, there being a high hill called mount Observation lying about 4 miles distant from the township. The district is chiefly an agricultural one, the growth of wheat being mostly attended to; sheepfarming is also carried on to some extent. Currency creek has a post office, a saw mill, and one hotel—the Currency Creek. The nearest places are—Goolwa, 4 miles E.; Middleton, 6 miles E.N.E.; and Strathalbyn, 6 miles N.E.; the communication is with Adelaide, 54 miles N.W., being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. The surrounding country is hilly and scrubby. The resident magistrate is J. W. Higgins, Esq., J.P. The population of the township numbers about 50 persons, but there is a large scattered agricultural population in the neighbourhood.

CURRENCY CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a stream rising in the N. part of the hundred of Goolwa, and flowing through the township of Currency creek, and through good undulating agricultural land into the lower Murray or Goolwa river, about 2 miles N. of the township of Goolwa.

CURROWA SPRINGS (*Co. Daly.*) See TIPARA.

CURTIS, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak and trigonometrical point in the main range, lying about 20 miles W.S.W. of Yudanamutana.

CUTTLEFISH (*Kangaroo island*) is the name of a small village lying 6 miles distant from Hog bay, on the N E. part of Kangaroo island. A silver mine has lately been opened at this place, but it is as yet only being prospected.

CYGNET RIVER STATION (*Kangaroo island;*) lease No. 561; occupier, M. Calnan; area, 10 square miles. This station forms part of the Kingscote run.

DAIRY FLAT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural district situated on the Yankalilla river. There is a remarkable elevation on this flat known as the Bald hill, which is a landmark for the surrounding country.

DAIRY MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine belonging to the N. mining association, lying near Yudanamutana, but not worked (section No. 1553.)

DALBY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS GROUP.

DALKEY (*Co. Gawler*) is a N. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land on its N. side, the S. bank of the Wakefield river. For population, &c., see INKERMAN HUNDRED.

DALY COUNTY lies at the head of Yorke's peninsula, and is bounded on the N. by the river Broughton, which separates it from the county Victoria, on the S. by the pastoral district of Yorke's peninsula, on the E. by the county Stanley and the head of the gulf of St. Vincent, and on the W. by the Spencer's gulf. It is included in the electoral district of Port Adelaide, and consists principally of pastoral country; there being, however, the rich copper mines of Moonta and Wallaroo in its W. part, and several blocks of purchased land in some of its hundreds. Those hundreds are Wallaroo, Kadina, Kulpara, Tiparra, and Clinton. The townships are Moonta, Wallaroo, Kadina, and Clinton. This country has an area of 1236 square miles, or 791,040 acres, the extent of purchased land being 16,715 acres; the land held by freeholders, 4414 acres; the land enclosed, 110 acres, none of which is under cultivation. The live stock is 702 horses, 290 horned cattle, 3805 sheep, 1224 goats, 894 pigs, and 5481 head of poultry. The population numbers 8226 persons, being an increase of 6994 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 1783, against 342 in 1861.

DALY MINE (*N. district*) is one of the Yudanamutana copper mines, lying 328 miles N. ½ E. of Adelaide. It has not been at work of late in consequence of the drought. It is the property of the N. mining association, and lies on a steep hill about 200 feet high, consisting of soft pipeclay, or fireclay country. Stoping has been done to some extent on the side of the hill and a large quantity of fine grey ore opened out,

Digitized by Google

solid blocks of very large size having been obtained, and averaging about 50 per cent. of copper. Blue and grey carbonates are also found here. The Old Noll's and Dominick mines are on the adjoining sections.

DARE'S HILL, 32° 40′ S. lat., 139° 28′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

DARLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village lying 1 mile to the N. of Campbelltown. It has a population of about 30 persons, nearly all engaged in gardening pursuits. There are 6 cottages in the village. It is 6 miles distant from Adelaide in a N.E. direction.

DASHWOOD'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a fine stream rising in the watershed between the basins of the Torrens and Onkaparinga rivers, and falling into the latter at Baker's gully, about 5 miles from Dashwood's gully. The source of the creek lies about 2 miles S.E. of the gully.

DASHWOOD RIVER (*Kangaroo island*) is a small stream flowing in a N. direction from the low scrubby ranges of the interior into the sea upon the N. side of the island, at Dashwood's bay.

DASHWOOD'S GULLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Kuitpo, and forming part of ward No. 1 of the district council of Kondoparinga. It is situated on the Dashwood's gully creek, the Onkaparinga river flowing about 5 miles distant. The Saddle-bags range of hills lie to the N. of the gully and separate it from the Clarendon district. The district is an agricultural one, dairy farming being extensively carried on. Wheat and potatoes are the principal products. Sheep grazing has lately been abandoned in the neighbourhood, as the hills surrounding the gully are too steep and slippery for lambs in the lambing season. Gold has been found in the vicinity, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for the expenses of labour. The township of Glengrove is about 1 mile N.W., Kangarilla 2½ miles in the same direction, Meadows 5 miles S.S.E., and Wickham hills 3 miles W. by N. behind mount Panorama. The main (Bull's creek) road from Adelaide to Goolwa passes through all these places except Wickham hills, which lie on the road from Kangarilla to M'Laren vale, Rounsevell's mail coaches running daily, and Goble's passenger conveyances twice a-week. The distance from Dashwood's gully to Adelaide is 22 miles, and *via* Happy valley by Goble's route 23 miles. Dashwood's gully has a post office and a public pound. The nearest hotels are at Kangarilla and the Meadows. The surrounding country is mountainous, with fine low hills and sub-ranges of decomposing slate which are very fertile; there is abundance of white and blue gum, blackwood, and common and silver wattles. The higher ranges are sandy and sterile, with much stringy-bark. Quartz is freely scattered about in all directions. The material advancement of the neighbourhood has been severely checked by the failure, during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, of the potato and wheat crops, the former having suffered from the dry springs and early summers, and the latter from the ground blight and bug or aphis. The population of Dashwood's gully, including Glengrove, numbers about 200 persons. That of the district (Kondoparinga) in 1861 was 1434, and is at present 1196, showing a decrease of 238, or 16 per cent. during the last 5 years.

DAVENPORT (*Co. Frome*) is a hundred lying in the N.W. corner of the county, and containing the important seaport town of port Augusta. Only a small area of this hundred is purchased, the greater portion being pastoral country.

DAVENPORT CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small saltwater creek falling into Denial bay. It is bounded by mangrove bushes, but affords secure anchorage for small vessels. A sand-bar extends across its mouth, upon which will be found 8 feet of water at low-water spring tides. Good water may also be obtained under some sand-hills near, by digging, but not too deeply, or the water will be salt instead of fresh. This creek lies 14 miles S.E. of Charra. See also DAVENPORT RIVER.

DAVENPORT POINT (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a projection on the S. part of the peninsula, forming the W. head of Sturt bay.

DAVENPORT (or DENISON) RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a lofty and picturesque range of mountains discovered by Major Warburton, and attaining an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the plains. It has immense cliffs of white quartzite exposed in high bluffs along its S. face. The highest point in this range is known as mount Margaret. This range is now marked in the maps as the Denison range

Digitized by Google

DAVENPORT RIVER (or CREEK) (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream rising in the Denison or Davenport range to the W. of mount Anna, and flowing through good country, with numerous springs and fine grass, in a N.E. direction into the Neales river. The lower part of that stream, between the point of junction and the place where it falls into lake Eyre, is known both as the Neales and the Davenport. The water is brackish, but good fresh water may be had by digging a few inches below the surface, at almost any point near the N. bank of the river. It is fed by the Blyth and several smaller creeks, and has some good waterholes in its course, which contain water when the stream is dried up. Amongst the best of these is the Mussel waterhole, upon which the mount Margaret station is situated. Sandy plains border it on both sides, and limestone and marble have been found near its mouth.

DAVENPORT'S SPRINGS, 29° 40′ S. lat., 137° 40′ S. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a batch of springs lying in the pastoral country to the S. of lake Eyre. The overflow of these springs runs by a small creek in a N.E. direction into the river Munday.

DAVEYSTON (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Nuriootpa. It lies in an agricultural and mining district, the nearest mine being a valuable one of copper known as the Wheat Nitschke. The nearest townships are—Greenock, 3 miles E.; Freeling, 6 miles W., and Sheoak Log. With the latter place there is no regular communication, and with the two former as with Adelaide, 44 miles S.W., by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Freeling, and thence by rail. Daveyston has a post office, a steam flour mill, and one hotel—the Old Nairne. The surrounding country is mostly flat. The population numbers about 100 persons.

DAWESLEY is the name of a small and prettily situated village, lying about 2¼ miles E. of the township of Nairne. It consists of about 12 cottages, and lies on Scott's creek. The inhabitants are engaged in copper smelting.

DAWSON'S HILL RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 446, 404, 422, 458, 470A, 503, 533, 629A, 617, 618, 621, 616, 649, and 650; occupier, P. Levi. The respective areas of these leases are 74, 38, 63, 21, 20, 75, 18, 79, 40, 30, 77, 100, 10, and 180 square miles. This run lies on Fincke's creek, and near Hayward's bluff and mount Chambers. The next post town is Yudanamutana.

DEAN'S HILL (*Flinders district*) is a peak in the Nepowie spur of the main range lying in the rugged pastoral country to the S. of Yudanamutana.

DECEPTION CREEK (*N. district*) is a creek flowing from mount Morris, in a W. direction, past the N. of mount Deception, and watering the Beltana or mount Deception run.

DECEPTION, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a lofty hill lying to the W. of Nuccaleena. It is situated on the S. side of the Deception creek. Mount Deception is also the name of a postal station, known by the postal name of Beltana—which see.

DECEPTION, MOUNT, MINE (*N. district.*) In the neighbourhood of this hill is a copper mine opened by the Great N. mining company, but not recently worked, and lying 285 miles N.½W. of Adelaide.

DECEPTION MOUNT, (or BELTANA) RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 379, 464, 648, 658, 1052, and 1051; occupier, R. B. Smith; respective areas 194, 10, 94, 36, 8, and 8. This run is watered by Deception creek, and has a post office known as Beltana (which see) and an aboriginal depôt

D'ECRE'S BAY (*Flinders district*) is a bight in the mainland, 5½ miles wide, lying between cape Vivonne on the W., and cape D'Estree on the E.; it affords excellent anchorage for vessels of any class, and cargoes may be shipped from, or landed on, the open beaches without risk or danger, in moderate weather. The country inland is scrubby and sandy.

DELORAINE (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Gawler, inhabited by a few farmers who grow wheat and other produce.

DELUSION, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a hill lying to the N. of Termination hill, on the route taken by Parry, in 1858, and so named by him.

DEMOLE POINT (*Flinders district*) is a moderately elevated projection on the W. coast of Streaky bay, lying to the E. of point Brown. A hummock near the point

Digitized by Google

makes like an island at a distance, and forms a remarkable object on the coast line. Rocks extend a mile to the S. of the W. shoulder of the point.

DEMOLE RIVER (*Kangaroo island*) is a small stream flowing from the low ranges in the interior in a N. direction into the sea at the N.W. end of the island, near cape Forbin, and about 10 miles E. of cape Borda.

DENIAL BAY (*Flinders district*) is a large bight in the main land, extending from point Peter, its W., to cape Vivonne, its E. head, the distance between the two points being about 12 miles in a straight line. Denial bay contains several available anchorages, the principal of which are Tourville and Murat bays, and the mouth of Davenport creek. The bottom is generally even and sandy, and the shore confined by mangrove scrub, with occasional open grassy plains behind, and a scarcity of fresh water, which may, however, be obtained in some places by digging in the sandhills.

DESPOND RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of not very high hills, running from E. to W., in the shape of a horseshoe, and lying to the west of lake Eyre. Mount Margaret is the highest peak, and attains an altitude of 1400 feet above sea level. Numerous creeks rise in this range, and flow N.E., the principal being the Davenport creek. The country contained within the semicircle formed by the range is a pastoral one (chiefly cattle and horses,) undulating and lightly grassed, with saltbush and stunted timber in the creeks and waterholes. There are several springs, which raise knolls in the plains, the water being found in a kind of cup at their summits. The soil is sandy, and strongly impregnated with salt and soda. See also DAVENPORT RANGE.

DESERT MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak and point of survey in the rugged ranges of the hundred of Waitpinga.

DESPOND MOUNT (*Co. Sturt and Eyre*) is a peak lying in the ranges to the W. of the hundred of N. Rhine, near the head of the Basin creek.

D'ESTREE BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is a bight in the S. coast of the island, lying 3¼ miles N.N.E. of cape Linois, and having good shelter from S.W. winds. To enter D'Estree bay from the S.W., give "point Tinline," a low limestone point with a remarkable detached arched rock, a berth of fully a mile; you may then round into the bay, and anchor, with the arched rock S., in from four to five fathoms. The bottom at the above depths is sandy, with occasional patches of a limestone crust. The anchor will draw over the rocky portions of the bottom, but generally holds well in the sand, which forms the greater proportion of the anchorage. Fresh water will be found at the foot of some sand-hills between cape Linois and the arched rock; a ship's boat will find shelter inside the reefs which run parallel to the coast about one-third of a mile from the shore. The *Osmanli*, a fine steamer, was lost on the reef which runs off about half-a-mile from point Tinline, in 1854. By an error in his reckoning, the commander of the *Osmanli* mistook, at night, the low land at the head of the bay for the opening of Backstairs passage, imagining that cape Linois was cape Willoughby, and that the Sturt light was extinguished. He soon ascertained his mistake on steaming in, by seeing the land a-head, and it was in attempting to extricate his ship from that position, that in steaming to seaward, she struck on the reef off point Tinline, where she soon became a total wreck. D'Estree bay is a very valuable harbour of refuge for vessels on this part of the coast, and may be entered with safety by day, and without undue risk by night, provided the position of the ship be ascertained before the shore is too closely approached. In entering at night, the preference should be given to the more northerly part of the bay so as to avoid the reef off point Tinline. The coast between D'Estree bay and False cape (E. by N. ¾ N. 18½ miles from point Tinline,) is bold, and safe to approach within 1½ miles.

D'ESTREE, CAPE, is the N. head of Smoky bay, and the W. head of D'Ecres bay. It is a bold rocky promontory, lying S. 48° E., 5½ miles from cape Vivonne.

DEVERNAY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Willunga, taken up by a few farmers, who cultivate wheat and other farm produce.

DEVIL'S PEAK is the name of a lofty peak in the Flinders or main range, lying a little to the N. of mount Brown, and visible from Port Augusta.

DEVON BANK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neigh-

Digitized by Google

bourhood of mount Barker. It is inhabited by a few farmers who cultivate wheat and other produce.

DISHER'S PLAINS STATION (*Co. Eyre.*) See TUNGAPA STATION.

DISMAL SWAMP (*Co. Grey*) is a tract of swampy country lying near Tarpeena. This swamp is of considerable magnitude, extending about 30 miles from E. to W., and 10 miles from N. to S. It is continually run through with little island slips or spurs of land, which are thickly covered with trees and scrub, so that it is rather a chain of marshes than one vast morass. There is no doubt that it is a shallow depression in a very large surface of land, and that it collects the drainage is easily proved by the fact, that in wet seasons there is a perceptible current in it flowing into the Glenelg river (Victoria.) With reference to the drainage of this swamp, and in fact of most of the swampy country of the S.E. district, Mr. H. E. Wells, of Mingbool, writes as follows:—"The Great Dismal, which more immediately concerns this particular locality, and which is formed upon table-land, seems to have an outlet on the eastern end, in the province of Victoria, through which it might be easily drained; but as far as my own ideas go, taking a bushman's view of the country, I should say nearly all the actual swamp itself was a dead level, from the simple fact of its inundating such a large extent of country as it does in wet seasons. I cannot be certain, but think it quite possible to open a channel in the N.W. end, and lead off the water in that direction. As for the Penola country, I believe one channel or ditch leading down from the Mosquito Plains, with a few smaller cuts as tributaries, would be all that would be required to clear off the surplus water from the whole country; and that which lodges in the small swamps and hollows could be easily got rid of by breaking through the clay into the porous limestone stratum. This could be done in summer when they are nearly or quite dry, making the openings at the lowest part. That the water will pass off in this manner I know from experience. One striking instance of this I noticed at my old residence at the Woolshed, Penola. A well was sunk for the purpose of watering the horses and milch cows, and to save labour a natural hollow or basin was chosen for the spot. After a heavy fall of rain the hollow would be completely filled from the drainage of the surrounding parts, forming quite a lagoon, with a vortex quite perceptible over the well, showing the rapid disappearance of the rain water into the limestone. Another instance was at the Sheepwash swamp, in sinking a hole to be filled from the swamp. The workmen went beyond the clay into the limestone, and the result was when a cut was made leading the swamp into it, it all disappeared, and in a very short time the whole swamp might have been emptied. I would strongly recommend the adoption of this simple method of getting rid of the stagnant surface-water round the township of Penola; last year, the effects of which and its attendant evils was felt to a most serious and alarming extent; and there is no doubt that, if it were not for the lime formation of the country, the malaria—the ill effects of which are partly counterbalanced by it—would soon cause the churchyard to be filled. These are extremely unpleasant facts, and the sooner those who take an interest in the progress of Penola exert themselves to remove the cause of this pending evil, the sooner will they see Penola as healthy as any other place in the district. The next item in importance is the roads; for I do not believe in giving them the preference when the country through which they pass is useless. My impression is that one main line should extend from Port Macdonnell through Penola and Narracoorte to Wellington, with as many branches as there are places that can find sufficient traffic to entitle them to consideration—such as Guichen and Lacepede bays—and these roads should be macadamized, or made with the most lasting material that can be procured in places where there is no stone; and the district, I think, should be satisfied with this until our trade entitles us to a railway. As for tramways and canals I have yet to learn how they can possibly be made to pay back the large sums their construction would necessarily drain from the coffers of the state. Of course, in writing thus freely, I lay myself open to be well castigated; but there is one consolation —before my errors can be corrected it must be shown that they exist."

DISTANCE, MOUNT, 29° 50′ S. lat., 139° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of a spur of the N. end of the main range.

DODD'S RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 60; occupiers, T. and J. Dodd; area, 6 square miles; grazing capability, 550 sheep, or 88 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £15 per annum. Part of this run is in the hundred of Bonney. The run lies between lake Coorong and the sea coast opposite M'Grath's flat, about 33 S. of Wellington, and 100 miles by road S.S.E. of Adelaide. It is only suitable for horse stock, as sheep and cattle suffer greatly from coast disease.

Digitized by Google

DOME, (THE,) 29° 40′ S. lat., 137° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a solitary hill lying in pastoral country to the S.E. of the S. end of lake Eyre, and a few miles S.W. of mount Attraction. The Hergott's springs rise in the hill.

DOMINICK MINE (*N. district*) is one of the Yudanamutana copper mines, not worked for some time past in consequence of the recent drought. It is the property of the N. mining association. See DALY MINE.

DONINGTON, CAPE, 34° 44′ S. lat., 135° 57′ 30″ E. long., mag. var. 5° E. (*Co Flinders,*) is a peninsula running out in a N. direction from the main land, and forming the S. head of port Lincoln. There is a small rock half a mile N. of its extremity, and a larger one near the shore, 2 miles to the S. of it.

DOUGILL'S HILL (*Co. Russell*) is a slight elevation lying on the E. coast of lake Alexandrina.

DOUGLAS CREEK or RIVER (*N. district*) is a stream flowing into the S.W. end of lake Eyre. The soil of the region is peculiar throughout, and is of a clayey nature, abounding in gypsum, in many places scattered over it in large shining flakes. The surface is thickly covered with small fragments of siliceous rocks, angular, and of a dark reddish colour. There are undulating plains, with low ranges to the W. and watercourses running towards the E. in the direction of lake Eyre. The prevailing flora is saltbush, except in the sandy belts of scrub, where a few acacia and cassia bushes are to be met with. In the vicinity of the creeks are polygonum, with rough barked, stunted and distorted eucalypti. There are numerous springs, proceeding from volcanic cones, and forcing themselves through a marine argillaceous deposit containing numerous shells. The water, except in the springs, is generally brackish.

DOUGLAS PORT (*Co. Flinders,*) is a fine sheet of water being a N. arm of Coffin's bay. It has not yet, however, been thoroughly surveyed, although it promises to become a valuable place for shipping the produce of the fine runs in its vicinity.

DRIVER RIVER, or SALT CREEK (*Flinders district,*) is a stream rising in the E. slopes of the mount Olinthus ranges and flowing in a S.E. direction through rough scrubby country into the W. side of Spencer's gulf, at cape Driver, or Salt cove, the N. head of Dutton's bay. It is fed by 2 small N. tributaries, and is salt for a considerable distance above its mouth.

DRUID'S RANGE (*N. district*) is a spur of the main range lying on the S. side of the Passmore river, and to the N. of the Kirwan and Napoleon mines.

DRUMMOND, MOUNT, RUN (*W. district;*) lease No. 142; occupier, Price Maurice; area, 44 square miles; grazing capability, 3600 sheep, or 82 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £57 per annum. This run lies N. of lake Greenly, 45 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, 20 miles N. of Coffin's bay, and 440 miles by overland road from Adelaide by the Gawler ranges. It also includes lease No. 519, and is worked from the head station at Warrow.

DRUMMOND POINT, 34° 10′ 30″ S. lat., 135° 12′ 15″ E. long., is a prominent cliffy head which projects 4 or 5 miles from the line of coast, and forms the S. head of a bight of which the Waldegrave islands form the N. head. An indentation immediately to the N. of point Drummond is known as Hall's bay. A small dry rock and some breakers lie close to the extremity of the point, with 25 to 30 fathoms, on a sandy bottom, at 5 miles round it. The coast is sandy, and rises gradually to some woody ranges 3 miles from the shore.

DRY CREEK, or MONTAGU (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a small postal township and railway station in the electoral district of W. Torrens, hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the Yatala district council. It lies 8 miles N. of Adelaide, and on a small insignificant creek of the same name which passes through it and flows into the salt swamps to the W. of the Para plain, in which the township is situated. The district (known as that of Yatala) is a wheat growing one, that article of produce being cultivated largely and successfully. The nearest places are Salisbury, 7 miles N., and Grand junction, 2¼ miles S.W. With the former place the communication is by railway, and with the latter by Bowden's daily mail omnibus. With Adelaide, 8 miles S., the communication is by both means. Dry creek has a post office, a store, and 1 hotel—the Bird-in-hand. The stockade, or Dry creek prison, for prisoners undergoing long sentences, is at this place, and is a fine large building. There is a branch telegraph line from Adelaide to the stockade. The surrounding country is flat

Digitized by Google

and quite free from scrub or brush, the soil is rich, and in the swamps to the W. excellent feed for cattle is to be had. The land round the township is taken up by small farmers, who rent the half-acre blocks into which it is cut up, the property being the estate of the late Sir Montagu Chapman. The population of the township and surrounding farms numbers about 150 persons.

DRY CREEK *(Co. Adelaide)* is a stream rising in the Yatala ranges, and flowing in a W. direction in the hundred of Yatala into the swampy flat surrounding Port Adelaide. The villages of Modbury and Dry creek are situated upon it, and its course is through a fine agricultural district—the Stockade, for the confinement of prisoners undergoing long sentences, is situated on this creek.

DRY LAGOON *(Co. Stanley)* is a small swampy waterhole, lying about 5 miles to the N.W. of the township of Apoinga, in the hundred of Hanson.

DUBLIN *(Co. Gawler)* is a W. hundred of the county, containing some small blocks of purchased land in its central part, near the township of Port Peri, but consisting for the most part of pastoral country.

DUCKPOND CREEK *(Flinders district)* is a small stream, discovered by Goyder in 1857, flowing into lake Blanche (then supposed to be lake Torrens) on its S. side.

DUTCHMAN'S STERN (*N. district*) is the name of a lofty hill in the Flinders or main range, lying a little to the N. of mount Brown, and visible from Port Augusta.

DUFFIELD (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a hundred of the county lying along the coast of Lacepede bay, and to the N. of the hundred of Lacepede. It consists mostly of sandy pastoral country and swamps, and has only two or three small patches of sold land, situated on the main road from Wellington to Macdonnell bay, which runs N. and S. through the hundred. The lower end of lake Coorong is in its W. part.

DULWICH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the S.E. of the city of Adelaide, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

DUNN'S RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease No. 105; occupier, Jas. Dunn; area, 5 square miles; grazing capacity, 640 sheep, or 80 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £46 10s. per annum. This run lies 18 miles N.E. of port Wakefield, and 75 miles N. of Adelaide.

DURYEA MINE (*Yorke's peninsula;*) section 471, is a copper mine in the Wallaroo mining district, worked by a company. The ore is black and yellow, and is found in patches.

DUTTON (*Co. Eyre*) is a W. hundred of the county, and contains about half its area of purchased land, the remainder being taken up for pastoral purposes.

DUTTON LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a salt lake lying in the desert plain, to the W. of the head of Spencer's gulf, and about 50 miles W. of the S. end of lake Torrens.

DUTTON MOUNT, 34° 35′ S. lat., 136° 30′ E. long. (*Co. Flinders*) is a high hill lying on the E. of the head of Coffin's bay, and about 20 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, in tolerably good pastoral country.

DUTTON RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a small stream rising in the mount Olinthus ranges, to the N. of mount Hill, and flowing in an E. direction into the W. side of Spencer's gulf, at the head of Dutton's bay, through scrubby pastoral country.

DUTTON'S BAY (*Flinders district*) is a bight in the land on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, between port Lincoln and Franklin harbour.

EARTHY PLAINS, 26° S. lat., 188° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is a tract of country watered by a few small creeks, and consisting of alluvial mud, which dries up in summer, and becomes an impassable bog in wet weather.

EASTERN COVE (*Kangaroo island*) is a fine bay lying in the S. part of Nepean bay, its bight being lined by a sandy beach, and frequented by coasters and small craft overtaken by bad weather, although there is plenty of water for large ships. At the S. extremity of this bay is a shallow salt lagoon, known as the Pelican lagoon. The cove lies between Kangaroo head to the E. and Ballast head to the W., the distance between the two heads being 5 miles, and fresh water is obtainable on the W. side of the entrance.

EASTERN PLAINS, pastoral district, is a large tract of country lying to the E. of the main range, and to the N. of the Murray river, and extending in an E. direction

Digitized by Google

to the E. boundary of the colony. A large area of this country is taken up for pastoral purposes. The country is fairly grassed and interspersed with dense belts of mallee scrub, the S. portion of it forming part of the celebrated Murray belt of mallee scrub. There are numerous creeks running from the low ranges, but they mostly dry up in dry weather, when the stockowners are obliged to rely on springs and waterholes. The post offices in the district are those of Paratoo, Tetulpa, and Outaalpa. In this district there are 80 acres of purchased land, 5140 acres enclosed, and 5 acres of cultivation land. The live stock numbers 1087 horses, 5945 horned cattle, 239,905 sheep, 857 goats, 65 pigs and 1291 head of poultry. The whole of the cultivation land was lying fallow during the year ending March last. The population numbers 803 persons, and the number of dwellings is 198.

EBA (*Co. Eyre*) is a N.E. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land; although a small quantity has been purchased on the bank of the Murray river.

EBA ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is a small islet of moderate elevation, lying in Streaky Bay.

EBA MOUNT (*Flinders district*) is a point in some low range lyings in the scrubby desert, to the N. of lake Gairdner, and to the E. of the Warburton range. It was seen from those ranges by Stuart in 1858.

ECHUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Kuitpo, and under the control of the district council of Echunga. It is situated on the main S.E. road from Adelaide to Strathalbyn, about 4 miles S.E. of the Onkaparinga river and in the neighbourhood of the Echunga, Jupiter, and Cattle Company creeks. The district is an agricultural and gold producing one. The gold-fields are 2 miles from the township, they are alluvial workings of small extent, but moderately productive, and are known as the Echunga gold-fields. There is a silver lead mine, the Hahndorf, lying about 4 miles distant. It was discovered about 5 years ago, and some rich ore raised. It is, however, not being worked at present. The holes sunk for gold working in this neighbourhood are through quartz sand, with thin layers of quartz gravel much water-worn, resting on a very flat bottom of white, grey, or brown soft slate with sandstone bands. These diggings are situate about 1400 feet above the level of the sea, on scrubby hills timbered with stringy bark. The soil is a deep sand, and the whole deposit is analagous to the old pliocene tertiary gold-drifts of Victoria, which form the White hills of Bendigo and Forest creek. Several diamonds of good water have been found at Echunga, where the breccia formation exists. The agricultural land is principally cultivated for wheat, but the soil being poor the crops are generally small. The nearest places are the German town of Hahndorf, 5¾ miles distant N., mount Barker the same distance N.E., Meadows 6 miles, and Macclesfield 6 miles S. There are no regular means of conveyance except to Macclesfield, which is reached by mail coach daily, the communication with the other places being by horse or private vehicle. With Adelaide, 21 miles N.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. Echunga has a post and money order office, a coach office, a public pound and 2 hotels—the Hagen arms, and the Bridge inn. The surrounding country is considerably elevated and of a hilly character. The population of the town numbers about 150 persons, and that of the Echunga district about 1000.

ECHUNGA (*Cos. Adelaide and Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker and Noarlunga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. F. H. Sonnemann of Hahndorf, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £5557—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £332 13s 6d; total receipts, £1092 5s 8d; office expenses and salaries, £216 15s 6d; expended on public works, £583 16s 7d. The population numbers 1119 persons; the area is 90 square miles, or 57,600 acres; land under cultivation, 1772 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 226.

EDEN CREEK (*Co. Sturt*) is a small drainage creek, which flows past the township of Eden Valley.

EDEN VALLEY (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Gumeracka, hundred of S. Rhine, and under the control of the S. Rhine district council. It is situated on the Eden creek, 43 miles N.W. of Adelaide in a direct line, although the postal route *via* Angaston is 71½ miles. The river Rhine runs S.E. and S. of the township, in a distance of 1½ to 3 miles. There is a steam flour-mill (Mr. J. B. Randall's, of Gumeracka) now in course of erection, and which will be ready for work as soon as

Digitized by Google

the new crop comes to market. The district is mostly an agricultural one; the remainder is held as pastoral land for the grazing of cattle and sheep. The nearest mines are the N. Rhine mine, 4 miles N., and the Kanappa mine, 7 miles N., both copper mines. The nearest townships are Springstown, 4 miles S., and Keyneton or N. Rhine, 4 miles N., with which place there is no communication except by horse or private vehicle. With Adelaide the communication is by horse or dray to Angaston, and thence by Rounsevell's coach. There is one hotel in the township—the Eden Valley hotel. A couple of horse teams supply the township with goods from Adelaide regularly once a week. The country is mountainous; the top-soil is sandy, with gravel underneath, then clay; and the bottom sandstone and hard rock, well adapted for road metal. The roads in general are good, and with little expense may be kept in good order, supposing that the main line of road gets a good metal coat, the traffic on it being great. The inhabitants of the township number 150 persons. Wheat is bought at the stores of Pantan and Gottschalk, and at the mill. Of new buildings there are at the present time a steam mill, two stores, and several shops.

EDOWIE (*N. district*) is a small township lying 50 miles N.W. of the township of Kanyaka, on the road from Port Augusta to Blinman. There is 1 hotel in the township, the Edowie inn. The formation is generally limestone.

EDIEOWIE RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 392, 425, and 508; occupier, W. L. Marchant; respective areas of leases, 115, 44, and 80 square miles. This run lies to the N.W. of Rawnsley's bluff, the next post office being Kanyaka.

EDIEOWIE W. RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 606; occupier, P. Butler; area, 188 square miles; rent, £60 per annum. This run lies to the W. of Rawnsley's bluff, the next post office being Kanyaka.

EDRIELPA STATION (*W district;*) occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPEE STATION.

EDWARD LAKE (*Co. Grey*) is a beautiful sheet of water lying 8 miles W. of Tarpeena, and 4 miles E. of mount Burr, and near lake Leake. It contains no fish at present, although if placed in it they would most probably thrive.

EDWARD MOUNT (*Co. Grey*) is a volcanic hill lying three miles E. of mount Burr. Lake Edward lies at the foot of this hill. This hill is well grassed and heavily timbered.

EDWARDSTOWN, or HAMMERSMITH (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a small postal suburban village of Adelaide, lying to the S.W. of the city. It is in an agricultural district, hay being extensively grown, and has 1 flour mill, not at present worked. The nearest places are Mitcham, 2 miles E., and Marion, 2 miles S.W., there being a public conveyance to the latter place, and to Adelaide, 4 miles distant. There are 3 hotels in the village and neighbourhood—the Maid of Auckland, Heart-in-hand, and Nelson's Victory. The population is small and scattered, and the country generally flat. The resident magistrate is J. H. Biggs, Esq., J.P.

EGGERTON (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement lying in the neighbourhood of the township of Gawler. It is inhabited by a few farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce.

EKE'S HILL (*Flinders district*) is a peak of the Ragless range, lying in the N. part of that range.

ELBOW HILL (*Flinders district*) is a small elevation on the N. bank of the Driver river, and to the W. of point Burr and Dutton's bay, on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, in Eyre's peninsula. The surrounding country is rugged and thickly scrubbed.

ELDORATRILLA RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease 30; occupier, A. McCulloch; area, 34 square miles; grazing capacity, 13,600 sheep, or 152 per square mile; old rental, £150 10s.; Goyder's valuation, £672, excluding improvements, valued at £639. This run forms one of several held by Mr. McCulloch, and is worked from Eldoratrilla, which station is 1½ miles E. of the E. boundary of the run. The head station is Gottlieb's Wells. Eldoratrilla lies 53 miles N. of Kooringa, and 150 from Adelaide. This run consists of scrubby rises with bushes and grass, and fairly grassed country, with clumps of pine, sandalwood, acacia, wattle, and currant and other bushes.

ELEANOR RIVER (*Kangaroo island*) is a small stream flowing in a S. direction into Vivonne bay, on the S. side of the island.

Digitized by Google

ELIZABETH CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name given by Swinden, in 1858, to a fine stream which he found running in the plain country to the W. of lake Torrens, and near Bottle hill. Much of the land is now taken up for pastoral purposes. See also BEDA CREEK.

ELIZABETH SPRING (*Flinders district.*) See BERESFORD'S HILL. See also BLANCHE CUP. See also EMERALD SPRINGS.

ELIZA LAKE (*Co. Robe,*) 7 miles by 4 miles in extent, is a fine sheet of salt water, very shallow and rapidly drying up, lying 4 miles distant from Robe town, and separated by a narrow strip of land from lake St. Clair. The bottom is of fine sand, and the banks are marshy, covered with black mud, caked with limestone, and thickly overgrown with dense melaleuca, callistemon, mangrove, &c.

ELIZA, LAKE, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 358; occupiers, Johnson and Riddock; area, 12 square miles; grazing capacity, 2500 sheep, or 227 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £5 10s. per annum. This run is watered from swamps and waterholes, and lies 225 miles S.W. from Adelaide, and 14 miles by road, S.E. by E. of Guichen bay (Robe.)

ELLEN, LAKE, 29° 10′ S. lat., 137° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small sheet of water lying to the E. of the S.E. end of lake Eyre, and connected with that lake by a narrow swampy channel.

ELLIOTT, PORT, 35° 35′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long., (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township and seaport in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Goolwa, and under the control of the Encounter bay district council. It is situated on the N. coast of Encounter bay district, about 3 miles E. from the Hindmarsh river, and lies in an agricultural district taken up for wheat growing. There are 2 flour mills in the township, and although the district bears metalliferous traces, no mines have been discovered of a remunerative character. The nearest places are Middleton, 2 miles E., and Waterport, an adjunct of the township; the communication being by means of a tramway and a good metalled line of road. This tramway extends to Goolwa in an E., and to Victor harbour in a S.W. direction. With Adelaide the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, the distance being 60 miles. Port Elliott has a local court, a post and money order office, a rocket and life boat station, a telegraph station, branches of the S. A. and Adelaide banks, and of the S.A. insurance company, a lodge of Oddfellows, (A.I.O.F.) and 2 hotels—the Globe and the port Elliott. The surrounding country is undulating, with hills to the W. and N., and flats and gentle rises to the E. The population numbers about 450 persons in the township and neighbourhood. There is a small harbour at Port Elliot, but it has been abandoned as a shipping port in favour of Victor harbour, where there is better shelter, a fine jetty, good anchorage, abundance of water, and easy access. The importance of port Elliot will, however, be greatly increased when the district becomes connected with the S.E. by means of tramway, a work which has been talked of for many years. The resident magistrates are F. Buxton Laurie, and J. Hindmarsh, Esqs. See also HINDMARSH COUNTY.

ELLIOTT PORT AND GOOLWA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of Encounter Bay. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. R. Sunman, of Currency creek, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £11,832—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £561 4s.; total receipts, £1,676 13s. 5d.; office expenses and salaries, £265 16s. 11d.; expended on public works, £1,063 7s. 7d. The population numbers 2,557 persons; the area is 199 square miles, or 127,360 acres; land under cultivation, 13,368 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 501.

ELDER'S RANGE (*N. district*) is a range of hills lying to the N. of Hookina; the highest peak is mount Alice.

EMERALD SPRINGS, 29° 25′ S. lat., 137° 3′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is the name given by Babbage, the discoverer, to the first found of the series of singular hot springs lying in the county to the W. and S. W. of lake Eyre. This spring lies near the W. shore of the S. part of the lake, and near the lower end of Warriner's creek. It is in a basin formed by a sand-hill, about 20 feet high, and covered with reeds. The area enclosed is thickly overgrown with rushes, amid which the water bubbles up and runs over in several channels. These unite in a stream, which flows through a break in the sandy basin, and from thence into a reedy swamp below, which drains into Warriner's creek. The water is so hot that the hand cannot be borne in it even for a

Digitized by Google

minute, but it is quite fresh, and yields about 175,000 gallons daily. It does not appear to be affected by rain. The surrounding soil is principally sand, and the water generally salt.

EMILY, MOUNT, 31° 15′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of a small E. spur of the main range, lying a few miles S. of Blinman, and on the main N. road from Adelaide. There is a copper mine near this hill, not lately worked, however, and lying 255 miles N. ¼ W. of Adelaide.

EMU FLATS' RUN (*Co. Eyre;*) lease No. 20; occupier, F. H. Dutton; area, 150 square miles; grazing capability, 30,000 sheep, or 200 per square mile; original rent and assessment, £250; Mr Goyder's valuation, £2700 per annum, deducting improvements, which are valued at £1130. This run lies on the E. slope of of the Murray range E. of Julia creek, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Kapunda, and 62 miles N.E. of Adelaide. It consists of well-grassed sheoak spurs and grassy flats, with undulating forest land and mallee and pine scrub. The Brady creek and 8 wells supply this run with water, and there are good roads through it to Kooringa, Kapunda, Truro, and the N.W. bend. The head station is at Anlaby, 9 miles N. of Kapunda.

EMU PLAINS (*Co. Stanley*) is the name given to a tract of good country lying to the S.W. of the township of Clare. Much of the land on these plains is admirably suited to cultivation purposes. There is a fine spring in the N. part of these plains, known as the Emu spring.

EMU ROCK (*Co. Stanley*) is a rocky hill, situated about 4 miles W. of the township of Clare.

EMU SPRING (*Flinders district*) is a small drainage creek flowing into the Shell lagoon from the S.

EMU SPRINGS (*Co. Stanley*) is the name of a government water reserve, with troughs attached, and lying near the township of Black springs.

ENCOUNTER BAY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to a deep bight in the S.E. coast, lying between Rosetta head on the W., and the N. part of Younghusband's peninsula on the E. It comprises Victor harbour, port Elliott, and the mouth of the Murray. There is a small postal township at the head of the bay, having a rocket and life-boat station, and a branch of the S. A. insurance Company. See also HINDMARSH.

ENCOUNTER BAY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of Encounter bay. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Grimble, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follows:—Assessment, £5,852 7s—rates, 1s in the pound, rates collected £42 4s.; total receipts, £523 5s. 7d.; office expenses and salaries, £70 0s. 7d.; expended on public works, £435 11s. 6d. The population numbers 810 persons. The area is 158 square miles, or 101,120 acres; land under cultivation, 2634 acres, and number of dwelling-houses, 182. Encounter bay electoral district is bounded on the S. and N.W. by the sea-coast, from the sea-mouth of the Murray, to the S. angle of the district of Noarlunga; bounded on the N. and N.W: by the districts of Noarlunga and mount Barker, to the southern angle of the last named district; thence by the boundaries between the counties of Hindmarsh and Sturt, passing the E. side of Mundoo island; to the point of commencement; together with the whole of Kangaroo island and Troubridge shoal. It also comprises the district councils of Encounter bay, Myponga, port Elliott and Goolwa, Rapid bay, and Yankalilla, and has a population of 7260 persons, and an area of 2293 square miles, or 1,467,520 acres, of which 33,138 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are port Elliott, Goolwa, Yankalilla, and Rapid bay. Encounter bay is represented in the Legislative Assembly by W. Everard and D. Sutherland, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was—for the Legislative Council, 596; and for the Legislative Assembly, 974.

ENCOUNTER BAY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a hundred in the S. part of the county, and on the coast of the bay of the same name. The township of Victor harbour is in this hundred. About a third of its area is purchased land, mostly agricultural.

ENFIELD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village, suburban to Adelaide, and lying on its N. side, about 4 miles distant. It is the hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the district council of Yatala. Enfield lies in an agricultural district, the chief products being wheat and hay. It has a post office, one hotel (the Northern), and a

Digitized by Google

manufactory of winnowing machines. The communication is by omnibus and mail coach daily. The resident magistrates are E. Bowman and T. Magarey, Esqs. The surrounding country is undulating, and the soil is generally of a loamy nature, overlying magnesian limestone. The population numbers about 200 persons.

ENGLISH (*Co. Eyre*) is a recently formed hundred in the N.W. part of the county, containing but a small quantity of purchased land.

EURILKINA CREEK *(N. district)* is the name of a small creek flowing past the township of Blinman. It runs in a S. direction into the Ooteapina creek, at Parachilina gap.

EVANDALE CREEK *(Co. Eyre)* is the name of a small tributary of the N. Rhine river, which it joins at the township of Keyneton.

EVANS ISLAND *(Flinders district)* is a rocky islet of considerable elevation, lying 3½ miles W.N.W. of the Flinders reef. Being a prominent feature in Nuyt's archipelago, it is an excellent mark to steer by at night.

EVANSTON (*Co. Gawler*) is the name of a suburb of the township of Gawler, of which it forms part.

EWAPPA STATION (*N.E. district,*) the head station of E. R. Hallett. See WINNINIE.

EYRE COUNTY lies on the E. side of the main range, and is bounded on the N. by the county Burra, on the S. by the county Sturt, on the E. by the river Murray, and on the W. by the county Light. It contains a small area of purchased land on its W. side, but consists principally of pastoral country. The principal township is Blanchetown, on the main road from Adelaide to Melbourne, and on the W. bank of the river Murray. Eyre contains the hundreds of Eba, Hay, English, Neales, Anna, Skurray, Bagot, Fisher, Dutton, and N. Rhine. The N. part of this county is included in the electoral district of Flinders, and the S. part in that of Barossa, the division line being the main road, which crosses the county. The area of this county is 1340 square miles, or 857,600 acres. of which 91,374 acres are purchased land, 48,956 acres are held by freeholders, 113,480 acres are enclosed, and 10,196 acres are under cultivation. The live stock numbers 998 horses, 1339 horned cattle, 64,163 sheep, 158 goats, 724 pigs, and 4375 head of poultry. Of the cultivated land 6594 acres are under wheat, 222 acres under barley, 1278 acres under hay, 20 acres under green forage, 2 acres under peas, and 6 acres under other crops, 1729 acres are fallow, and 14 acres under potatoes. There are 111 acres of orchards, 52 acres of gardens, and 168 acres of vineyards, the latter having 105,714 vines in bearing, and 43,343 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 56,488 bushels wheat, 4337 bushels barley, 677 tons hay, 6 tons potatoes, 17,918 gallons wine, and 178 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 1372 persons, being an increase of 275 since 1861; the number of dwelling-houses is 357, being an increase of 92 since the same year.

EYRE LAKE (*N. district*) is a large shallow sheet of salt water, formerly supposed to be part of lake Torrens, but now known to be totally distinct from it. It lies about 40 miles E. of the Denison range and mount Margaret postal station, and has as yet been but little explored. It is supposed to be about 140 miles in length. Near the S.W. end are some small islands with springs of fresh water upon them. There are several creeks falling into it upon the S.W., the principal being the Chambers, Warriner's and Douglas, and Warburton states that he has lately discovered that the Barcoo river or Cooper's creek falls into it on its E. side.

EYRE MOUNT (*N. district*) is a lofty hill lying in the barren country on the E. side of lake Torrens. This hill stands 10 miles distant from mount Arden, and is bold and rocky, being formed of abrupt escarpments of quartzite, or steep declivities of clay-slate. From the summit of this hill Eyre got the first view of lake Torrens, lying to the W. and N.W.; and apparently about 25 miles distant.

EYRE, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 462B, 307 and 551; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas of leases, 3, 20 and 60 miles. This run lies to the W. of mount Eyre.

EYRE PORT (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a small anchorage in Fowler's bay—which see.

EYRE'S CROSSING (*Flinders district.*) See PORT LINCOLN CROSSING.

Digitized by Google

EYRE'S ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is a small sand-bank in Nuyt's archipelago. It has a few sand-hills on its W. coast, and a long sand-spit stretches from its N. point in a N.W. direction.

EYRE'S, (or EYRIA) PENINSULA (*Flinders district*) is the name given to the vast tract of country lying between Spencer's gulf on the W. and Anxious bay on the E., and being the country traversed by Eyre in his exploration journeys of 1839 and 1840. It consists chiefly of rugged, densely scrubbed plains, almost destitute of water, although some country available for pastoral purposes has been found along the border of the coast. The middle of this tract is a table land lying about 1300 feet above the level of the sea, with several peaks and flat-topped hills. There are low ranges of hills, known as the Baxter, Middleback and Olinthus ranges to the E., the Liverpool to the S.E., and a lofty granite range, the Gawler, to the W. Near the S. point of the peninsula, which is triangular, the apex being to the S., is the county of Flinders, and the settlement and township of port Lincoln. The entire country consists of sandy and limestone plains, with a few granite ridges and numerous salt lagoons. There are also a few freshwater springs on the W. side of the triangle.

FAIRFIELD (*Co. Gawler*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Gawler. It is inhabited by a few scattered farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce. The resident magistrate is W. W. Hughes, Esq., J.P.

FAIRFORD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard on the banks of the Sturt river, about 8 miles from Adelaide, and at the foot of Flagstaff hill. The soil is alluvial, of great depth and richness. The grapes grown are Verdeilho, Gouais, Black Portugal, and Grenache. There is a grape mill on the ground, and good wines are produced there. The vineyard is the property of W. H. Trimmer, Esq.

FAIRVIEW RUN (*S. E. district;*) lease No. 228; occupier, Thos. Taylor; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 3700 sheep, or 88 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £73 12s per annum. The run is watered from swamps, waterholes, and wells. It lies 195 miles by road S.E. of Adelaide, and 50 miles N.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.) This run also includes lease No. 983, which has an area of 60 miles, and on the entire block are 5000 sheep, and 100 head of cattle and horses.

FALSE CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a bold headland on the S. coast of the island, lying E. by N. ¾ N., 18½ miles from point Tinline, the E. head of D'Estree bay. It has a reef stretching out about half-a-mile to the S.

FALSE BAY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a shallow opening into Torrens island, running from the E. side of the channel of Port Adelaide—which see.

FANNY SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a spring, lying on the N. slope of mount Charles, in the pastoral country to the N.W. of the Davenport river.

FELIXSTOW (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property and residence of A. Stow, Esq., situated near Payneham and the German hamlet of Klemzig, on the banks of the Torrens river. It is planted with Shiraz, Verdeilho, Tokay, and Carbonet, the latter grafted with Mataro and Grenache. There are also the varieties of black Portugal, Mataro, and Dolcetto, producing a favourite light red wine. Mr. Stow's white wine is made from the Verdeilho. The Zante currant is grown in this vineyard, and there is a fine orangery attached.

FENELON ISLE (*Flinders district*) is a rocky islet of Nuyt's archipelago, lying to the S. of the St. Francis's group.

FIFTH CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a S. tributary of the Torrens river, rising to the S.E. of the Black hill, and flowing in a W. and N.W. direction for about 10 miles into the main stream, about 7 miles above Adelaide.

FIFTY-SIX MILE WELL (*Co. Cardwell.*) See LIMESTONE WELL.

FINCKE'S CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a fine mountain stream, rising by 2 heads in mount Tilley, to the N.W. of Blinman, and flowing S.E., past the Chambers mine into the S. end of lake Blanche.

FINCKE'S CREEK (*Flinders district W.*) is a small N. tributary of the Neales river, flowing from the N.W. through a sandy plain with ranges of sand-hills. It was discovered by Stuart in 1859.

Digitized by Google

FINCKE' MOUNT, 30° 55′ S. lat., 133° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a granite mountain, much above the ordinary height of the hills in that part of the continent, lying in the midst of a densely scrubbed desert, and discovered by Stuart in 1858. From its summit he had a very extensive view, but not a cheering one. He describes the desert as being surrounded by dense scrub, with open patches, but no water; and says that the desert surrounding this mountain is worse than that found by Sturt in the interior, inasmuch as there was at least saltbush upon that, whilst here there was absolutely nothing but spinifex.

FINDON (*Co. Adelaide*) a postal township in the hundred of W. Torrens. It lies in an agricultural, wheat and hay growing district, near the N. bank of the Torrens river, and to the E. of the Reedbeds. The nearest places are Woodville, 1½ miles N., and Beverley, 2½ miles N.E., the communication being by horse or private vehicle only. With Adelaide, 6 miles E., the communication is from Woodville by train. The nearest hotel is at Woodville. The surrounding country is flat and swampy. The population numbers about 200 persons.

FINNISS (*Co. Sturt*) is in E. hundred of the county, lying on the W. bank of the Murray river, and consisting almost exclusively of pastoral country. This hundred lies in the belt of mallee brush known as the Murray scrub. In the S.E. part of the hundred, and at the junction of the Reedy creek (which flows through it) with the Murray river, is the township of Mannum. For the population, &c., of this hundred, see ANGAS HUNDRED.

FINNISS' FLAT (*Co. Hindmarsh*). See ASHBOURNE.

FINNISS LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a small salt lake, forming one of the chain of salt lakes lying between lakes Torrens and Gairdner.

FINNISS POINT (*Co. Light*) is the name of a peak in the Belvidere range of hills, lying about 1½ miles W. of Marrabel, and abounding in good timber and building stone—granite and freestone.

FINNISS RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a stream rising in the main range, near Reynell's hill, and flowing in a S.E. direction into the W. end of lake Alexandrina, on the Lower Murray, opposite Hindmarsh island, and at the township of Clayton, which is built at its mouth on the E. side. It enters the Murray by a wide, shallow estuary, which commences about 6 miles above the township, and is navigable for small vessels for about 7 miles. This river flows past the elevations known as Black Boy's Nob, Morphett's Hill, and Mount Observation, and through the hundreds of Kondoparinga, Nkangkita, and Alexandrina. There is an aboriginal station on the lower part of this river.

FINNISS SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a numerous collection of springs lying at the foot of the Hermit range, and discovered by Major Warburton. Some of these springs are deep and large.

FINNISS SPRINGS RUN (*N. district*)—leases No. 781, 786, 928, and 1046—is a cattle station on the road from Nuccaleena; the nearest post office distant 160 miles S. E. Occupiers, Davenport and Power. Respective areas, 80, 160, 77, and 129 square miles.

FINNISS VALE (*Co. Hindmarsh*). See RAPID BAY.

FIRST CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a S. tributary of the Torrens river, rising in the mount Lofty ranges, near Crafers, and flowing in a N.W. direction over fine agricultural country, past the village of Beaumont, and through those of Norwood, Kent-town, and Hackney, into the main stream at Adelaide, where it waters the grounds of the botanical gardens.

FISHER (*Co. Eyre*) is the S. E. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land, although a small quantity has been purchased on the bank of the Murray river.

FISHERY CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising in the hills of Cape Jervis, and flowing S. into the sea, about 1½ miles S.E. of that cape.

FLAGSTAFF HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a peak and survey station in the Adelaide ranges, lying on the W. bank of the Light river, about 8 miles S. of the village of Marion, and 3 miles N.E. of O'Halloran hill.

Also a hill lying 2¾ miles distant from mount Pleasant.

Digitized by Google

FLAT HILL (*Co. Eyre*) is the S. extremity of a low range of hills forming an E. spur of the main range, and being at the W. border of the county, and in the hundred of Julia creek.

FLAT TOP BLUFF (*Flinders district*) is the name of a precipitous hill lying on the W. side of the N. point of Spencer's gulf, and between that gulf and the S. part of the Baxter range. It is the E. termination of a range of low scrubby hills lying nearly opposite to Port Augusta.

FLAXMAN'S VALLEY (*Co. Light*) is a district council in the electoral district of Barossa. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. H. A. Firbeyer, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 389 persons; the area is 22 square miles, or 14,080 acres; land under cultivation, 3370 acres, and number of dwelling-houses 64. .

FLINDERS BLACK ROCKS (*Co. Cardwell*) is the name given to a reef of rocks lying in the N. part of Lacepede bay, and off cape Morard de Galles.

FLINDERS (*Flinders district W.*) is a newly settled township lying on the E. side of Streaky bay, 90 miles N.W. of Bramfield. It contains 1 hotel and 1 store. See STREAKY BAY.

FLINDERS COUNTY is the most W. county in the colony, and lies at the S.W. side of Spencer's gulf, which bounds it on its E. side. It is bounded on the N. by the western pastoral district, and on the W. and S. by the sea, and is included in the electoral district of Flinders. It consists for the most part of pastoral country, with some blocks of purchased land in the hundreds of South and Lincoln, which lie on the E. side, and the shores of the bays bearing their respective names. The chief town is port Lincoln, on the bay of that name. The area of this county is 1100 square miles, or 704,000 acres, of which 22,716 acres are purchased land; the land under cultivation being 1850 acres, of which 1260 acres are under wheat, 7 acres under barley, 286 acres under hay, 44 acres under green forage, and 66 under other crops; 135 acres are fallow, 5 acres under potatoes, 5 acres orchard, 21 acres garden, and 21 acres under vines, having 10,728 vines in bearing and 9150 not in bearing. The produce for the year ending March 31st, 1866, was 9761 bushels wheat, 93 bushels barley, 278 tons hay, 6 tons potatoes, 30 gallons wine, and 37 cwt. grapes. The live stock amounts to 1136 horses, 152,268 sheep, 2281 horned cattle, 119 goats, 201 pigs, and 2417 head of poultry. The population numbers 1190 persons, being an increase of 432 over that of 1861, and the number of dwellings is 199.

Flinders electoral district comprises the county of Flinders, and all those portions of the province to the westward of the W. coast of Spencer's gulf, and all the remaining portions of the province lying to the N. of the districts of port Adelaide and the Burra and Stanley; bounded on the E. by the boundary of the said province, together with all islands being W. of the meridian of cape Jervis, with the exception of Kangaroo island and Troubridge shoal, and other portions of the said province not included in any other electoral district. It contains the following sub-districts —county Eyre (northern portion), county Yonng, country E. of county Young, county Victoria, country N. of county Victoria, Burra, and Young; county Frome, country N. of county Frome to Wilpena, country between Wilpena and mount Serle, country N. of mount Serle, country N.W. of Port Augusta, country N. of county Flinders to Port Augusta, county Flinders, lake Hamilton district, Streaky bay district; and has a population of 7346 persons, and an area of 164,676 square miles, or 105,392,640 acres, of which 4019 acres are under cultivation. The voting places are port Lincoln, mount Remarkable, and port Augusta. Flinders is represented in the Legislative Assembly by J. Williams and A. Watts, Esqs. (the latter gentleman has lately tendered his resignation, and the vacancy is not at this time—November, 1866—filled.) The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was—for the Legislative Council, 215; and for the Legislative Assembly, 963.

FLINDERS ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is the largest and most central of the Investigator group of islands, which lie off the W. part of the coast to the S.E. of Anxious bay. In shape it is nearly square, each side of which is from 3 to 5 miles in length, with rocks projecting from the intermediate points. Bights are formed on the 4 sides, but that on the E. alone offers good anchorage, although Flinders anchored in the *Investigator*, in 1802 on the N. side of the island. The anchorage on the E. side is safe, although there is a reef of rocks lying 2 cables, length from the beach at the S. end. The landing place lies on the beach under the reef, and is frequently rendered difficult

Digitized by Google

from the heavy surf which occasionally rolls in. There is excellent pasturage on the island, and a sheep station has been established there for some years. There are several good wells near the anchorage.

FLINDERS ISLAND RUN (*W. district*;) leases Nos. 143 and 1082; occupiers, Elder and Schlinke; respective areas of leases, 23 and 16 square miles. The nearest post town is Parkin (Venus bay.)

FLINDERS ISTHMUS (*Kangaroo island*) is the name of a narrow neck of sandy land separating the Pelican lagoon on the N. from the sea at Pennington bay on the S. The isthmus is less than a mile across at its narrowest part, near Prospect hill, and connects the main body of the island on the W. with a smaller portion on the E.

FLINDERS LAKE (*Flinders district.*) See FRANKLIN HARBOUR.

FLINDERS MINE (*W. district*) is a copper mine employing about 6 hands, and lying on the property of Mr. W. R. Mortlock, about 2 miles N. of Tumby bay. Its value has not yet been proved. See COPPERER MINE.

FLINDERS REEF (*Flinders district*) is the name of a reef of rocks, with the sea breaking over them, lying 4 miles to the S.W. end of St. Peter's island, in Nuyt's archipelago. See also FRANKLIN ISLANDS.

FLINT, MOUNT, 29° 5′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a small solitary hill, lying on the S. bank of Lake Blanche.

FLORENCE LAKE, 28° 50′ S. lat., 138° 20 E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is the name of a sheet of water lying to the S. of the W. part of Lake Blanche, and forming part of it in wet seasons.

FORBIN, CAPE, (*Kangaroo island*) is a prominent cape of the N. coast of the island, lying to the N.W. of Cape Borda.

FORDHAM'S (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural, vine growing and wine making settlement, lying about 7 miles from Adelaide, on the road to mount Lofty and Crafers. There is a well-known hotel (the Eagle on the Hill) at Fordham's, the drive to that place being a favorite one with excursionists, and the view being an extensive and most magnificent one over the heavily timbered gorges of the Adelaide range to the waters of the gulf of St. Vincent beyond. On the ranges about here the geological formation consists of hard quartz rock, and quartzose sandstone, in thick beds, dipping E. 10° to 15° S., 30°, also yellow gritty sandstones, dipping W. 10°, S. 20°.

FOREST ROAD, (*Co. Adelaide.*) See DRY CREEK.

FORRESTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is situated on the north Gumeracka creek, near mount Gould, and lies in an agricultural and pastoral district, 2½ miles from Gumeracka township, on the main North-eastern road. With Adelaide, 26 miles S.W., there is communication by means of Rounsevell's 4-wheeled conveyance, which runs daily. Forreston is under the control of the Gumeracka district council, the surrounding country being of an elevated and ruggedly mountainous character. The population is small and scattered.

FORTRESS HILL (*N. district*) is the name given to a lofty hill in the main range. It lies near the Frome river, and rises to a height of 200 feet above the surrounding country. The summit is rocky, and upon it are a number of large stones deposited with almost the regularity of mason's work, giving it the appearance of a hill fortification, whence the name. The diameter of the hill is 120 feet at the top and 350 feet at the base. Beneath the cap of stone the hill is covered with scrub and small loose stones. Near its foot is the Murrywyannia lagoon, an expansion of the Frome river. The surrounding country consists of clay-slate, with outcropping sandstone, and numerous low abrupt hills are seen in the vicinity.

FORTY-EIGHT MILE WELLS (*Co. Cardwell.*) See JEM CROW'S FLAT.

FOUNTAIN RIVER (*W. district;*) lease No. 78; occupier, H. J. Smith; area, 19 square miles; grazing capacity, 2200 sheep, or 115 per square mile; Mr. Goyder's valuation, deducting improvement, £36 6s. per annum. This run also comprehends lease No. 525, having an area of 12 square miles, and on the entire block are 3900 sheep and 240 horses and cattle. The run is watered by swamps, and lies 10 miles N.N.W. of port Lincoln, and 410 miles by the overland road from Adelaide.

FOUR HUMMOCKS (*Co. Flinders.*) See WHIDBEY ISLAND.

Digitized by Google

FOURTH CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a S. tributary of the Torrens river rising in the Adelaide range, and flowing about 10 miles in a N.W. direction, through flat well-cultivated country into the main stream, about 6 miles above Adelaide.

FOWLER POINT, 32° 1′ 46″ S. lat., 132° 29′ 40″ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a rocky point running out about 3 miles in a S.E. direction from the main land, and standing about 120 feet above the sea level. It forms the W. side of Fowler's bay. There are a few rocks within a short distance of the extreme point. Near this point, Eyre's depôt was situated.

FOWLER'S BAY, 32° 1′ 45″ S. lat., 132° 29′ 40″ E. long., mag. var. 3° 8′ E. (*Flinders district,*) is a bight formed by a projecting point called point Fowler, which lies on its S. side. The country inland consists of sandy and scrubby ridges, with salt swamps and brackish water. There is a small anchorage in this bay known as port Eyre; it has a sandy bottom, holding well outside 3 fathoms, under that depth there being frequent patches of limestone. This bay was called after Mr. Fowler, the first lieutenant of the *Investigator*, the ship in which Flinders made his explorations on the S. coast. The cliffs and rocks are calcareous. There is no timber in the neighbourhood, and but very little fresh water. Near the bay are numerous islands, the bases of which are composed of granite, and upon which curious animals and plants have been found. At the head of this bay Eyre made his depôt, or *cache* for stores, whilst on his journey over the desert, from port Lincoln to Western Australia, in 1840. For a graphic account of this terrible undertaking, see the Rev. J. E. T. Wood's "History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia," vol. ii., chapter 1. The surrounding country is a pastoral (sheep) district; lying 90 miles N.E. of the great Australian bight, and the most W. settlement in the colony. It is situated on the bay, 200 miles W. by N. of Streaky bay and has a post office; the communication with Streaky bay (Flinders,) port Lincoln, and the intermediate postal stations, as also with Adelaide, 900 miles E., by land being by fortnightly overland mail. The distance by sea is 500 miles, there being communication by occasional coasting vessels. Eyre's depôt lies at the W. side of the bay, and the country surrounding it is taken up for sheep runs. Water is obtained by digging wells in the sand-ridges, and at Mobeela Gaipe, Wadeemar Gaipe, Beringana Gaipe, and Beleemah Gaipe, are wells of good water. Wallianippie, a postal station, lies on Denial bay, about 70 miles to the E. The country is undulating, consisting of lightly grassed plains and scrub. The formation is generally limestone. The population of the district numbers about 200 persons.

FOWLER'S BAY RUN (*W. district.*) See MACDONNELL LAKE RUN.

FRANKLAND ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is a small island lying at the entrance of Smoky bay.

FRANKLIN HARBOUR, or FLINDERS LAKE (*Flinders district,*) is a deep indentation in the land on the W. side of Spencer's gulf. It is shallow, and is bordered by a large tract of pastoral land, taken up by Messrs. J. and P. McKechnie and P. Levi. There is an aboriginal station at this place, and the resident magistrates are H. A. Strong and J. McKechnie, Esqs.

FRANKLIN ISLANDS (*W. district*) is the name given to a group of 3 islands, lying to the S. of St. Peter's island, in Nuyt's archipelago. They are of moderate elevation, and have a reef of rocks above water, of a circular shape and nearly half-a-mile in diameter, lying 5½ miles N.W., called the Flinders reef, over which the sea breaks with great violence.

FREELING (*Co. Light*) is a postal township and railway station in the hundred of Nuriootpa and electoral district of Light. It is situated on a high plain, 37½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the main line of road between Kapunda and Adelaide, and is the railway entrepôt for the traffic from the Murray river, Blanchetown, Truro, Angaston, Greenock, Nuriootpa, Angas Park, and Daveystown, to which places daily coaches run, carrying passengers and the mails. The district is an agricultural one, large quantities of excellent wheat being grown on the plain upon which the township is built. At a distance of 3 miles E. is situated the Wheal Nitschke mine. The nearest places are Sheoak Log, 4½ miles S.E., Daveystown, 5 miles S. by E., and Linwood, 8 miles N.W. The communication being by coach, and with Adelaide, 37¾ miles S.S.W., by rail. Freeling has 1 hotel, called the Freeling, and 3 stores, a post office, a telegraph station, and a railway station (terminus.) The population numbers about 60 persons, and there are about 16 dwellings.

Digitized by Google

FREELING (*Co. Sturt*) is a S.W. hundred of the county lying on the N. bank of lake Alexandrina, and on the E. bank of the Bremer river. On these banks is a quantity of purchased land, the remainder being scrubby pastoral country. This hundred is crossed by the main road from Adelaide to Wellington.

FREELING HEIGHTS, 30° 10′ S. lat., 139° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a range of rugged mountains spurring to the E. from the N. end of the main range near Yudanamutana township. It lies in good pastoral country, and is the source of the Parabarana, Papagoona, Arcaroola, and several other creeks.

FREELING ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is one of the St. Francis group of islands in Nuyt's archipelago. See ST. FRANCIS GROUP.

FREELING SPRING (*Flinders district*) is a fresh water spring lying on the S. bank of the Freeling creek, near its junction with the Neales river.

FREELING WATER (*Flinders district.*) See MACDONNELL RIVER.

FRENCHMAN'S ROCK (*Kangaroo island*) is a small rocky patch lying opposite Western cove, in Nepean bay, having 12 feet on it at low water.

FREESTONE CREEK RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) leases No. 67, 1158, and 1159; occupier, M. Calnan; the respective areas are 6, 10, and 10 miles, and the rental £13 per annum.

FRESHFORD VINEYARD (*Co. Adelaide.*) See ATHELSTON.

FRESHWATER CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a stream flowing into the N. side of the Broughton river, and watering the S.E. part of the Bundaleer run.

FROME COUNTY is the most northern county in the colony, and lies at the head of Spencer's gulf on its E. side, being bounded on the W. by that gulf, on the east by the E. plains, on the N. by the N. pastoral district, and on the S. by the county Victoria. It forms part of the electoral district of Flinders, and is, for the most part, a pastoral country, watered by the Willochra creek and its tributaries. There is a lofty peak near its centre known as mount Remarkable, and the chief towns are Port Augusta, at the head of the gulf, and Melrose. There are 3 hundreds in this country, those of Gregory, Wongyarra, and Davenport, each containing small areas of purchased land. In the two former copper is found. The area of this county is 1404 square miles, or 890,560 acres, of which 74,737 is purchased land, 68,180 acres being held by freeholders, 13,425 acres enclosed, and 75 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 987 horses, 3514 horned cattle, 134,405 sheep, 818 goats, 250 pigs, and 3255 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 49 acres are fallow, 5 acres are orchard, 17 acres garden, and 4 acres vineyard—the latter having produced 1 cwt. of grapes during the year ending March 31st, 1866, and having 3817 vines in bearing, and 770 vines not in bearing. The population numbers 1908 persons, being an increase of 919 over that of 1861. There are 423 dwelling-houses, as against 273 in 1861.

FROME MOUNT, 31° 5′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak lying on the S. bank of the Rose creek, and to the N. of the Chambers mine.

FROME RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream, rising by 2 heads—one on the E. and the other on the W. of the main or Flinders range. The principal head is the E. one, and rises in the hilly country near Angipena, whence it flows in a N. direction about 40 miles past mount Serle and mount Rose. It then turns in a N.W. direction for about 60 miles, until it falls into the S.E. end of lake Eyre. During the course of this stream it expands into a large lagoon called Murrywyanna, near Fortress hill.

FREW RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a large stream, tributary to the Neales river and flowing into it upon its N. side, near Mount Harvey. There is another stream flowing to the N. of this, and known by the same name, Stuart having supposed it to be the upper part of the same river; but it flows to the E. between Mounts Hunter and Robinson into lake Eyre, through a sandy plain interspersed with sand-hills and patches of mulga scrub. At the upper end of this river fine, smooth-barked gum trees, and splendid hakeas, 20 feet in height, with bark like cork, are found.

FULHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village, in the electoral district of W. Torrens, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the W. Torrens district council. It is situated on the embouchure of the Torrens river into the Reedbeds, at a distance of half-a-mile E. from the sea, and on a small creek or break-out from the

Digitized by Google

Torrens, running N. and S., over which a good bridge (Moore Farm bridge) has lately been built, near the farm and vineyard of the late A. H. Davis, Esq., Moore farm. The surrounding country, the Reedbeds, is noted for its fine pasture all the year round, and sheep and cattle are grazed upon it in considerable numbers. Large crops of hay are also grown upon the more elevated parts of the flats. The nearest places are Lockley's, 1½ mile E.; Henley Beach, 1 mile W.; Findon, 3 miles N.; Glenelg, 4 miles S.; Port Adelaide, 5 miles N.; the communication being by horse or dray only. With Adelaide, 5½ miles E., the communication is by horse or dray to Thebarton, 4 miles, and thence by car. The surrounding country is low, flat, and swampy, and covered in parts with reeds and salsolaceous plants, which form excellent fattening food for cattle. The soil is rich, black alluvial, overlying limestone, the latter outcropping in many places, and being used for building purposes and road-metal. Fulham has the reputation of being a pleasant and cool retreat from Adelaide during the heat of summer, and is a fine drive, with facilities for bathing on the beach. The population numbers about 100 persons, chiefly small farmers.

FULLARTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village, lying 1 mile E.N.E. of the suburb of Unley, and to the E. of Mitcham. The land is taken up by the residences of persons having business in Adelaide, or by small farmers and gardeners.

GAIRDNER LAKE (*Flinders district*) is an immense salt lake lying to the N. of the Gawler ranges, in a sandy, stony and densely scrubbed desert plain. This lake forms the S.W. part of what was formerly thought to be the great inland sea of the continent, and lies at an elevation of 366 feet above the level of the ocean. Little or nothing is known of its N. shores, which have never been explored, but its S. part was travelled over by Warburton and Hack, in 1857, the latter of whom found, besides much sterile country, large salt-bush plains, with grass and numerous springs of fresh water, and a very large portion of that part of its coast is now taken up for pastoral purposes. It forms part of the N. boundary of Eyre's peninsula, and its extent, as known, stretches from about 31° 20′ to 32° 20′ S. lat., and from about 134° 25′ to 136° 10′ E. long., measuring from N.W. to S.E. In the N. part are numerous large islands covered, however, with saline incrustations, and glittering like snow, and near the S. end are two similar islands. The whole of its shores for a considerable distance from the water are also covered with this white and glittering salt crust. On its E. side are a number of salt lakes, probably connected with it in times of flood; some of these are very large, and are known as lakes Younghusband, Hart, M'Farlane, and the Island lake, and appear to stretch across, with intersections of scrubby and mostly worthless land, to the W. shores of lake Torrens.

GAMMON HILL (*N. district*) is a peak in the main ranges, lying near Illinawurtina. There is a small creek, known as the Gammon creek, flowing past its base.

GAMBIER (*Co. Grey*) is one of the S. hundreds of the county, containing a considerable amount of sold land. The township of Gambier lies to the W. of this hundred.

GAMBIER ISLES (*Spencer's gulf*) lie nearly in the middle of the entrance to Spencer's gulf, and are four in number, besides two peaked rocks lying near the south side of the largest and southernmost, which is 3 miles long, and is in 35° 11′ S. and 136° 29′ E. This is called Wedge island, from its shape, the high cliffy end being to the S.E.; and there are 20 or 30 fathoms in mid channel between it and cape Spencer. The W. island is detached 6 miles W. from Wedge island, and is about the same distance E.S.E. from the S.E. end of Thistle island. A reef lies to the N. of the N. island. Mag. var. 5° E.

GAMBIER, MOUNT, E. (*Co. Grey*) is a district council in the electoral district of Victoria. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. James Macpherston, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 1350 persons; the area is 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres; land under cultivation, 9152 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 244.

GAMBIER, MOUNT, W. (*Co. Grey*) is a district council in the electoral district of Victoria: It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. C. Fisher, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment £19,000;—rates 1s in the pound; rates collected, £861 4s. 3d.; total receipts, £2912 16s. 5d.; office expenses and salaries, £291 5s 10d.; expended on

Digitized by Google

public works, £1203 6s. 8d.; the population numbers 2584 persons; the area is 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres; land under cultivation, 10,005 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 446.

GAMBIERTOWN, 37° 50′ S. lat., 140° 50′ E. long. (*Co. Grey,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Victoria, hundred of Gambier, and under the control of the district councils of mount Gambier E. and W. It lies near the extinct volcano, mount Gambier, the crater of which forms the celebrated Blue lake. The district is agricultural and pastoral; wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, &c., being grown, and sheep and a few cattle depastured. There are 2 steam flour mills in the township. The nearest townships are Penola, 36 miles N.; Allandale, 14 miles S.; and Port Macdonnell, 18 miles S. The communication is by the mail coach twice a week, and 3 traps run from Gambiertown to Port Macdonnell, to meet the steamer from Adelaide and Melbourne. The communication with Adelaide, overland, is by Rounsevell's coach, 326 miles by mail route—the mail carries 2 passengers; and by steamer, *via* Port Macdonnell, once a fortnight. Gambiertown has a Destitute board branch, and a hospital is about to be erected in the township. The hotels are—the South Australian (Long's,) the Mount Gambier, the Globe, Mac's, and the Farmers' inn. In the township are a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a local court, a public pound, and branches of the National, English, Scottish and Australian Chartered, and Savings banks, and the South Australian and Adelaide insurance companies; also, an Oddfellows' lodge, M.U., a Foresters' Court, and a tent of Rechabites. Gambiertown is an aboriginal station. The resident magistrates are J. N. Wood, J. Umpherstone, J. C. Lyon, J. A. C. Hunter, A. Hobbs, G. Glen, C. G. Doughty, and H. Cunningham, Esqs., and Dr. Wehl. The surrounding country is undulating and intersected by numerous swamps and lagoons. Much of the land in the immediate neighbourhood is adapted for agricultural purposes. It is thickly timbered, the general aspect being fertile and pleasing, even seen at a distance. That portion lying to the S., between mounts Gambier and Shanck, consists of beautiful meadow land, equal to any in England. The population of the township is but limited, but the whole district is well populated by a body of industrious farmers. The geological formation is fossiliferous limestone, with deep alluvial deposit, and numerous streams of volcanic lava and ash. Near the volcanic hills the soil becomes less rich, as is evidenced by the quantity of stringy bark (*Eucalyptus fabrorum*) and grass-tree (*Xanthorrhea Australis,*) and the ferns (principally *Pteris esculenta*, *Asplenium laxum*, and *A. flabellifolium,*) and underwood becomes thick and intricate.

GANTHEAUME CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a projection on the S. coast of the island.

GASCOIGNE BAY (*Flinders district*) is a deep indentation on the W. coast of Streaky bay, and lying between point Demole on the N. and point Collinson on the S.

GASKMORE (*Co. Gawler*) is the name of a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of Gawler. It is inhabited by a few farmers, who cultivate wheat and other produce.

GASSINGTON (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural wheat-growing settlement in the district of mount Barker, inhabited by a few farmers.

GAWLER, 34° 35′ S. lat., 138 50′ E. long. (*Cos. Gawler and Adelaide,*) is a postal township and municipality in the electoral district of Barossa, and hundreds of Nuriootpa, Mudla Wirra, and Barossa. The town of Gawler is situated on the Gawler river, or rather between two branches thereof, which, meeting at the western boundary of the park lands, form one river called the Gawler river. It is 26 miles N. of Adelaide. The town is situated on a flat or hollow near the foot of the Barossa mountains, a continuation of the Mount Lofty range, which lie about 10 miles S. and E. of the town. These ranges are generally considered to possess mineral deposits, lead, silver, copper, and gold, but, as yet, these have not been found in quantities to pay for ordinary working. No rivers or lakes of note exist near the town beside those mentioned above. There are 2 mills of large power, both in the hands of Mr. W. Duffield, M.P., from which large quantities of flour are exported to all parts of the adjoining colonies, and which have done as much as any other mills to raise the fame of South Australian flour. The enormous quantity of wheat purchased at these mills constitute the leading feature of Gawler trade and give a market for the surrounding wheat crops. There are four extensive agricultural implement factories and a foundry in the town, from which more reaping machines have been turned out than from the Adelaide factories.

Digitized by Google

These factories and mills give employment to a great number of men. The district in the neighbourhood of Gawler is chiefly agricultural, almost exclusively wheat-growing. The resident magistrates are J. A. Buchan, W. Duffield, P. F. Ferguson, W. H. Lewis, J. Martin, G. M. D. Nott, J. Pile, R. J. Turner, and J. Warren, Esqs. The nearest places to Gawler are Lyndoch, 10 miles E., beautifully situated at the foot of the Barossa mountains; Templers, 9 miles N. on the old North road, prettily situated in a valley about 3 miles W. of Freeling station; Virginia, about 10 miles W., near the sea coast; and Smithfield 6 miles S., on the Adelaide road; Willaston, Bertha, Gawler South, and Gawler West, being adjoining townships may be considered as part of Gawler generally; also Evanston and Bassettown near the railway station. The communication with these places is as follows:—Between Gawler and Smithfield, by railway; Sandy creek, Lyndoch, and Tanunda. by daily mail carts; also a mail conveyance to Williamstown and Mount Crawford, 3 times a-week, and to Willaston 3 times a-day. The telegraphic communication ramifies throughout this and all the adjacent colony. With Adelaide, 26 miles S., the communication is by railway, 3 times a-day, and the same northward to Kapunda, distance 25 miles. Gawler has branches of the South Australian, National, Adelaide, and Savings banks; also of the Adelaide and South Australian assurance companies. It has 2 volunteer rifle companies, a Masonic lodge (lodge Fidelity, 584 E.C.,) an Oddfellows' lodge, M.U., a Foresters' court, and a Rechabites' tent. The Gawler institute takes a leading part in the literature of the colony, and almost every religious denomination is represented and has its place of worship. There is a police court and local court, police station, pound, telegraph office, post office with money order office in connection; also a printing office, whence issues the *Bunyip* newspaper. The hotels are the Commercial, Globe, Old Spot, Prince Albert, Gawler Arms, and Old Bushman, in Gawler proper; in the adjoining townships, the Willaston, Mill inn, Terminus, and Criterion; at Templers, the North Star, one of the best family hotels to be found in the colony, the Lord Lyndoch, and the Smithfield hotels, in these respective townships; also, the Wheat Sheaf inn on the Tanunda road, about 2 miles from Gawler. The country on the S. and E. side generally is hilly, as before mentioned; on the W. and N. generally flat and woody, and well adapted for agricultural pursuits. Some of the best wines in the colony are made on the Gawler river, at the vineyard of Mr. Duffield (Para Para) and those of Dr. Schomburgh and Mr. Winckell (Buchsfeldt,) and others of smaller note. The extensive forest of Mudla Wirra lies on the N. and W., but, being all sold by the Government, is fast disappearing before the axe and the plough. The immediate neighbourhood is of the carboniferous formation, affording abundance of limestone for road making and building purposes.

The municipality of Gawler has an area of 487 acres and a population of 1694 persons. The amount of assessment for the year ending 1865 was £10,334—the rate being 1s. in the pound; the rates collected were £480 15s. 6d., the amount of Government grant-in-aid £460; the amount of private subscriptions £158 0s. 6d., and the Government grant-in-aid £276 19s. 7d; the amount raised from other sources was £163 0s. 7d., making a total amount of £1538 16s. 2d; the disbursements were £180 16s. for office expenses and salaries, and £1519 10s. 1d. expended on public works. Within this municipality are the works of 6 agricultural implement makers, 3 brick yards, 6 coach builders works, 1 brewery, 2 foundries, 1 printing press, 3 saw mills, and 1 tannery; also 199 tradesmen's shops.

GAWLER COUNTY lies in the S. part of the electoral district of Stanley, and is bounded on the N. by the county Stanley, from which it is separated by the river Wakefield; on the S. by the county Adelaide, from which it is separated by the river Gawler; on the E. by the county Light, and on the W. by the N. part of the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent. It is divided into the hundreds of Alma, Dalkey, Inkermann, Balaklava, Dublin, Grace, Mudla Wirra, and port Gawler, and is the smallest of the South Australian counties. Its E. and S. portions are nearly all purchased land, and its N. and W. part is mostly taken up for pastoral purposes. This county is watered by the river Light, and by the N. tributaries of the Gawler, and the S. tributaries of the Wakefield rivers. The county is generally flat, and contains the N. portion of the great Gawler plains; and the W. part consists of low swampy country, running N. and S. along the coast. This county has an area of 979 square miles, or 626,560 acres, of which 310,462 acres are purchased land; the extent of land held by freeholders being 136,381 acres, the land enclosed 169,214 acres, land under cultivation 84,146 acres, and land enclosed, but not cultivated, 85,068 acres. The live stock numbers 3974

Digitized by Google

horses, 5341 horned cattle, 54,796 sheep, 398 goats, 3050 pigs, and 23,373 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 54,497 acres are under wheat, 815 acres under barley, 33 acres under oats, 7951 acres under hay, 283 acres under green forage, 2 acres under peas, and 13 acres under other crops, 20,484 acres are fallow, and 2 acres under potatoes. There are 20 acres of orchard, 53 acres of garden, and 53 acres of vineyard, the latter having 32,500 vines in bearing, and 30,660 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending 31st March, 1866, were 312,972 bushels wheat, 7108 bushels barley, 272 bushels oats, 4729 tons hay, 2 tons potatoes, 2508 gallons wine, and 65 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 6493 persons, being an increase of 2709 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 1331 against 874 in that year.

GAWLER MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a survey station and peak in the S. part of the Gawler ranges, and in the hundred of Para Wirra. It lies about 2½ miles W. of the township of Maidstone, and 4¼ miles N.W. of the chain of ponds.

GAWLER MOUNT (*Co. Flinders*) is the name given to a peak of the Liverpool ranges lying 15 miles to the N. of port Lincoln, and to the W. of Louth bay.

GAWLER PORT (*Co. Gawler*) is a S. hundred of the county, consisting principally of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation by a body of industrious small farmers. This hundred is watered by the Light and Gawler rivers, the latter flowing along its S. side. The township of Gawler and the port of Gawler are both in this hundred.

GAWLER PORT (*Co. Gawler*) is a district council in the electoral district of Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr H. Warren (of Two Wells) and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £13,218 13s.—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £302 14s. 6d.; total receipts, £1302 8s. 3½d.; office expenses and salaries, £68 7s. 8d.; expended on public works, £1133 0s. 7d. The population numbers 1370 persons; the area is 149 square miles, or 95,360 acres; land under cultivation, 31,606 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 262. There is a public pound in this district.

GAWLER RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of rugged mountains, rising in a vast mass out of the low, scrubby country, lying in a line with the W. part of the coast, and at a considerable distance from it. Their principal elevation is about 2000 feet. The mountains are of granite, with only coarse vegetation, and no water except a few surface pools. From one of the summits, Eyre, the discoverer, obtained a view over an interminable scrub, with salt lakes. The E. part of the range consists of reddish quartzite and porphyritic granite. It is a singularly high and barren range, stretching in lofty, rugged outline as far as the eye can reach. This part of the country is remarkable for its sterility. This range was discovered by Eyre, during his journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf, in 1839, and was found by him to be of granite, with coarse vegetation, and no water, except in a few surface pools. From one of the summits he obtained a view over interminable scrub, with salt lakes. To the N. of the range there is grass in patches, but little water, the rock changing to reddish quartzite.

GAWLER REACH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a portion of the channel of Port Adelaide—which see

GAWLER RIVER (*Co. Gawler and Adelaide*) is a stream formed by the confluence of the N. and S. Para rivers, which meet at the township of Gawler. From that place the river flows in a tortuous course in a W.S.W. direction, for about 20 miles in a straight line, until it falls into the gulf of St. Vincent, at Port Gawler. The township of Milner is on its N. bank, about 2 miles from its mouth, and it flows past Virginia and Roseworthy. It runs generally about 5 months in the year.

GAWLER TOWN HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a peak and survey station in the range to the S. of Gawler, and lying about 5 miles to the S. of that town.

GEARY'S SWAMP (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a swampy lagoon, which lies 5 miles N.W. of Narracoorte, and receives the overflow of lake Ormerod in wet seasons, from this swamp the surplus water flows into Maria creek, and by it into the sea at Kingston.

GEMMELL'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak in a range of low hills lying in the hundred of Kondoparinga, and about 1½ miles S.W. of Strathalbyn. The surrounding country is an agricultural one.

GEORGE LAKE (*Co Robe*) is an irregularly formed sheet of fresh water, with

Digitized by Google

reedy and muddy banks, lying to the S.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.) There are two or three small fresh water creeks flowing into it, but no apparent outlet.

GEORGE (or WERTA-WERTA) RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream rising in the N. part of the main range, and flowing in a N.E. direction through the township of Blanchewater into lake Gregory. It is fed by several small unnamed creeks, which water tolerably good pastoral country. These, as well as the main stream, subside in dry weather into chains of waterholes, sometimes connected, but usually detached.

GEORGE LAKE RUN (*S.E. District.*) See JOHNSON'S COAST RUN.

GERMAN FLAT, or TEA TREE SWAMP (*Co. Grey.*) is the name given to a long tract of swampy or marshy country lying at the back of the hill which form the E. boundary of the S.E. coast lakes. This swamp is 25 miles long and 3 miles broad. Here and there places may be found where it is passable, but, in general, it is an immense quagmire, thickly overgrown with dense reeds. There is little doubt that it was formerly a lake, and received the drainage of the large flat to the E. of it. It has been remarked that this swamp grows drier every year, and the land consequently more available, and it is confidently hoped that ere long the whole will be fit for cultivation. This may be due to a greater dryness in the seasons than those which formerly prevailed—a fact to which all the older settlers bear testimony—or it may be due to an upheaval of the land.

GERMAN FLAT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 186; occupier, J. Ellis; area, 8 square miles; grazing capacity, 1400 sheep, or 175 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £50 per annum. This run is watered from swamps, and lies 270 miles S.S.E. from Adelaide, 66 miles S.E. of Robe, and 30 miles N.W. of port Macdonnell, where the wool is shipped.

GERMAN PASS (*Co. Light*) is a pass or opening in the ranges lying to the E. of Augaston, and on the main road from that place to Blanchetown.

GERMAN PORT (*Spencer's gulf*) is a deep bight in the land in the N. part of the E. coast of the gulf. There is a shipping port on the S. part of this bay, known as port Peri, where wool and produce from the pastoral district to the S. of Port Augusta is shipped. A large sand-bank runs out from the main land at this place, dry at low water.

GERTY'S HILL, 28° 55′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a solitary hill lying to the S. of lake Blanche.

GIBSON'S PENINSULA (*Flinders district*) is the name of a prominent headland running in a northerly direction from the mainland, and forming the S. head of Streaky bay. A deep indentation on the E. side is known as Blancheport. Cape Bauer, the S. head of Streaky bay, is the W. point of this peninsula.

GILBERT (*Co. Light*) is a hundred lying in the N.W. part of the county, and consisting of purchased land, the most of which is used for agricultural purposes. The township of Riverton, on the main N. road, *via* Clare, lies in this hundred. It is watered by the upper part of the Gilbert river and its tributaries. There are 2 flour mills in this hundred, working 4 pairs of stones, by an aggregate of 22 horse steam power.

GILBERTON, 34° 10′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Light.*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light, and hundred of Gilbert. It is situated on the river Gilbert, and on the main road from Adelaide to Clare and Kooringa. The nearest places are Riverton (the next telegraph station), 7 miles N; Rhynie, 7 miles S.; Navan, 3 miles N.; and Stockport, 7 miles S. With Rhynie the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and with the other places by horse or private vehicle. With Adelaide, 62 miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Gilberton has a post office, a store, and one hotel—the Bow and Arrow. The country to the E. is flat, to the W. it rises in gentle slopes to hills lightly grassed and sparsely timbered, and to the N. is low, and admirably adapted to the growth of wheat, which is largely cultivated in the district. It is intended shortly to form a district council in the neighbourhood, under the name of the district council of Gilbert. The population numbers about 100 persons.

GILBERT RIVER (*Co. Light*) is an important N. tributary of the Light river, flowing in a S. direction through a tract of cultivated country, and past the townships of Gilberton and Riverton into the main stream in the hundred of Alma. The banks of this river are taken up by a body of industrious settlers, who cultivate good crops

Digitized by Google

of wheat and other farm produce upon them. The water is for the most part brackish, but cattle thrive well upon it.

GILBERT'S RUN (*N.E. district.*) See M'VITTIE'S RUN.

GILES (*Co. Albert*) is a hundred lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, below Blanchetown. It is taken up for pastoral purposes.

GILES' FLAT (*Hindmarsh*) is the name of a tract of flat agricultural country lying 2 miles to the E. of Finnis flat. It is inhabited by a scattered farming population.

GILES' HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation on the road from Strathalbyn to Currency creek and lying about 5 miles S.E. of the former place.

GILLAP, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease 356A; occupiers, Palmer, Murphy and Henty; area, 79 square miles; grazing capacity, 11,000 sheep, or 140 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £345 8s. per annum. This run is watered from swamps, wells, and waterholes, and lies 230 miles S.S.E. from Adelaide, and 35 miles E.S.E of Robe (Guichen bay,) where the wool is shipped. On this and other leases taken up by the same occupiers under different dates, are 34,200 sheep, 250 head of cattle, and 40 horses.

GILLES LAKE, 32° 45′ S. lat., 136° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a large marshy salt lagoon, found by Hack in 1857, and lying to the S.W. of the Baxter range. It lies in barren and densely scrubbed country, with little grass and scarcely any water.

GILLIES'S RUN (*N. district;*) leases Nos. 119 and 120; occupier, M. Gillies; area, 34 square miles; grazing capability, 9500 sheep; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £51 per annum. This run is watered by the Willochra creek, and lies about 45 miles N. by E. of Port Augusta, and 230 miles N.W. of Adelaide.

GILLES PLAINS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a tract of agricultural country lying to the N. of Adelaide, and near the village of Walkerville. It is inhabited by farmers and gardeners.

GLADSTONE MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine lying about 20 miles N. of Melrose, and 32 miles distant from Port Augusta. It has been but little worked, although the indications are favourable. The country consists of clay-slate and quartz, several outcroppings of ore and copper stains being found in many places. Small particles of galena and silver have also been found. This mine has not been worked for some time.

GLANFIELD (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a small village lying on Lefevre's peninsula, on the W. side of the port Adelaide creek, and connected with port Adelaide by a wooden bridge.

GLANVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of port Adelaide. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. D. Brown, of Lefevre's peninsula, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £1766 16s. 6d.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £66 13s. 4d.; total receipts, £366 13s. 4d.; office expenses and salaries, £30; expenses on public works. £366 13s. 4d. The population numbers 195 persons; the area is 3 square miles, or 1920 acres; land under cultivation, 21 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 44.

GLEESON'S MIDDLE RUN, (*Co. Stanley;*) lease, No. 116; occupier, H. Ayers; area, 57 square miles; grazing capacity, 7000 sheep, or 122 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, valued at £637, £442 12s. per annum. This run lies 25 miles N.E. of port Wakefield, and 90 miles N. of Adelaide. It is watered by 3 wells at the N. end of the run.

GLENBROOK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement, in the district of Encounter Bay, and lying to the N. of Victor harbour. It is settled upon by a few farmer, engaged chiefly in the cul.ivation of wheat.

GLENBURN, formerly known as the STOCKYARDS (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township, in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Yankalilla, and under the control of the district council of Rapid bay. It is situated at the head of the Yoho creek, the Stockyard creek flowing at a distance of half-a-mile, and the Sissiconing, and Bullaparinga creeks flowing at a distance of 3 miles. The district is an agricultural

Digitized by Google

pastoral, and mining one; wheat and other cereals being grown, cattle and sheep grazed, and a silver lead mine having been opened on Mr. Collins' property, although not yet worked. The Wheal Coglin, Talisker, Campbell's creek, and some other small mines, are also in the neighbourhood, and silver lead is being found all over the district. The nearest places are Bullaparinga, 3 miles N.E., and Silverton, about 4 miles distant, S. The communication with the former place is by horse or dray, and with the latter by car 4 times a-week. With Adelaide, 67 miles N., the communication is by Rounsevell's coach twice a-week. Glenburn has a post office. The nearest hotels are at Silverton and Finniss vale, each distant about 4 miles. The surrounding country is very mountainous, with intervening plains, whose fertility is unsurpassed in any part of the colony, the soil being admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain. From this cause, and also from the mineral resources of the surrounding district, Glenburn promises to become a highly important township. The uncleared country is covered with thick scrub and some magnificent timber, and the whole district is well watered. The geological formation is of clay-slate and limestone. The population of Glenburn and its neighbourhood numbers about 400 persons.

GLENCOE STATION (*S.E District*) is a station occupied by E. J. Leake, Esq., and lying near mount Burr. There is a post office at the Bush Inn, on this station, known as the Mount Burr post office, which see. See also MOLONG RUN.

GLENDORE (*Co. Stanley*) is a small, agricultural village, lying 1 mile S.W. of the township of Black Springs, on the road to Adelaide. It consists of a few scattered houses and a store, and has a chapel, and a scattered population of about 70 persons.

GLENELG is a municipality and postal township, in the electoral district of W. Torrens, and hundred of Adelaide. It is situated on the Holdfast bay, on the E. shore of St. Vincent's gulf, and on the embouchure into that gulf of the Sturt river. There is also a salt-water creek flowing through the township, the entrance to which might, at a reasonable outlay, be converted into an excellent harbour. This creek or rather arm of the sea is known as the Thames river. At this port is a green, fixed light, which may be seen at a distance of 6 miles. Glenelg is the principal and favourite watering-place of the colony, and, being within an easy distance (6½ miles) of the capital, is very much frequented during the summer months by persons desirous of enjoying the sea air and bathing. It is also rapidly growing in favour as a place of permanent residence, by merchants and others having business in Adelaide, on account of its great salubrity. Agriculture is carried on only to a very limited extent, and pastoral pursuits not at all. The principal occupation followed by the working part of the population is that of fishing. A large number of boats go out daily, when the weather permits, and their produce is mostly sent to Adelaide for sale; but the absence of a good fish-market there prevents the disposal of it at so great an advantage as would otherwise be the case. The nearest places are—Brighton, a small township on the coast, about 3 miles S.; Marion, a small village, about 3 miles S.E.; and Plympton, a very scattered village, about 3 miles N. With these places there is no regular communication at present, the population not being sufficient to support it. A mail coach runs from Adelaide to Glenelg and back twice every day. A line of telegraph is always accessible, and 6 or 8 omnibuses each way, during the winter months, but considerably more during the summer. A tramway has for some years past been contemplated, and several attempts made to form a company for its construction; no steps have yet, however, been taken for the carrying out of the work, beyond making surveys and plans. The distance from Adelaide to Glenelg is 6½ miles. There is a mechanics' institute, and a good government school-house, with a residence for the master. There are 4 places of religious worship—viz., Episcopalian, Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist—a post and money order office, telegraph-station, Foresters' court, public pound, volunteer rifle corps, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company. In Glenelg are the following hotels:—The Pier, the St. Leonard's, the Berkshire, and the Liverpool. Mr. Rounsevell, mail contractor, is the proprietor of most of the conveyances running to and from Glenelg. A spring-van runs to and from Adelaide daily, for the carrying of heavier merchandise—Wright, proprietor. Glenelg has for the last 9 or 10 years had the advantage of a municipal government. It is divided into 3 wards—Glenelg ward, St. Leonard's ward, and new Glenelg ward—its corporation consisting of a mayor and 6 councillors. In the immediate neighbourhood the country is flat; but there is a lofty and picturesque range of hills running from S. to N.E., within a distance of 3 miles. The soil is sandy in some places, and swampy in others, and lies over a formation of limestone and dolomite. The resident magis-

Digitized by Google

rates are H. B. J. Strangways, J. Peacock, A. Scott, and R. B. Colley, Esqs. There is an elegant and substantial iron jetty, extending about a quarter of a mile into the sea, which is a very fashionable promenade during the summer months, having been erected about 9 years ago, at a cost of nearly £30,000. The receipts and expenditure of this municipality for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £9061—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £474 9s. 5d.; total receipts from all sources, £905 12s. 9d.; office expenses and salaries, £125 13s. 4d.; expended on public works, £797 17s. 6d. The area of the municipality is 589 acres, the population numbering 1147 persons, an increase of 439 since 1861. The dwelling-houses number 603, being an increase of 53 since that year. Within the municipality there are 37 shops, kept by tradesmen of various branches of business.

GLENELG RIVER (*Co. Adelaide.*) See COWANDILLA RIVER.

GLENGROVE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural township, lying about a mile N.W. of Dashwood's gully post office, and on the main Adelaide and Goolwa road. It forms part of the Dashwood's gully postal district—which see.

GLENEWIN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property and residence of G. McEwin, Esq., J.P., situated near Houghton, about 14 miles from Adelaide, on the main road to Gumeracka. It is on the W. spur of mount Lofty range, and about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. A gully runs through the enclosed grounds E. and W., and on its flat, and on the slopes of the hills rising from it, Mr. McEwin has planted his vineyard and orchard. The Frontignac and black Hambro' are the principal varieties, and fine pure wines are made from them.

GLENOSMOND (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village, suburban to Adelaide, in the electoral district of E. Torrens and hundred of Adelaide. It lies on the main E. road from Adelaide to mount Torrens, 4 miles S.E. of Adelaide, the communication being by Rounsevell's daily line of coaches. The district is an agricultural one, inhabited by small farmers, gardeners, and vignerons; there being also several suburban residences of gentlemen having business in Adelaide in the surrounding locality. The country is hilly, with fine fertile valleys and slopes, many of them in a high state of cultivation. Glenosmond has a public pound, an Oddfellows' lodge (A.I.O.F.), and 1 hotel—the Vine. The resident magistrates are T. Elder, J. Young, C. Smedley, T. Graves, and C. Lindsay, Esqs. There is a silver lead mine in this village, on the property of Osmond Gilles, Esq., who has leased it on royalty to an English company. It contains several good lodes, and many hundred tons of ore have been raised. There is a fine vineyard at Glenosmond, the property of Mr. Osmond Gilles, growing Tokay, Riesling, Mourastie, Carignan, Gouais, Verdeilho, Malbec, Shiraz, Grenache, and Mataro, the wines produced being of excellent quality. A large cellar, and some good wine-making machinery have been erected on the ground. There is also a vineyard called Birksgate, the property and residence of A. Hardy, Esq., situated on the Glenosmond road, on the slope of the first hill approached from Adelaide. The whole of the vineyard is on rising ground, and is supplied with water from the Glenosmond creek. The soil is a rich brown loam, on a subsoil of decomposed limestone and slate. The varieties of grapes are the red and white Madeira (both used for a white wine,) Gouais, Pedro Ximenes, Verdeilho, Frontignac, and Palo-vino-blanco. There is a capital fruit garden on the property. At the entrance to the hills are the Glenosmond quarries, in which blue slaty shales and hard greenish-grey fine grained sandstones are exposed, having a dip W. 22°, S. about 10°. The beds are intersected by numerous N. and S. and E. and W. nearly vertical parallel joints, and by veins containing galena. The beds are similar in lithological character and general structure to some of the Ludlow rocks of the upper Silurian series of N. Wales. No traces of fossils have been found in them.

GLEN PARA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property and residence of D. Randall, Esq., J.P., situated in the neighbourhood of mount Crawford, about 3 miles from Pewsey vale, on the road to Gumeracka. The soil in this vineyard is light, and the subsoil varies from clay to micaceous sandstone, mixed with gravel and ironstone. The vineyard is bounded on the W. by the Barossa range, which shelters it from the prevailing W. winds. The chief varieties of grapes are Shiraz, Riesling, Carbonet, and Pedro Ximenes. There is an excellent wine cellar, 2 storeys high, each storey being 12 feet high and 40 feet by 32 feet in the clear. The walls are of stone, with a limewash and composition roof. The Glen Para wines have attained great celebrity, both in the S. Australian and Victorian markets. Mr. Randall has also another vineyard on

Digitized by Google

the S. Rhine, 10 miles due E. from Glen Para, the 2 vineyards having an aggregate area of about 80 acres.

GLEN'S HILL, 29° 40′ S. lat., 137° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a low hill lying on the S. of Davenport's springs, and in the pastoral country to the S. of lake Eyre.

GLIDDON REEF (*Flinders district*) is the name of a reef of rocks lying half-a-mile from the S.W. end of St. Peter's island, in Nuyt's archipelago. The sea generally breaks over this reef.

GOAT ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small sandy island lying in the lower Murray, near Rankine's ferry and to the S.E. of the township of Clayton.

GOAT ISLAND (*Flinders district*) is a small granite island lying to the W. of St. Peter's island in Nuyt's archipelago, and divided from that island by a channel half-a-mile in width, and impassable for vessels. Its N. and W. shores are bold and rocky, and its S. coast has several dangerous reefs running from it.

GODFREY ISLAND (*Co. Robe*) is a small rocky island lying off cape Thomas, in the N. part of Guichen bay.

GOHOD (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement in the district of Encounter bay, lying to the N. of Victor harbour, and inhabited by a few farmers.

GOLDEN GROVE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village under the control of the district council of Tea-tree gully. It lies 1½ miles distant S.W. from the Upper Little Para river, 4½ miles N.E. of Modbury, and 14 miles from Adelaide. The surrounding country is undulating, consisting generally of bald hills, capable of cultivation. The population numbers about 40 persons, nearly all engaged in agricultural pursuits.

GOODWOOD PARK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small residential suburb of Adelaide, lying 1 mile N. of Unley, on the Brownhill creek. It is 3 miles from Adelaide, with which place there is communication by 'bus throughout the day.

GOOLWA, 35° 35′ S. lat., 139° E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township and port in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Goolwa, and under the control of the district council of Goolwa and port Elliott. It is situated on the W. bank of the Murray river (about 7 miles from the Murray mouth,) which has been successfully navigated by the various steamers trading between the Goolwa, the upper Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling rivers, and is about to be made more generally available by the introduction of vessels specially built in Great Britain for the purpose, and under the supervision of Captains J. Johnstone and King, who have been for some years engaged in the river trade. The Finniss river flows into the Murray about 6 miles, and the Currency creek about 3 miles, E.N.E. of the township. The district is partly agricultural and partly pastoral, the farmers dividing their attention between wheat growing and sheep grazing, by which means the land is yearly improving in quality. There is a steam flour mill (Barker and Co.'s) in the township, 1 brewery, and 1 iron foundry, the latter establishment being entitled to the credit of having constructed the first iron vessel (the *Jolly Miller*) built in South Australia. It has all the appliances for doing every kind of shipbuilding and engineering required on the rivers. The nearest places are—Middleton, 4½ miles N.W., on the line of tramway to port Victor; Port Elliott, 6½ miles W., and also on the tramway line; and Currency creek, 4 miles N. The communication with Currency creek is by Rounsevell's bi-weekly coach, and with the other places by the tramway. With Adelaide, 55 miles N.W., the communication is daily from Port Elliott, a bi-weekly *via* Strathalbyn by Rounsevell's mail coaches. Goolwa has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, and 3 hotels—the Goolwa (Varcoe's,) Corio (Neville's,) and Australasian (Willcock's,) a local court, a volunteer cavalry corps, an aboriginal station, and branches of the South Australian and Adelaide banks, and the South Australian and Adelaide insurance companies. The surrounding country for a distance of about 6 miles is flat, gradually forming to the N.W. into a range of hills. The soil is black and sandy, and overlies a limestone formation. The population numbers about 600 persons.

GOOLWA DISTRICT COUNCIL (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See ELLIOTT PORT.

GOOLWA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a S. hundred of the county, lying on the W. side of lake Alexandrina, and on the coast of Encounter bay. The townships of port

Digitized by Google

Elliott and Goolwa, the latter the depôt of the Murray navigation, are in this hundred. About half of its area is purchased land, mostly agricultural.

GOOLWA (or LOWER MURRAY) RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to the navigable channel leading from the sea mouth of the Murray to lake Alexandrina. This channel turns sharply to the W. immediately after entering, running in a N.E. direction for about 6 miles, when it forms a bend past the port of Goolwa to the E. for 14 miles, and opens into the lake at point Sturt. The steamers trading up the Murray come down the Goolwa river, as far as the township of Goolwa, which is situated upon its W. bank.

GOOSE ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small sandy island in the lower Murray river, near the township of Clayton. Rankine's ferry crosses the stream at this place.

GORDON'S RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 167; occupier, Jas. Gordon; area, 10 square miles; grazing capacity, 2000 sheep, or 200 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements £150. This run is watered by swamps, and lies on the border of the colony, 220 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 95 miles E.N.E. of Guichen bay. This run is worked from the head station, near Apsley (Victoria,) the road from Narracoorte to Apsley passing through it.

GORGE MINE (*Co Hindmarsh.*) See NORMANVILLE.

GOTTLIEB'S WELL RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 26; occupier, Alexander M'Culloch; area, 93 square miles; grazing capacity, 18,000 sheep, or 195 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £930 per annum, deducting improvements, valued at £2977. This run lies 35 miles N. of Kooringa, and 135 miles N. of Adelaide. It is watered by wells and a few small springs, and lies 12 miles N. of Ulaloo creek, and to the E. of Black rock. This run also comprises leases Nos. 30, 239, 372, 597, 229, 428, 331, and 524, which have a total area of 407 square miles, and graze 40,000 sheep, and 30 head of cattle.

GOULD, MOUNT, (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a lofty peak, the highest in the Barossa range. It lies 1½ miles to the E. of the township of Kersbrook, and is exceedingly rugged and thickly timbered. The Chain of Ponds creek and village lie 5 miles W., Maidstone 2 miles W., and Gumeracka 3 miles N.W.

GOULD'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a tributary of the upper part of the little Para river, rising in the Gawler ranges, and flowing W.

GOYDER (*Co. Stanley*) is a S. hundred of the county containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT FARM (*Co. Adelaide*) is the country villa of the Governor of the Colony, and is situated in a natural basin, nearly surrounded by hills, along the S. side of which the Sturt river wends its way. It lies 4 miles beyond Mitcham, and 8 miles S. from Adelaide.

GRACE (*Co. Gawler*) is a central hundred of the county, containing about three-fourths of its area of purchased land, much of it under cultivation. It is watered by the Light river. There is a public pound in this hundred.

GRACE PLAINS (*Co. Gawler*) is the name given to a tract of good flat agricultural and pastoral land, lying in the hundreds of Grace and Dublin, on the N. side of the river Light. It consists of lightly grassed plains, having occasional belts of mallee scrub, and patches of pine timber, useful for building purposes. The township of Mallala lies on these plains, the country being sandy and having abundance of limestone, which is used for building.

GRAHAM, MOUNT (*Co. Robe,*) is a volcanic hill lying about 10 miles N.N.W. of Robetown.

GRAHAM SWAMP (*Co. Robe*) is a large morass of black mud, very boggy, and covered with reeds, lying at the foot of mount Graham, 45 miles from Guichen bay. This trends away to the N.W. until it forms a perfect channel about half-a-mile wide, but containing little or no water. It continues for a long distance until it becomes a stream, which flows into the Salt creek, and thence into the Coorong.

GRAND JUNCTION (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of W. Torrens, and under the control of the Yatala district council. It is situated on a flat called the Para plain, which is bounded on the E. by gentle hills,

Digitized by Google

and on the W. by a salt swamp. The name is given to the place in consequence of 5 roads meeting there. The district is an agricultural one, and produces excellent crops of wheat and hay. The nearest places are Dry creek or Montagu, distant 2¼ miles N.E., the means of communication therewith, as with Adelaide 6 miles S., being by Bowden's mail omnibuses along the great and lower N. roads. There are 2 hotels—the Grand Junction and the Bird-in-hand. The surrounding country is flat, and the soil good. The population numbers about 100 persons.

GRANITE ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small rocky island lying in Encounter bay, opposite the mouth of the Inman river. It lies about half-a-mile from the land, and has a small rock, known as the Seal rock, about 1½ miles to the S.E.

GRANITE MOUNT (*Flinders district*) is a peak of the Gawler range, lying a short distance from mount Centre in a N. direction. There is a good rocky waterhole under this hill, discovered by Hack, and known by the native name of Ponara.

GRANITE RANGE (*Flinders district.*) See WARBURTON'S RANGE.

GRANTHAM ISLAND (*Co. Flinders*) is a small island lying off a projecting point on the N. side of port Lincoln. The *Investigator* anchored here in 4 fathoms, soft bottom. Fresh water may be obtained on this point by digging pits about 100 yards behind the beach at the head of the port, and although discoloured by whitish clay, through which it passes, it has no pernicious quality, nor is it ill-tasted. From Captain Flinders' observations at this point, there appears to be only one high water in the 24 hours.

GREAT BEND (*Co. Burra.*) See NORTH-WEST BEND.

GREAT BRADFORD MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a copper mine, not now worked, lying 4½ miles from Finniss flat.

GREEN BANK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker. It has a small farming population engaged in the cultivation of wheat and vines.

GREENLY ISLES, 34° 40′ S. lat., 134° 47′ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is the name given to two peaked rocky islets of abrupt granite formation, the peak of the larger island being 636 feet in height, and visible about 30 miles in fine weather. They lie to the S.E. of point Sir Isaac.

GREENLY LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a swampy shallow lake lying between the coast of Coffin's bay, and the Greenly range of hills. It is surrounded by pastoral country, and is to the N.W. of port Lincoln.

GREENLY MOUNT, 34° 20′ 15″ S. lat. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak in a low range of hills lying a few miles from the coast, opposite the entrance to Coffin's bay, for the navigation of which it forms a landmark. The surrounding country is taken up for pastoral purposes. The district to the S.E. of this hill is a scrubby limestone table land, mostly covered with thick scrub, and lying from 600 to 1000 feet above sea level. This hill attains an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

GREENOCK (*Co. Light*) is a township in the hundred of Nuriootpa, and in the electoral district of Light, and is a polling place for the same district, situated on the Greenock creek, 44 miles N.N.E. from Adelaide, on the main line of road between Freeling and Blanchetown (river Murray,) and on the main line between Gawler and Kapunda. A daily mail runs from Truro and Angaston, *via* Greenock, to Freeling, to meet the first train to and from Adelaide; and three times a week runs a conveyance from Angaston *via* Nuriootpa and Greenock to Freeling, to meet the same train. The nearest townships are Victorville E., Brunskill town S, and Boomawanda W., all three townships are adjoining Greenock. The next nearest townships are, then, Nuriootpa, 4 miles E., on the main road to Blanchetown, Angaston and Tanunda. Kapunda, 9 miles N., on the Adelaide and Kapunda railway; Daveyston, 4 miles S.W., on the main road to Freeling; Moppa hills, 3 miles N.E; and Seppelsfield, due S., 2 miles from Greenock. Greenock is situate in a valley 600 feet above the level of the sea. It has a post office and register office. The nearest telegraph office is at Victorville. The population is 122; the number of dwellings, 37; and the area in acres, 85. It was surveyed as a township in 1853. Victorville, in the same valley, with a population of 89, dwellings 18. Brunskill town, the same, with a population of 28; dwellings 4. Boomawanda, on a hill, with a population of 5; dwelling, 1. The hotels are:—in

Digitized by Google

Greenock, Greenock Arms; in Victorville, Greenock Creek tavern. Greenock is nearly surrounded by small hills, nicely timbered, and a good number of pretty gardens, which have always a good impression on travellers, coming particularly from the W. side. The surrounding country is alluvial, well-grassed and timbered, and well adapted for agricultural pursuits, which are extensively followed in the neighbourhood. Wheat is grown here to a great extent. Copper mining is also carried on in the district, particularly to the S.W., 4 miles from Greenock, where a mine is opened named Wheal Nitschke. All the ranges and neighbourhood, from Wheal Nitschke to Kapunda mine, contain a good deal of copper, and in a few years, no doubt, more mines will be opened with success on the above-named ranges. There is a steam mill (Palmer's) in full work, at Victorville. Greenock has 1 Wealeyan chapel and 1 school, also one German chapel (Lutheran) and school.

GREEN PATCH RUN (*W. district;*) lease No. 99; occupier, James Sinclair; area, 29 square miles; grazing capacity, 2900 sheep, or 100 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £118 per annum. It is watered from springs, and lies 9 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, and 405 miles overland from Adelaide.

GREEN'S PLAINS (*Co. Daly*) is a tract of flat pastoral land lying in the hundred of Kulpara.

GREENTHAL (*Co. Adelaide,*) a name sometimes applied to Grünthal—which see.

GREEN WATERHOLES (*Co. Light*) is the name given to some deep waterholes on the river Gilbert, and on the direct road from Gawler to Saddleworth.

GREGORY (*Co. Frome*) is a hundred lying in the central part of the county, on the main N. road *via* Clare, and to the N. of mount Remarkable. It contains some purchased land, and a copper mine known as the Spring creek mine. The country generally is used for pastoral purposes.

GREGORY LAKE (*Flinders district N.*) is a fine large sheet of water lying about 25 miles N. of Blanchewater, and fed by the Tindilpa, Hamilton, George, and numerous other creeks on its S. side. It stretches for a considerable distance from E. to W., although in dry seasons very much of it subsides into a reedy swamp. This lake and lake Blanche or Blanchewater to the E., were formerly supposed by Babbage to be one continuous sheet of salt water, and to form the E. arm of lake Torrens, but they have been found to be quite separate, and after heavy rains remain fresh for fully 7 months. They receive the whole drainage of the country.

GREGORY'S CROSSING, 29° 30′ S. lat., 140° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a crossing over the bed of lake Blanche, available except in wet seasons, when the country becomes a shallow swamp. There is, however, a range of sand-hills which runs across the bed of the lake, and which is most probably always above water. This crossing lies to the E. of Blanchewater, and to the N.E. of mount Hopeless. This crossing was first discovered by Gregory, who crossed, and states that the passage between the lakes was a level space about half-a-mile wide, and that it was sandy, and covered with *salicornia*, without any connecting channel or creek of any kind.

GREGORY'S SPRINGS (*N. district.*)—See WELCOME SPRINGS.

GREY COUNTY is the most southern county of the colony, and is situated at its S.E. extremity, being bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the county Robe, and on the E. by the colony of Victoria. The N. boundary of the county is an imaginary line running from cape Rabelais to the boundary of the colony in 37° ′ S. lat. The S. and E. parts of the county are settled and taken up by a number of agriculturists and sheep-farmers, the settled district being divided into the following hundreds:—N. hundreds, Monbulla and Penola; central hundreds, Grey, Hindmarsh, and Young; S. hundreds, Benara, Blanche, Gambier, Kongorong, Macdonnell, and Caroline. The principal townships in this county are—Penola, Gambiertown, and Macdonnell bay, the latter being the port of that part of the colony. There are no rivers in the county, but numerous small swampy creeks, and several underground streams, connected with its volcanic formation. The W., or coast side of the county, is taken up by large swampy lagoons, the principal of which are known as lakes Bonney, Frome, George, and St. Clair. The S. coast consists of ranges of shifting sand-hills or dunes, and the centre is almost entirely of volcanic formation, the celebrated volcanic hills known as mounts Gambier and Schanck, with their singular lake craters (for a concise description of which see

Digitized by Google

the Rev. J. E. T. Wood's "Geological Observations in South Australia," p. 224,) and the smaller ones, mounts Burr, Muirhead, Leake, Graham, and Macintyre being the principal. Lying at the bases of these hills are vast swamps, and shallow lagoons, with sandy and limestone beds, and many of them encrusted with saline deposits. At cape Northumberland, the S.W. part of the county, is a lighthouse, and along the coast are numerous bays, the principal of which, after Macdonnell bay on the S., is Rivoli bay on the W. This county is comprehended in the electoral district of Victoria, and has an area of 2347 square miles, or 1,502,080 acres, of which 306,446 acres are purchased land, there being 239,700 acres held by freeholders; 500,720 acres enclosed; and 21,420 acres under cultivation; the live stock numbers 5275 horses, 26,883 horned cattle, 556,029 sheep, 135 goats, 2555 pigs, and 16,423 head of poultry; of the cultivated land, 13,571 acres are under wheat, 145 acres under barley, 879 acres under oats, 2023 acres under hay, 3139 acres under green forage, 14 acres under peas, and 18 acres under other crops; there are 717 acres of fallow land, and 587 acres under potatoes; 108 acres are orchard, 212 acres are garden, and 7 acres are vineyard, the latter having 3429 vines in bearing, and 2427 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 245,483 bushels of wheat, 3071 bushels of barley, 18,292 bushels of oats, 2975 tons of hay, 1184 tons of potatoes, 441 gallons of wine, and 88 cwt. of grapes. The population numbers 6517 persons, being an increase of 3180 since 1861; and the number of dwellings is 1853, being an increase of 835 since that year.

GREY (*Co. Grey*) is one of the central hundreds of the county. About half the land in the hundred is sold. The township of Kalangadoo lies near the middle of this hundred.

GRINDAL ISLAND (*Co. Flinders*) is a rocky island lying in the N. part of Thorny passage, upwards of 2 miles from the mainland to the W., and 4 miles N.W. from the N. point of Thistle island. It is three-quarters of a mile long.

GRÜNTHAL or GREENTHAL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river, which passes through the town, the village of Cox's creek lying 2 miles S.W. on the Adelaide road, and Balhannah 3 miles N.E.; communication with both places, as also with Adelaide, 18 miles W., being had by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. The district is an agricultural one, large quantities of wheat and hay being grown there. It also possesses numerous fruit and vegetable gardens, and the cultivation of the vine is particularly and successfully attended to. There is one hotel in the township,—the Stanley bridge. The surrounding country is mountainous, the hills being rugged and containing much quartz, some of which are slightly auriferous; and, although there are no regular diggings, small quantities of gold have been obtained at various places on the Onkaparinga river. In the deep gullies lying between the hills the soil is exceedingly rich, and in many places highly cultivated, producing almost every kind of fruit and vegetable known in the colony. The population numbers about 150 persons.

GRUNDY, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is the highest peak in the Anderson range of hills.

GRAY'S CREEK, 26° 30′ S. lat., 139° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small watercourse lying in a grassy oasis in the Stony desert of Sturt. This creek was found by the Burke and Wills expedition, and named after Gray, one of the party. It consists of a reach of water 1 mile long, 3 chains wide, and between 2 and 3 feet deep. To the N. of this stream is another smaller watercourse, running between banks from 20 to 30 feet high, having permanent pools of water slightly brackish. The country to the N.W. consists of sandy and stony plains, with high red sand-hills, covered with spinifex. There is much box scrub on the flat, but no grass. To the S. is good grass and salt bush.

GUICHEN BAY, 37° 9′ 45″ S. lat., 139° 44′ 15″ E. long. (*Co. Robe*) is a fine bay formed by cape Lannes, on its southern extreme, and Baudin's rocks and reefs, N. by W. 4½ miles from thence at its northern extreme. From cape Lannes, a reef of rocks run N.N.W. 1¼ miles; from Baudin's rocks, another reef stretches 1¼ miles in a S.E. direction. Cape Lannes may be known by an obelisk on its extremity, 40 feet in height, painted red and white in horizontal stripes, which, being about 100 feet above the sea level, is visible 12 miles from the deck of a moderate sized vessel in clear weather. The coast to the southward is composed of sandy hillocks, lightly timbered. Breakers extend fully 2 miles off this part of the coast; and, from their treacherous

Digitized by Google

nature, and the heavy ocean swell setting directly on them, should be most carefully avoided. Baudin's rocks form a group of islets situated from cape Lannes, N. by W., 4½ miles; they are visible about 7 miles. The bay, inside the reefs, off cape Lannes and the Baudin's rocks, is 3 miles deep, and lined by a clean sandy beach, the bottom quite clear and of excellent holding ground, with gradual soundings from 5 fathoms in the stream of the reefs to the shore, with the exception of a few rocky points, near the township of Robe, which terminate a few fathoms from the beach. Frigates' moorings have been laid down in 4 fathoms, under the shelter of cape Lannes and its reef. Two vessels of any tonnage can be accommodated, the water being rather deeper at the eastern buoy. A convenient jetty, with a tramway from the road to the end, is now completed, having, at its extremity, 6 feet at low water; boats can load here in any weather, by having a line fast to a grapnell outside, to steady them and haul off by. The township of Robe lies at the head of this bay. The whole of the E. and N. sides of Guichen bay are composed of low sand-hills, scarcely 30 feet above the water level, but on the S. side a change takes place. The sand is replaced by rough craggy rocks, which, though not rising very high, are bold and abrupt, sometimes presenting a perpendicular face to the heavy surf which beats upon that coast. Amongst the rocks on the S. side of this bay are several blowholes, caused by the wash of the waves having bored caves into the rock, and then upward to the surface by a channel, through which every wave which falls upon the shore sends up a column of spray into the air, even on the calmest day.

GULF OF ST. VINCENT (*Flinders district and Yorke's peninsula.*) See ST. VINCENT'S GULF.

GULLETT, MOUNT, RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease No. 110; occupier, J. H. Angas; area, 45 square miles; grazing capability, 5000 sheep, or 111 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £279. This run is watered by the heads of Spring, Stony, Beautiful valley, Horrocks, Nectar, and mount Gullett creeks. It lies 20 miles S.E. of Port Augusta, and 180 miles N. of Adelaide.

GUM CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small stream, subsiding into a chain of waterholes in summer, and flowing into the Burra creek. It lies 7 miles S.W. of Kooringa.

GUMERACKA, 34° 50′ S. lat., 138° 56′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of the same name, and hundred and council district of Talunga. It is situated on the Kenton and Smith creeks, which run N. and S, the Torrens river being a quarter of a mile from the township, and running W. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, wheat being grown in large quantities, and sheep and cattle grazed to a considerable extent. The nearest places are Foreston, 2½ miles distant, Curdley creek, 2 miles, and Kenton valley, half-a-mile. The communication is by horse or dray, and with Adelaide, 24 miles W.S.W., by Rounsevell's mail coach daily, or by Day's coach twice a week. Gumeracka has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a literary institute, a court-house, a police station, a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel, and a public school; also a local court, the resident magistrates being W. B. Randall and H. Dawson, Esqs., and a branch of the South Australian insurance company. There are two hotels—the District and the Kenton Inns, a steam flour mill (Randall's,) and a brewery (Moger's.) Gumeracka lies in an undulating plain, surrounded by hills.

Gumeracka electoral district is bounded on the W. by the E. boundary of the district of Yatala; on the S. by the centre of the river Torrens between E. side of preliminary section 508 and section 5521, hundred of Para Wirra, by Kangaroo creek to the Stringybark Trigonometrical station, by the range to mount Torrens, and by the spur of the said mount Torrens to the main range, and by the N. boundaries of hundreds of Kanmantoo, and Monarto; and by the S. boundary of the hundred of Finniss to the centre of the river Murray; on the E. by the river Murray from the last-named point to the N.E. corner of the hundred of Ridley; on the N. by the N. boundaries of the hundreds of Ridley and Angas; thence W. to Keyne's Hill Trigonometrical station; thence westerly by the N. boundary of the county of Sturt to its N.W. angle; thence by a line in a S.W. direction to a point where the S. Para river enters the N. boundary of section 669 in the Barossa special survey; thence, following the course of the S. Para river generally, in a westerly direction, to the point of commencement. It comprises the district councils of Highercombe, mount Crawford (portion of,) Para Wirra, S. Rhine, Talunga (E. and W., portions of,) Tea-tree gully (portion of,) Tungkillo, and the hundreds of Angas, Ridley, and Finniss. It has an area of 867 square miles, or 554,880 acres, of which 38,529 acres are under

Digitized by Google

cultivation, against 32,816 acres in 1861. The population is 7662, of whom 1770 are adult males. The voting places for this district are Gumeracka, Tea-tree gully, mount Pleasant, and Maidstone. The representatives in the Legislative Assembly are the hon. A. Blyth, and A. B. Murray, Esq. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 750, and for the Legislative Assembly, 1239.

GREY, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak in the Druids' range to the S. of the Passmore river, and the N. of the Kirwan mine.

GUM FLAT RUN (*W. District;*) occupiers, Acraman, Main, Lindsay & Co.; area, 127 square miles under lease; and 8 square miles under claim; grazing capability 14,000 sheep. This run lies near Mount Wedge, the nearest post office being Bramfield. The sheep are watered from wells.

GUM FLAT (or MOUNT RAT) RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease No 18; occupiers, Anstey and Giles; area, 167 square miles; grazing capability, 18,000 sheep; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £1075. This run is watered from wells. It lies 12 miles W. of Oyster bay, 56 miles W.S.W. of port Adelaide by sea, and 160 miles by road from Adelaide. This run also includes leases Nos. 1127, 708, 385, and 1126, the respective areas of which are 13, 15, 10, and 18 miles, the entire block carrying 44,000 sheep, 350 head of cattle, and 330 horses.

HACKHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the hundred and electoral district of Noarlunga; and under the control of the Noarlunga district council. The district is an agricultural one, the principal product being wheat. Morphett vale lies 1½ miles N., Noarlunga 3½ miles S.W., and Castleton (port Noarlunga) 3 miles W. With these places, and with Adelaide, 17½ miles N., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily line of coaches. Hackham has a post office, a licensed school, with an average attendance of 40 scholars, and one hotel—the Golden Pheasant. The surrounding country is hilly. The population numbers about 200 persons. The resident magistrate is E. Castle, Esq., J.P.

HACK, MOUNT, 30° 50′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long., (*Flinders district*) is a peak and survey point lying in the main range, about 4 miles S. of Angipena. This hill, and the Cock's-comb hill enclose a pound about half-a-mile wide by 10 miles in length, extending in a W. direction to the Sliding Rock creek.

HACKNEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban township lying adjacent to Norwood, and forming part of that township. See NORWOOD.

HAHNDORF, 35° 3′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the district councils of Echunga and Onkaparinga. It is situated on the Hahndorf creek, to the E. of the river Onkaparinga, and lies in an agricultural, wheat-producing, and vine-growing district. There is a rich silver lead mine, discovered about 5 years ago, but not now worked, although much ore has been raised from it. This mine lies near the township, 14 miles S.E. by E. from Adelaide, and 4 miles from Echunga. Hahndorf has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, 2 good schools, 3 churches, and several stores and tradesmen's workshops. There are 2 hotels—the German Arms and the Union, also a public pound and an Oddfellows' lodge (A.I.O.F.) The nearest places are—mount Barker, 4 miles S.E., and Grünthal, 2 miles N.W. by N., the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. With Adelaide, 18 miles N.W., the communication is along the main E. road, by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, or by carrier's waggon. The surrounding country is hilly, many of the slopes and valleys being under culture. The soil is good, and overlies sandstone, slate, and quartz. The population—chiefly a German one—numbers about 450 persons. The geological formation of the neighbourhood is post-pliocene tertiary drift, consisting of large fragments of schist, sandstone, and quartz, but slightly waterworn.

HALF-WAY GULLY (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a singular limestone basin, lying to the S. of Swede's flat. It is like an immense crater, with a break on the eastern side, as if for the passage of lava. It is densely covered with brushwood, through which the coralline limestone peeps from time to time. Standing on its edge, the depression of the centre appears about half a-mile wide, and no other rock but the coralline is anywhere visible. There is no sudden declivity from the side, which is covered with scrub and sand. Probably the hill is over a thousand feet high; but it is joined to the range, and, therefore, very little elevated above its neighbours. There are only two

Digitized by Google

things to which it could be compared—a crater or an ancient stoll; and, as there are no trap rocks within miles, it might, though perhaps on weak evidence, be supposed to have been the latter.

HALL (*Co. Stanley*) is a S. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

HALLET (*Co. Burra*) is a hundred in the N.W. part of the county, containing a large block of purchased land, probably a third of its area, the remainder being taken up for pastoral purposes.

HALL, MOUNT, 33° 3′ S. lat., 134° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a hill lying in the pastoral country to the N.W. of Venus bay and near Cape Radstock.

HALL, MOUNT (or WETERA) RUN (*W. district;*) leases Nos. 799, 802, 815, and 938; occupier, James Thompson; respective areas of leases, 21, 51, 12, and 12 square miles. This run lies at Mount Hall, and near Venus bay, the next post office.

HALL, MOUNT, NORTH (or YALABINGA) RUN; lease No. 555; occupiers, A. Schlinke; area, 32 square miles; rent and assessment, £45 6s. 8d. This run lies to the W. of mount Hall, and W. of mount Cooper, the nearest post office being Venus bay.

HALL'S BAY (*Flinders district*) is a small indentation in the land lying to the N. of point Drummond. The coast is sandy, and rises gradually to a woody range of hills about 3 miles from the shore.

HALL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the Bugle ranges and flowing N. and S. It supplies water to the surrounding agricultural and pastoral country.

HAMBURG (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small village, with a population of about 60 persons, engaged in agricultural pursuits. It lies about 10 miles W. of the township of Milang.

HAMILTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban village lying on the river Torrens, and on the main N.E. road, about 4 miles from Adelaide. Much of the land is taken up as market gardens and vineyards, and considerable quantities of hay is grown in the neighbourhood. It lies over formations of limestone and dolomite.

HAMILTON 34° 10′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long. (*Co. Light,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Burra, of which it is a polling place, and hundred of Waterloo. It is situated on the river Light, 60 miles N. of Adelaide, on the main road between Adelaide and Kooringa. The river Light rises 26 miles N. of Hamilton, from whence it strikes off in a S.E. direction, gradually sweeping round in the form of a horseshoe to Kapunda, which is distant from Hamilton 10 miles S. West of Hamilton a large range of hills run N. and S., dividing the valley of Light from the Gilbert. E. another range runs parallel. From Hamilton down the Light S.E. the country is flat for several miles, and is called "Waterloo plains." The district is an agricultural one, wheat being largely grown. There is a large sheep station (F. H. Dutton's) 5 miles E. of Hamilton, and another smaller (Taylor's) 5 miles S.W. of Hamilton. Several of the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood also keep small flocks of sheep. There is an old copper mine (Belvidere) about 6 miles N.W., situated at the N. end of Peter's Hill, the largest and highest in the range referred to above. The mine has been closed for some years past. The nearest places are Marrabel, 6 miles N., on the main road to Kooringa, and Allandale, 7 miles S., on the main road to Kapunda. The communication is by means of Rounsevell's mail conveyance, running daily between Kapunda and Kooringa, a distance of 50 miles, and that with Adelaide, 60 miles S.W. by mail conveyance to Kapunda (10 miles,) thence by rail to Adelaide, 50 miles. The hotels are the Farmer's home (Mitchell's,) and the Hamilton (Watson's.) N. and E. of Hamilton is flat, being the level land on each side of the river Light. S. it is high, undulating, and hilly. E. and N. hilly and undulating for 10 or 12 miles, coming to the Murray scrub, which is generally flat. The population numbers about 200 persons. Hamilton has 2 stores, and large corn store, a blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, saddlers, butchers and bootmakers, carpenters' shops, a public pound, a registration office, a post office and money order office, and a daily mail to and from Adelaide, Kapunga, Kooringa, Marrabel, and Allandale. There is also a public school-room, Episcopalian church, Bible Christian chapel; and in connection with the school room a Young Men's Mutual Improvement society. H. J. Kelly, Esq., J.P. is the resident magistrate.

Digitized by Google

HAMILTON CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing in good country, with mulga scrub and grass, and lying near the head of the Neales river. Stuart, the discoverer, describes the country as consisting of fine flats, as fertile as most of the sandstone plains to the S. At the upper end of the stream fine smooth-barked gum trees, and splendid hakeas, 20 feet in height, with bark, like cork, are found.

Also, a creek rising in the N. part of the Flinders range, and flowing through tolerably good pastoral country, about 30 miles S.E. of Blanchewater, in a N.E. direction past mount Hopeless, into the S.E. end of lake Gregory. It is joined near mount Hopeless by the Macdonnell creek, and fed by several smaller and unnamed ones during its course. It subsides into waterholes during summer.

HAMILTON, LAKE (*Flinders district,*) is a postal station situated on, and taking its name from the salt lake of that name, and having numerous small salt lakes in the neighbourhood, the chief of which are the Round lake, 8 miles N.W., and the Three lakes, 18 miles N.W. The neighbourhood is in the electoral district of Flinders, and is purely pastoral, both sheep and cattle being depastured. The nearest places are Venus bay, 65 miles N.W.; and port Lincoln, 75 miles S.E.; there being communication by fortnightly mail cart; and with Adelaide, 293 miles E., by mail cart to port Lincoln, and thence by steamer. The nearest hotel is Syme's, Venus bay. With the exception of a range of hills running along the coast, the country is generally low and flat, and of limestone formation, and fresh water can be had by digging a few feet in the sand. The population of the lake Hamilton and neighbouring stations numbers about 120 persons.

HAMILTON, LAKE, RUN E. (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 1027, 1094 and 1078; occupiers, Wilson and Featherstone; respective areas, 74, 12, and 23 square miles. This run lies to the E. of lake Hamilton, and is also known as the Kapindee N. run.

HAMILTON, LAKE, RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 134, 608 and 1018; occupier, Price Maurice; respective areas, 71, 11, and 33 square miles. The head station lease, No. 134, has a grazing capacity of 7800 sheep, or 110 per square mile, and is valued by Goyder at £93 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1283. On the entire block are 29,000 sheep and 250 horses. This run lies on the W. coast of port Lincoln peninsula, the head station being at the N.W. corner of lake Hamilton, 70 miles N.N.W. of port Lincoln township.

HAMILTON, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a prominent hill lying to the N. of Margaret creek, and having some fine fresh water springs near it. One of these springs, known as the Blanche cup, is a conical mound of limestone measuring 250 yards round the base, and 60 at the top. It rises to a height of 40 feet out of a flat salt pan, the cone being covered with a wreath of reeds 8 or 9 feet long. These conceal a circular basin of water about 50 feet in diameter, and 10 or 12 feet deep, and from this the overflowings of the spring runs out over the face of the rock in strong streams.

HAMILTON, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 777, 966 and 1105; is a cattle and sheep station lying near the mountain whence it takes its name, on the road from Nuccaleena to mount Margaret, the nearest post-office, which is 93 miles N.W.; Nuccaleena, where is the next hotel, being 207 miles S. The occupiers are Younghusband and Ferguson, and the respective areas of the leases 260, 300, and 227 miles.

HAMMERSMITH (*Co Adelaide.*) See EDWARDSTOWN.

HAMPDEN (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural settlement in the neighbourhood of mount Barker. It is inhabited by a few farmers, who are engaged in the culture of wheat and other farm produce.

HAMPTON (*Co. Burra*) is the name of a small mining village lying 1½ miles N.E. of Kooringa, and inhabited by copper miners and a few small farmers. There are about 30 miners' dwellings in the village, a Bible Christian chapel, and an excellent stone quarry.

HANSON (*Co. Stanley*) is an E. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes. There is a public pound in this hundred.

HANSON, LAKE (*Flinders district.*) is a salt lagoon lying in the scrubby sandy plains between lakes Torrens and Gardiner. In flood time, it probably forms part of lake Hart, which lies near it.

HANSON'S (or HEED'S) RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of not very lofty hills, running from N.W. to S.E. about 40 miles. It was discovered by Stuart in

Digitized by Google

March, 1860, and called by him Heed's range. The Neales river flows along the S. foot of this range, and the Frew river along its N. foot, the two joining near mount Harvey, its S.E. extremity. The highest peak in this range lies to the N.W., and is known as mount O'Halloran. Sandstone and limestone, with deep sandy drift.

HAPPY VALLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural settlement lying near Dashwood's gully, a good district road connecting the two places. It lies near the postal village of O'Halloran hill. There is a public pound and a Foresters' court in this place.

HARDWICKE BAY (*Spencer's gulf*) is a deep bight in the W. coast of Yorke's peninsula, formed by the trending of that coast in a W. direction. This opening was so called by Flinders after the earl of Hardwicke. He found it one of the safest and best in the gulf, with abundance of wood and water on the shore.

HARDY, CAPE (*Flinders district,*) is the N. head of Harvey's bay, and lies between points Bolingbroke on the S. and Burr on the N.

HAREBY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

HARG'S MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a point in a W. spur of the main range, lying about 6 miles S.W. of Bull's creek.

HARG'S MOUNT CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small tributary of Bull's creek, falling into it about 6 miles from its source, and near the village of Bull's creek. Both these creeks rise and flow in a S.E. direction, through good agricultural country, taken up by a population of about 250 persons, most of whom are engaged in farming pursuits.

HARRIETT RIVER (*Kangaroo island*) is a small stream flowing in a S. direction into Vivonne bay, on the S. side of the island.

HARRIS'S BLUFF (*Flinders district*) is an elevation in the mount Separation ranges, and lies in worthless, densely scrubbed country, without grass or water.

HARRIS'S CROSSING, 32° 10′ S. lat., 137° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a crossing-place over the depressed stony plain forming the channel from lake Torrens to the head of Spencer's gulf.

HARROGATE (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the hundred of Kanmantoo, electoral district of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the Nairne district council. It is situated on the river Bremer, the Bremer ranges being half-a-mile distant. The surrounding district is an agricultural and pastoral one, the former interest being chiefly represented by the culture of wheat, and the latter by the grazing of cattle. The nearest places are mount Torrens, distant 8 miles; Woodside, 10 miles; and Nairne, 12 miles. To these places there is no regular conveyance, the mail being carried on horseback thrice a week, and with Adelaide 37 miles W.N.W. by Rounsevell's coaches from Nairne, or *via* Woodside, 32 miles. There is a post office, a public pound, a store, and a Bible Christian chapel in the township, which has a population of about 60 persons. The surrounding country is elevated and broken.

HARRY, LAKE, 29° 30′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long., is a sheet of salt water lying to the E. of the Frome river. There is another similar lake, called lake Marion, lying a few miles to the S.W.

HARRY SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a spring of fresh water in the Gawler range, discovered by Hack in 1857, and lying to the S. of lake Gairdner.

HARRY WESTON'S FLAT (*Flinders district*) is a tract of flat pastoral country with occasional ranges, lying on the main road from Adelaide to Wentworth (New South Wales.) near Overland corner. The stopping place for the coach from Adelaide to Wentworth, and known as Mallyon's hotel, is on this flat.

HART, CAPE (*Kangaroo island,*) is a bold headland lying on the S.E. coast of the island, 4 miles S.W. from cape Willoughby, and 3 miles E. ½ N. from False cape.

HART (*Co. Stanley*) is a central hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

HART, LAKE (*Flinders district.*) is a large salt lake lying to the N.E. of lake Gairdner, and probably forming part of it in time of flood. It is probable, that in

Digitized by Google

times of heavy floods, this and others of the neighbouring lakes are united, forming one vast inland sea, whilst in periods of drought they shrink into mere oozy swamps. The losses recently sustained by sheep-farmers who have planted stations there, show how dangerous it is to depend upon them in dry seasons.

HART'S ISLAND *(Flinders district)* is a small rocky islet rising about 60 feet above the level of the sea. It lies about 4½ miles W. of Cannan's reef in Nuyt's archipelago.

HARVEY, MOUNT, 27° 45′ S. lat., 135° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the E. extremity of the Hanson range, and is a lofty peak standing near the junction o the Frew and Neales rivers. Sandstone and limestone, surrounded by sandy and stony plains.

HARVEY'S BAY (*Flinders district*) is a deep indentation in the W. coast of Spencer's gulf, lying to the N. of port Lincoln, and opposite the Sir Joseph Banks' group of islands. The harbour known as Tumby bay, forms part of this indentation, and Tumby island lies in its bight. To the back of this bay lies a tract of pastoral country, and several mining claims have recently been taken up in the neighbourhood, the principal being the Tumby, mount Liverpool, Flinders, and Copperer mines.

HAWDON, LAKE (*Co Grey,*) is a large morass or swampy lagoon, lying in a gap in the Stone hut range. It is covered with long dense reeds, and at its W. end, sea shells abound, whilst at its E. there are fresh water and sea shells intermixed. It is situated near the coast, to the S.E. of Robe, and about 6 miles from lake Eliza.

HAWDON, LAKE, RUN, E. (*S.E. district;*) leases Nos. 215A and 1072; occupier, T. Magarey; area, 41 square miles; grazing capacity, 5110 sheep, or 150 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £75 per annum. This run lies 215 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 20 miles by road, E. by S. of Guichen bay (Robe.)

HAWDON, LAKE, RUN, W. (*S.E. district;*) lease No. 215; occupier, E. Stockdale; area 13 square miles; grazing capacity, 330 horses, or 25 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £82 4s. per annum. This run lies 7 miles E. of Guichen bay (Robe,) the head station being in the hundred of Waterhouse. The E. part of this run has lately been transferred to Mr. T. Magarey.

HAWKER, MOUNT, 30° 36′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of the mount M'Kinlay spur of the main range, lying about 15 miles N.E. of Angipena, and near the N. head of the Big John river. Shale, slates, and calcareous rock.

HAWKER'S HILL (*Co. Eyre*) is an elevation lying in the rugged ranges to the W. of Truro, and about 2 miles N.W. of that township.

HAWKER'S SPRING, 28° 30′ S. lat., 136° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a fresh water spring lying near mount Margaret, in the pastoral country to the N. of the Denison range.

HAWKES CREEK (*Flinders district E.*) is a small watercourse leading from the Murray river to lake Bonney, near Overland corner.

HAWKSNEST (*Co. Russell*) is a camping place on the main road from Wellington to Border town, lying about 15 miles S.E. of the former place, and 3 miles S.E. of Perkindoo or Twelve-Mile well.

HAY (*Co. Eyre*) is an E. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land, although a small quantity has been purchased on the banks of the Murray river.

HAYFIELD, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a peak and survey point in the Yankalilla ranges, lying near the head of the Yankalilla river, and about 4 miles E. of Yankalilla township.

HAY'S RANGE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name formerly given to that portion of the main or Flinders range lying between lake Alexandrina on the S.E., and the waters of the gulf of St. Vincent on the W. It is now known as the Yankalilla and Adelaide ranges. Mounts Lofty and Barker are the highest points in this range.

HAYWARD'S BLUFF (*Flinders district N.*) is a fine bold massive range of hills spurring from the main range in an E. direction, and rising majestically above the Aroona station to a height of 600 or 700 feet above the plain. About 100 feet of the summit consists of bare granitic or indurated sandstone of a reddish brown colour; below this are steep spurs covered with vegetation, and lower still a thick forest of fine timber, chiefly gum. There are numerous springs of fine water at its base.

Digitized by Google

HAZELWOOD VINEYARD (*Co. Adelaide.*) See BEAUMONT.

HEED'S RANGE (*Flinders district.*) See HANSON'S RANGE.

HEMMONS, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak and trigonometrical station in the main range, lying on the S. bank of the Breakfast-time creek, and immediately to the N. of Nuccaleena, the mines in that neighbourhood being situated on its S. slopes.

HENLEY BEACH (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a small village lying on the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, 1 mile distant W. of Fulham.

HERMIT RANGE, 29° 35′ S. lat,, 137° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.;*) so called by Babbage from its isolated position. It is about 360 feet above the plain, and lies to the S. of lake Eyre.

HERGOTT'S SPRINGS, 29° 35′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a natural spring on a creek known by the same name, and a few miles S. of mount Attraction. The creek rises in the E. slope of a hill known as the Dome, and flows N.E. into the Frome river, near mount Attraction. Near these springs some large fossil bones were discovered by Mr. Burt, which were afterwards pronounced by Professor Owen to belong to the Diptrodon Australis, a gigantic extinct marsupial animal.

HIGHERCOMBE (*Co. Adelaide*) is an extensive vineyard, the property and residence of the hon. G. M. Waterhouse, and is situated on an elevated position, overlooking Hope valley and the reservoir of the waterworks. It is a delightful ride from Adelaide, and is a resort for pleasure seekers, as affording a delightful view of the city and of a tract of flat land, dotted with patches of cultivation and farm homesteads. It lies on the range dividing the head waters of the Torrens and Para rivers, and has about 1100 acres of land fenced in, of which 100 acres are laid out as vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The varieties of grapes planted are the Verdeilho, Riesling, and the Stein, from which the celebrated white Highercombe wine is made, and the Shiraz, Carbonet, and Madeira, which yield the red Highercombe. The wine is all manufactured and bottled on the premises, the wine-house being immediately adjacent, and having 3 casks capable of containing 4000 gallons. There is a fine orchard, growing apples, oranges, pears, cherries, apricots, plums, walnuts, chestnuts, filberts, and barcelonas, and an apiary, to which great care is devoted.

HIGHERCOMBE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. G. Coulls, of Athelston, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £4320 16s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £211 0s. 6d.; total receipts, £685 9s.; office expenses and salaries, £40 6s.; expended on public works, £508 5s. 7d. The population numbers 642 persons; the area is 14 square miles, or 8960 acres; land under cultivation, 1360 acres; and numbers of dwelling-houses, 148.

HILL, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is the S. peak of a low range of hills lying along the W. side of Spencer's gulf, in Eyre's peninsula, at a few miles distance from the coast, as commonly called the mount Olinthus range. Mount Hill attains an elevation of 1500 feet above sea level, and is a prominent landmark from the gulf. The surrounding country is very scrubby.

HILL RIVER RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease No. 132; occupier, the hon. H. Ayers; area, 50 square miles; grazing capability, 15,000 sheep, or 300 per square mile; old rental, £133 6s 8d; Goyder's valuation, £1400 per annum, excluding improvements, valued at £475. The head station lies 3 miles E. of the Clare run, and 20 miles N.N.E. of the township of Clare, on the Hill and Broughton rivers, and the run is well grassed, except a few patches of spinifex.

HINDMARSH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township and railway station in the electoral district of W. Torrens, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the Hindmarsh district council. It is situated on the river Torrens, in an agricultural district, where wheat and hay are grown to a considerable extent. It may be considered as suburban to Adelaide, lying 2 miles N.W. on the road and railway to port Adelaide. The nearest places are Bowden and Brompton, two villages separated from Hindmarsh by the port road, and Carrondown and Croydon lying respectively to the N. and N.W. The means of communication with Adelaide are by railway and by carriers' dray along the port road, that road being, however, very much out of repair, and almost

Digitized by Google

impassable in wet weather. Hindmarsh has a post and money order office, a mechanics' institute, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and an Oddfellows' lodge, 4 brickyards (Shearing's 2, Muggridge's, and Sutton's,) a steam flour mill (Magarey and Co's.,) a brewery (Crawford's,) 2 tanneries (Dench's and Pascoe's,) and 2 fellmongering and wool-washing establishments (Taylor's and Peacock's.) The hotels are the Commercial, Black Lion, Jolly Miller, and Land of Promise. The surrounding country is flat, and the soil strong and clayey, and well-adapted for agriculture and for the manufacture of bricks. The population numbers about 3500 persons, including that of the neighbouring villages.

HINDMARSH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of W. Torrens and port Adelaide. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Edward Beck, of the Reedbeds, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure of this district council for 1865 were as follow :—Assessment, £17,208—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £869; total district, £2009 4s.; office expenses and salaries, £209 4s.; expended on public works, £1800. The population numbers 4123 persons. The area is 16 square miles, or 10,240 acres; land under cultivation, 4549 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 917.

HINDMARSH (*Co. Grey*) is one of the central hundreds of the county, and contains about a-third of sold land.

HINDMARSH COUNTY lies on the S. part of the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, which bounds it on its W. side. It is bounded on the N. by the county Adelaide, on the S. by the sea at Backstairs passage and Encounter bay, and on the E. by the county Sturt and lake Alexandrina. It is divided into the hundreds of Strathalbyn, Macclesfield, Kondoparinga, Bremer, Alexandrina, Goolwa, Nkangkita, Myponga, Encounter bay, Yankalilla, and Waitpinga. A large tract of the central and S. portions of this county are unavailable, except as affording scanty pasturage for sheep and cattle, from its mountainous and scrubby character, but more than half of it is purchased land, and of that about a third is under cultivation. The chief towns are Rapid bay, Yankalilla, Strathalbyn, mount Barker, Macclesfield, port Elliott, Victor harbour, Goolwa, Myponga, and Milang. This county also includes the Hindmarsh island in the W. part of lake Alexandrina. The principal streams are the Goolwa, or lower part of the Murray, Currency creek, and Finniss river, and numerous small streams. The W. part of the county in the neighbourhood of Rapid bay is rich in minerals, there being several silver lead mines in the neighbourhood. The traveller leaving Willunga by the mail route for the S. mounts at once a mighty hill, whence he can look back upon a great space of St. Vincent's gulf, and quickly passing from well-timbered fenced land, enters the sandy scrub which forms the great barrier between Adelaide and the S. coast. For some 20 miles the road runs through country as yet untried, and only remarkable for the variety and beauty of the delicate wild flowers, which in this country seem especially to love such barren spots. The view here is not extensive, owing to the hills, rising here and there to considerable height and tenanted only by a few cattle run wild. Nowhere is there any trace of cultivation, except where the wreck of some wooden farm buildings bear witness to an attempt to utilise a small spot around a permanent waterhole. Here, we are told, a market garden once existed, whence potatoes and other vegetables were sent even to Adelaide, while as yet gardens on the hills were few—now nothing will pay its carriage. Advancing coastward, a last hill brings the traveller to a commanding summit, whence a view of the great bay of the S., called Encounter bay, is opened up. There is yet a deep descent, and the timber is again large, and fences run on each side of the road. The sea beach shows a line of shining sand, with (especially towards the Murray for miles) the eternal surf rolling in, line upon line. The Murray and lakes are well-defined to the eye in clear weather, and the low stretch of sand which dams in the Coorong fades in the distance from the sight. Bold and sharp in outline, Rosetta head, a most striking object on any coast, bounds the view on the right; eastward from this lies Granite island, sheltering Victor harbour, while a few rocks at some distance from land alone break the surface of the sea, level hence to the utmost horizon. The coast of Encounter bay is specially striking from combining the picturesqueness of an iron-bound coast with long sweeps of hard level sand. From the Bluff to the Murray mouth a horseman may travel with ease and comfort, except where the rocks, near port Elliott, form three or four small inlets, where the sea breaks with great violence even in the very calmest weather. There is also at Middleton, 2 miles E. from port Elliott, a small cluster of rocks, near which abundance of fine though

Digitized by Google

smallish shells of great variety are found; at times there are most extensive banks of beautiful kinds of seaweed, which disappear as suddenly as they come. The Inman and Hindmarsh rivers enter the sea a short distance W. and E. of port Victor, respectively; both are bridged now, though, except in winter, they are easily fordable at their mouths. The seaboard of the Encounter bay district consists of a more or less undulating plain, increasing in width from Rosetta head, where the hills approach the coast, as it goes eastward. Not much of this plain is good land, most of it, as the country round Goolwa, being sandy scrub. Water is scarce; at port Elliott a 70 feet well touched but salt water, and the township is supplied by pipes carried from Waterport, a small patch of black swampy land about half-a-mile from the coast. Inman valley runs towards Yankalilla on the W., and in that part of it which may be considered to belong geographically to the Encounter bay district, is either black undrained alluvial soil, or barren sand. Hindmarsh valley contains some good patches of arable and pasture land, but only patches, the rest being very poor. The great fire, some years ago, ruined or crippled most of the early settlers. A few miles up the valley the river assumes the form of a rock-strewn stream, flowing between high hills, dense with verdure, and, if traced to the limits of this glen, is found to fall in a thin thread over a shelf or two of perpendicular rock into a natural basin of some size, the water in which is in summer as clear as crystal. The gullies of the port Elliott hills are farmed with as much success as the exhaustory system allows of, producing average crops. At Southcote, 2 miles on the Adelaide road, the residence of B. F. Laurie, Esq., S.M., there is a vineyard of 8 acres, and an excellent orchard and orangery. The soil being very dry, the wine produced is of superior quality, though less in quantity than where the vine roots can touch water. Gums, wattle, and cherry, grow as elsewhere, and near the sea the sheoak, which once covered the coast plain, wherever the soil was not to poor to grow it. A shrub called the Goolwa currant produces a fruit which is in season in September, and makes very good jam; as, however, the natives always root up the bushes to shake off the fruit, it will probably disappear soon. The mesembryanthemum grows upon the granite rocks immediately over the sea. The hills are composed of blueish gneiss and granite, while the plains have a crust of limestone embedded in marl, under the thin covering of soil or sand from which it crops out perpetually. This crust at port Elliott is some 3 feet thick, under which is the common clay. The rocks which overhang the sea are granite. Kangaroos are plentiful in the Waitpinga district W. of port Victor, at Currency creek and in the Finniss scrub. Opossums are numerous and very destructive. The dasyure (misnamed the wild cat) is common. The wild dog has been seen lately near Currency creek. Aquatic birds are to be seen in hundreds of thousands upon the lakes near Goolwa; swans, geese, ducks, teal, native companions, cranes, &c. The sacred ibis, a beautiful white bird with red skin, is occasionally seen. Cockatoos, parrots, &c., are common here as elsewhere, and a large flock of magpies has colonised port Elliott as sparrows haunt London streets. The shell parrot, so common north of Willunga, has never been seen here. The whale once was found in numbers on this coast, but after keeping up a thriving fishery for years, deserted its old haunts, and is now rarely caught. A whale or two visits Encounter bay each season and tempts a motley crew to give chase, but it is not often that a prize is made. Fish in general are very plentiful, and a good many crayfish are found near Victor harbour. Fine specimens of the hippocampus are often cast up on the Middleton beach. We have seen one a foot long, and very beautifully marked. The climate of the S. is much more healthy than that of the Adelaide plains, nay, men who have travelled esteem it the most favourable of any in Australia. Hot winds are not so frequent as in Adelaide, nor do they last so long, and in the still days of summer the sea-breeze seldom fails to blow in the evening. Many people who who have been unable to rear children elsewhere, have found their families most healthy here, and there is every prospect of this becoming ultimately the chief refuge for the delicate or convalescent. At Goolwa there is a land-breeze and sea-breeze daily in summer, so that a boat can sail to the Murray mouth and back with a fair wind each way. The area of this county is 1032 square miles, or 660,480 acres, of which 323,386 acres are purchased land, 194,172 acres are held by freeholders, 249,897 acres are enclosed, and 72,333 acres are under cultivation, leaving 177,564 acres enclosed but not cultivated. The live stock numbers 7421 horses, 14,687 horned cattle, 101,889 sheep, 317 goats, 8066 pigs, and 35,167 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 49,987 acres are under wheat, 1210 acres under barley, 523 acres under oats, 10,021 acres under hay, 1105 acres under green forage, 215 acres under peas, and 367 acres under other crops, 7151 acres are fallow, and 478 acres under potatoes. There are 250

Digitized by Google

acres of orchards, 417 acres of gardens, and 609 acres of vineyards, the latter having 413,456 vines in bearing, and 263,832 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 540,369 bushels wheat, 16,063 bushels barley, 5990 bushels oats, 10,012 tons hay, 910 tons potatoes, 60,845 gallons wine, and 1652 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 13,980 persons, against 12,502 in 1861, being an increase of 1478 persons. The number of dwelling-houses is 2705 against 2542 in that year, being an increase of 163 houses.

HINDMARSH ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a large flat and swampy island, lying in the S.W. corner of lake Alexandrina, and separated from the main land by the Goolwa or lower Murray river. The sea mouth of the Murray lies to the S.E. of this island, and is connected with the lake by three passages, known as the Goolwa, Holmes's creek, and the Boundary creek. Mundoo island lies to the S.E. of Hindmarsh island, being separated by Holmes's creek. On this island a brittle inflammable substance, resembling resin in appearance, was found some time ago by Mr. J. Rankine in considerable quantities. It burns slowly, with a clear flame, and gives out a bituminous smell. This discovery points out that ere long petroleum wells may be worked in that part of the colony.

HINDMARSH RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the hilly country to the N. of Encounter bay, and flowing S.E. into the sea at Victor harbour.

HODGSON'S HILL (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a peak in the main or Flinders range, lying on the main N. road between Angipena and Yudanamutana, and at the head of the Illinawurtina creek.

HOG BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is the name given to a postal station situated on the N. coast of the E. peninsula of Kangaroo island. It lies 10 miles to the E. of the American river, and is in a pastoral (cattle and sheep) country, 6 miles distant from the Cuttlefish silver mines (prospecting,) and 70 miles by sea from Adelaide. The country is hilly, and the soil consists of alternating patches of black alluvial, with outcropping sandstone rocks, and barren yellow clay, interspersed with dwarf casuarina covered swamps. The population is small and scattered.

HOG BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is a small boat harbour lying on the N.E. coast of the island, 6½ miles N.W. of cape Coutts. The coast is bold, and trends W. ½ S. for 2 miles to Kangaroo head.

HOG BAY-RIVER RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) lease No. 805; occupier, R. Tapley; area, 22 square miles; rental, £11 per annum. The post town is Hog bay.

HOG BAY RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) leases, Nos. 542 and 1064; occupier, W. Walker; total area, 11 miles; rental, £10 per annum. Next post town, Hog bay.

HOLDFAST BAY, or ROAD (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a bight in the E. coast of St. Vincent's gulf, lying to the S. of the entrance to port Adelaide, and about 33 miles N.N.E. from Cape Jervis. The anchorage is off the town of Glenelg, and about 1½ miles from the shore, in 5 or 6 fathoms clay, with the light or flag-staff in one, with mount Lofty bearing E. by N. S.W. gales cause a very heavy sea in this roadstead, but as the holding ground is good, ships may ride in perfect safety, if provided with good anchors and cables. Coasters may approach the end of the jetty closely, but care should be taken to avoid a shoal patch or an oyster bank, lying about a mile to the S. of the township. There is a green fixed light, 29 feet high, on the end of the jetty, at Glenelg, in this bay, which may be seen at a distance of 6 miles. It lies in 34° 58′ S. lat., or about 12 miles S. by E. ½ E. of the port Adelaide lightship. The holding ground is clay of great consistency, and as the water shoals very gradually, a vessel must drag her anchor up hill for 2 miles before she can sustain damage. About the middle of the bay lies an inlet or boat harbour, on which is built the township of Glenelg.

HOLLOWELENA (*Flinders district*) is the postal name of the centre of a large pastoral district, lying in the electoral district of Flinders. The post-office is at the Mattawarrumgalla station on the Siccus river, about 12 miles from its source. On the W. side of the run is a very uneven range of hills, running N.E. and S.W., in which range the Siccus river rises. 6 miles to the E. of the station is the Wildaminga creek, a large gum creek, nearly always dry. The district is solely a pastoral one, consisting of a few sheep runs; it has, however, suffered very severely from the late drought, which has almost unstocked it. A copper mine was opened in the district some years

Digitized by Google

ago, but the ore was not found to be of sufficiently good quality to pay for working. The nearest townships are Black Jack, 45 miles W.; Port Augusta (the nearest port and polling-place,) 95 miles S.W.; and mount Remarkable (Melrose,) the nearest local court, 90 miles S.W. by S. There are at present no means of communication with these places except by horse or dray, the passenger conveyances having been taken off the road in consequence of the drought, but it is anticipated they will be resumed whenever the state of the country will permit. With Adelaide, 270 miles S., the communication is from Black Jack, by Rounsevell's mail carts. There is a post office at Hollowelena, and also a depôt for supplying the aboriginal inhabitants with the necessaries of life during severe seasons. The surrounding district is, to the W. very rough hilly spinifex country, and to the E. saltbush plains (at present dried up) with much mallee scrub. This part of the country has suffered much from the influence of the late drought—one of the most severe ever known in the colony—all vegetable matter fit for the sustenance of animal life having disappeared. It is, however, hoped that ere this the heavy rains which have fallen in almost all other parts of the country will have reached this district. The population is small and scattered, that at Mattawarrumgalla consisting of 4 white persons and 4 aborigines.

HOLLOWELENA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 318, 342, 419, 439, and 537; occupier, J. Warwick; total area, 189 square miles; grazing capability, 12,000 sheep and 100 head of cattle. This run lies 5 miles N. of the Siccus river, the next post-office being at Mattawarrumgalla, better known by the postal name of Hollowelena. The shipping port is port Augusta, distant 100 miles, the communication being by bullock teams.

HOLMES' CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a channel of the lower Murray, running between Hindmarsh island to the W. and Mundoo island to the E. It is shallow, and much impeded with sand banks and patches of mangrove swamp.

HOLROYD'S RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 146; occupier, B. J. H. Holroyd; area, 14 square miles; grazing capacity, 1650 sheep, or 118 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £43 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £85. This run lies 13 miles W. by N. of port Lincoln, and 415 miles from Adelaide by overland road.

HOOKINA (*Flinders district N.*) is the name of a small roadside township on the Hookina creek, and on the road from Port Augusta to Blinman. It lies 24 miles N.W. of the township of Kanyaka, and has 1 hotel—the Hookina inn—and a small pastoral population. There is a public pound at this place.

HOOKINA RUN (*N. district.*) See SLEEP'S RUN.

HOPE BANK, 32° 30′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

HOPE BANK STATION (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 946; occupier, W. Cockrum; area, 67 square miles; rent, £33 10s. per annum. This station lies to the N. of Nakara hill, to the N. of Kooringa.

HOPE DOWNS (*Flinders district*) is a tract of tolerably good pastoral country lying on the N.W. side of Streaky bay.

HOPE DOWNS RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 1109, 1111, and 1154; occupier, H. A. Crawford; total area, 68 square miles. This run occupies 6 stations, and lies E. and N.E. of Parla, and from 40 to 50 miles E. of Streaky bay. The grazing capacity has not yet been properly tested.

HOPE LAKE, 28° 34′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a fine sheet of fresh water about 26 miles in circumference, and having an average width of about 3 miles, lying in a sparsely grassed flat, lightly timbered with box, and situated in the undulating sandy plains about 250 miles N. of Blinman, and between the Barcoo river on the E. and lake Eyre on the W. It is fed by Cooper's creek, and has a depth of 36 feet at the S.E. and 29 feet at the N.W. end in time of flood, and of about 11 feet at the S.E. and 6 feet at the N.W. end in time of drought. The water remains fresh for over 2 years after flood, and then becomes brackish from the quantity of soda contained in the bed and surrounding country. It contains an abundance of fish, 4 kinds of which are known to exist in its waters. The native name of lake Hope is Pando-Penunnie, or big lake. To the N.W. of the lake and 14 miles distant lies lake Papperdaar, or Apperdaar, and at the mouth of Cooper's creek, where it debouches into lake Hope, is the lake Hope station and post office. When the lake was first settled in 1862 the natives were

Digitized by Google

very numerous upon its banks, as many as 600 or 700 having been seen there, but lately they have settled about 50 miles W., frequenting the lake, however, for the fish in its waters and the roots and seeds on its shores, upon which they subsist. The surrounding country consist of sand-hills running nearly N. and S., with polygonum flats of about 400 yards in width lying between them. These sand-hills extend to the S.W. about 50 miles as far as lake Torrens, to the N.E. to Cooper's creek, to the W. 60 miles to Howitt's depôt, and to the N. for an unknown distance. On some of them are found a plant with a beautiful flower resembling the pink oxalis, and called by the natives "Parakilya." There are numerous small kangaroo mice, somewhat resembling jerboas, abounding in the locality.

HOPE, LAKE, STATION (*Flinders district,*) is a cattle station and the post office for the surrounding district, situated in the electoral district of Flinders, and on the N.W. end of lake Hope, near the point where Cooper's creek flows into the lake. It lies 250 miles N. of Blinman, the mail being carried on horseback to that place. With Adelaide the communication is by horse to Blinman, and thence by Rounsevell's mail coach. The nearest hotel is the Blinman. The surrounding country consists of rolling sand-hills with intermediate grassy and clover covered flats, lightly timbered with box and polygonum scrub.

The lake Hope run lease, No. 1050, is occupied by the hon. T. Elder, and has an area of 186 square miles, paying a rental of £93 per annum.

HOPELESS, MOUNT, 29° 40′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a solitary hill, lying a few miles to the S.E. of Blanchewater. This hill is peaked, and to it Eyre steered his way in 1840, through 35 miles of arid country. The view from its summit so sickened him of the surrounding country that he gave it the name it bears, and retraced his steps to mount Arden, where he had left most of his party. The geological formation is slate and metamorphic schist.

HOPE, MOUNT, 34° 10′ S. lat., 136° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district W.,*) is the name given to a prominent hill on a low range lying to the E. of Hall's bay, and to the N.E. of the entrance to Coffin's bay, the peak forming a landmark to the navigation of both. It lies in pastoral country, at the back of which is the vast waste of scrubby desert known as Eyre's peninsula, consisting of sandy and limestone plains, with hardly any grass, and destitute of permanent water.

HOPE'S PLAINS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a vast tract of country lying on the N.E. corner of the colony, and consisting of sandy, stony, and occasionally grassy and saltbush plains. To the S. of these plains lie several salt lagoons, and the country to the W. is known as Sturt's stony desert.

HOPE'S RUN (*Co. Victoria;*) lease, No. 58; occupier, J. Hope; area, 95 square miles; grazing capability, 19,500 sheep, or 205 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £197 18s. 4d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £1140, excluding improvements valued at £1760. This run lies 48 miles N. of port Wakefield, the shipping port, and on the Broughton river and Rocky creek, 30 miles N.W. of Clare. It contains well-grassed land, with undulating, scrubby, and spinifex-covered hills. There are 17 wells on the run, and 3 small dams, and good roads to port Wakefield and Clare.

HOPE VALLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district and hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the district council of Yatala. It is situated on the Dry creek branch, about a mile distant from Anstey's hills. The district is an agricultural one, the principal articles of produce being wheat, barley, and oats. Hope valley lies 9 miles N. of Adelaide, the next township being Highbury. The communication is by horse and dray, or private conveyance. Hope valley has a post office, and one hotel—the Bremer. The country is hilly, with good agricultural flats. The population numbers about 30 persons, mostly engaged in wood-cutting and farming.

HOPKINS ISLE (*Co. Flinders.*) See THORNY PASSAGE.

HORROCK'S MOUNT (*Co. Stanley*) is a peak in the Wakefield ranges, lying about 3 miles E. of the township of Penwortham.

HORROCK'S PASS (*Co. Stanley*) is an opening in the Horrock's range, on the S. road from Stirling and Port Augusta. The formation is of thick-bedded sandstone and siliceous freestone, with soft aluminous stone underlaying it. An attempt was made some time ago to sink for coal at this place, but none of the strata examined by Mr. Selwyn, the Victorian geologist, bore the slightest resemblance to carboniferous rocks.

Digitized by Google

HORSESHOE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a name given to the township of Noarlunga, from the fact of its being situated on a bend of the Onkaparinga river, which bend somewhat resembles a horseshoe. See NOARLUNGA.

HORSESHOE (*Flinders district N.*) is the name formerly applied to the vast tract of country lying to the N.E. of lake Torrens. It was so called because that lake was at one time supposed to extend in a semicircular form, from the head of Spencer's gulf to the S. end of lake Blanche, enclosing an immense sandy desert which received that name.

HORSESHOE CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name given by Babbage to a small tributary of Chambers' creek, having several saltwater holes in its course.

HORSHAM, postal name TOTHILL'S CREEK, (*Co. Light,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of the Burra, and hundred of Waterloo. It is situated on Tothill's creek, and near the foot of the Tothill's range of hills. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the principal article of produce. The nearest places are Marrabel, 5 miles S.W., on the main line of road to Adelaide; Apoinga, 10 miles N.; and Steelton, 5 miles N.W. The communication with Marrabel and Apoinga is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and with Steelton by horse or dray only. With Adelaide, 68 miles S.W. the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Horsham has a post office, a school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel; also one hotel—the Royal Oak. Whyte park, the English and Australian patent copper company's central station, lies in the neighbourhood, whence coals are conveyed by horse-waggons to the Burra mines, and the Burra copper to Kapunda. The surrounding country is undulating and lightly grassed and timbered, and is well adapted for agricultural pursuits, which are extensively carried on in the neighbourhood. The district, embracing a radius of about 8 miles, is generally known as Tothill's creek. The population of Horsham numbers about 80 persons.

HOUGHTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district and hundred of Gumeracka, and under the control of the Highercombe district council. It is an agricultural (wheat growing) district, and lies 4 miles S. of Millbrook, and 2 miles E. of Steventon; the communication, as with Adelaide, 18 miles S.W., being by Rounsevell's line of daily mail coaches. There is an hotel in the village (the Travellers' Rest), a Foresters' court, and a public pound. There are 2 small vineyards near this village (Reed's and Needham's), the vines being very productive. The surrounding country is mountainous, and freestone abounds. The population numbers about 200 persons. The geological formation is of siliceous and metamorphic rock, granite and greenstone dykes intersecting micaceous, euritic, and gneissose rocks, with hard white and brown quartzose rocks, the whole having an E. dip of from 50° to 60°.

HUGY'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small stream flowing past the township of Sandergrove.

HUGH CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small N. tributary of the Neales river, flowing from the N.W. through a sandy plain with sand-hills. It was discovered by Stuart in 1859.

HUMBUG SCRUB (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a tract of land bearing strong indications of copper and other minerals, and lying 2 miles N.W. of the township of Kersbrook.

HUMMOCK HILL, 33° 2′ S. lat., 137° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a rugged peak standing on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, near point Lowly. It is situated in pastoral country, and forms a landmark both for vessels in the gulf and for the surrounding country.

HUMMOCKS RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease, No. 124; occupier, J. Ellis; area 251 square miles; grazing capacity, 51,500 sheep; old rental and assessment, £491 10s.; Goyder's valuation, £4055 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £4843. This run consists of salt lakes and lagoons, dense scrub, with mallee, pine and bushes, grassy plains and saltbush, well grassed spurs and hills, with oaks and wattle on the Broughton river. It lies about 28 miles N. of port Wakefield, and 90 miles N. of Adelaide. The stations lying round this run, and worked with it, are the Barunga, Bunnabunga and Wokurna, comprising leases Nos. 396, 421, 467, and 492; the respective areas being 37⅓, 56, 12, and 23½ square miles.

HUMPHREY'S SPRINGS (*Co. Gawler*) is the name of a post office in the

Digitized by Google

hundred of Alma, established for the convenience of the surrounding agricultural population. It lies 68 miles N. of Adelaide.

HUNTER, MOUNT, 27° 25′ S. lat., 136° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*,) is a flat-topped hill lying in a sandy plain, with low ranges of sand-hills on the N. side of the Frew river, and to the W. of lake Eyre. It was seen and named by Stuart, during his exploration in March, 1860, from his camp on Neales river.

HURO, MOUNT, (*Flinders district.*) See URO MOUNT.

HURTLE VALE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to an alluvial flat running down to a tea-tree scrub swamp, and lying near the township of Reynella. Much of this flat is taken up for cultivation purposes.

HUT HOTEL (*Co. Burra*) is a roadside hotel on the main road from Kooringa to Kapunda, and lying 2 miles from Stony gap.

HUT RIVER (*Co. Stanley*) is a fine stream rising near Seven-hill, and flowing about 20 miles in a general N. direction past the township of Clare, and through good pastoral country into the Broughton river, on its S. side.

HYNAM RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 166; occupier, Mr. A. Smith; area, 63 square miles; grazing capacity, 16,000 sheep, or 235 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £872 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1890. This run lies 220 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 85 miles E.N.E. of Robe (Guichen bay,) where the wool is shipped. On this run, and on the purchased land round the head station, are 20,000 sheep, 170 head of cattle, and 30 horses.

ILLAPINIPA STATION (*N. district*) is a portion of the Mitchelili run, held under a separate lease by J. Williams. See MITCHELILI RUN.

ILLUSION PLAINS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a large tract of flat country lying on the Frome river, and to the S.E. of lake Eyre. It was explored by Parry in 1858, and was found to consist of poor country, with large patches of pebbles imbedded in sand, but at times these were replaced by clay plains, rent and fissured if dry, and boggy if retaining moisture.

INGLEWOOD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village on the Para river, lying 3½ miles from Steventon. It has a scattered agricultural population, and 1 hotel—the Inglewood.

INKERMAN (*Co. Gawler*) is a N.W. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land on its N. side, the S. bank of the Wakefield river. The area of this hundred, including those of the hundreds of Balaklava and Dalkey, is 204,800 acres, the cultivated land being 1423 acres. The population numbers 253 persons.

INMAN RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the Yankalilla range, and flowing in an E. direction through Inman valley, into the sea at Encounter bay, to the S.W. of Victor harbour.

INMAN VALLEY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name given to a tract of good agricultural land lying to the N. of Victor harbour, near Bald hill, and inhabited by a number of small farmers, chiefly engaged in the cultivation of wheat. The Inman river flows through the valley.

INMAN VALLEY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district and hundred of Encounter bay, and under the control of the Encounter bay and Yankalilla district councils. The upper part of Inman valley is situated on the Nixon river, and the lower on the Inman river. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and oats, chiefly the former, being cultivated. The nearest places are Encounter bay, 12 miles E.; Yankalilla, 8 miles W.; and Myponga, 10 miles N.; there being no public means of conveyance to those places. With Adelaide, 58 miles N.N.W., the communication is from Yankalilla by Rounsevell's coach, and the nearest hotel is at Yankalilla. Inman valley has a post office, a Congregational chapel, and a common school. The resident magistrate is F. A. Lindsay, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is elevated, and nearly surrounded by a chain of high hills. The population numbers about 360 persons. For a description of the neighbouring country, see HINDMARSH COUNTY.

INVERBRACHIE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village lying on the S.W. of the pleasant suburb of Woodside. It has a Scotch kirk and a manse, the residence of the pastor, the Rev. J. McBean. The population is scattered, and is chiefly engaged in agricultural and gardening pursuits. There is a public pound in the village.

Digitized by Google

INVESTIGATOR GROUP (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a group of islands lying off the S.E. head of Anxious bay, on the W. part of the coast. It was so called by Flinders, from the *Investigator* having anchored to the N. of it in 1802. It comprises Flinders island, Topgallant isles (3,) Ward islands (2,) Pearson islands (6,) and Waldegrave islands (2.)

INVESTIGATOR STRAIT (*Flinders district,*) formed by Kangaroo island with the southern part of Yorke's peninsula, is upwards of 17 leagues in length, and averages about 23 miles in breadth, with the exception of Althorpe isles, and a shoal flat that extends 4 or 5 miles off a very low point to the westward of Troubridge hill. This strait is free from dangers, and of an ample depth of water. "From 45 fathoms in the middle of the western entrance, the depth diminishes quickly to 25, then more slowly to 20; after which it is irregular between 12 and 20 fathoms, as far as the mouth of the gulf of St. Vincent. Of the two sides, that of Kangaroo island is much the deepest, but there is no danger in any part to prevent a ship passing through the straits with perfect confidence. The bottom is mostly broken shells, mixed with sand, gravel, or coral, and appears to hold well." Since Capt. Flinders wrote thus, the safe navigation of the straits has been much facilitated, by the establishment of lights on cape Borda and on Troubridge shoals. Between cape Borda on the N.W. extreme of Kangaroo island, and point Marsden on the N.E., the land presents no remarkable features, and the chart will afford a much better knowledge of it than any written description. There appears to be from 15 to 19 fathoms water within a moderate distance from the shore. A reef extends about a mile to the northward of cape D'Estaing, the neighbourhood of which should be avoided, as the soundings near it give no warning. Near capes Cassini and Dutton, the chart also shows rocks extending but a short distance from the shore. With these exceptions, the north side of Kangaroo island appears to be free from danger. This strait is so called after the ship in which Flinders performed his voyage of discovery on the S. coast,

IRISHTOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small residential village, suburban to North Adelaide, and lying on the E. slope of the hill on which that township is built. It consists chiefly of the dwellings of labouring men and their families. The Torrens river flows to the S. of the village, and is crossed to the S.E. by the Company's bridge, near a flour mill (Stevens's) known as the Company's mill.

IRON PEAK RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases Nos. 673 and 676; occupiers, J. T. and R. Browne; areas, 60 square miles and 98 square miles respectively; total rent, £79 per annum. This run lies round a hill called by the same name in the E. plains, the next post town being Kooringa, to the S.W.

ISLAND LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a large salt lake, lying to the E. of lake Gairdner, and probably connected with that lake in flood time. Mr. Babbage computed the area of this sheet of water at 480 square miles, and it is probable that in times of heavy floods this and others of the neighbouring lakes are united, forming one vast inland sea, whilst in periods of drought they shrink into mere oozy swamps. The losses recently sustained by sheep-farmers who have planted stations there show how dangerous it is to depend upon them in dry seasons. The N. part of this lake is called Red lake, and the S. part lake McFarlane.

ISOLATED HILL (*Flinders district*) is a remarkably solitary hill, lying 12 miles S.E. of Blanchewater, and 20 miles S. of mount Hopeless. This hill is described by Babbage as being 750 feet high, and being in the midst of well-grassed plains, with numerous springs of good water, and a creek flowing past its foot to the E.

ITALLI-ITALLI RUN (*Flinders district;*) lease, No 59; occupier, H. J. Richman; area, 37 square miles; grazing capacity, 4450 sheep, or 120 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £77 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1278. This run lies 5 miles N.E. of mount Brown, 195 miles N. of Adelaide, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Port Augusta. This run also includes lease, No. 350, which has an area of 14 square miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £25 13s. 4d. per annum.

ITELOWIE CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek, flowing in the pastoral country, about 40 miles from Yudanamutana.

JACOB, MOUNT (*Flinders range.*) is a peak in an E. spur of the N.E. end of the main range lying about 20 miles S.E. of Yudanamutana. The Welcome copper mine lies on the N.W. slope of the hill.

Digitized by Google

JACOB'S CREEK (*Cos. Light and Adelaide*) is a stream rising in the main or Adelaide range, near and to the N. of mount Crawford, and flowing in a N.W. direction 1 mile distant from Rowland's flat. This creek forms the N.E. boundary of the county of Adelaide.

JACOB'S PLAINS (*Co. Stanley*) is the name given to a tract of fine agricultural undulating land, lying about 3 miles to the W. of Seven-hill, and watered by the tributaries of the Hutt river. The whole of the district is thickly settled upon by a class of industrious farmers who grow large quantities of wheat in the fertile alluvial soil of these plains.

JAFFA CAPE (*Co. Robe*)—(CAPE BERNOUILLI of the last edition of the Admiralty *coast-sheets,*)—in lat. 36° 57′ S., and long. 139° 42′ E., is a piece of sandy land, but rising from the beach, to a moderate elevation, and well wooded. W. 4 miles from the cape lies a small islet, on which a beacon has been erected. This islet is 300 yards in circumference and is visible 3 miles off. There are several other rocky patches in the neighbourhood. From the cape northwards the land trends to the E.N.E., forming a shallow bay with good anchorage, called Lacepede bay.

JAGGED MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a high peak and survey point in the rugged country in the E. part of the hundred of Myponga, and about 8 miles N.W. of Currency creek township.

JANE, MOUNT, (*W. district.*) See ULIBBIE RUN.

JEFFCOTT, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a lofty peak and W. spur of the N. part of the Yankalilla range, and lying about 1½ miles S.E. of the S. part of the Aldinga bay, whence it forms a prominent landmark.

JEM CROW'S FLAT (*Co. Cardwell*) is a camping place on the main road from Wellington to Border town, lying 48 miles S.E. of the former place. There are some springs at this spot, known as the Reedy, or Forty-eight mile wells.

JERVIS CAPE, 35° 40′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a high bold projection of the main land, forming the E. point of entrance to the gulf of St. Vincent. The high land which forms this cape is much intersected by gullies, and projects occasionally in bold cliffy extremes; the northernmost of which, marked on the chart N.W. of High bluff, is 7 miles N.N.E. from the western extremity of the cape, and round its N. side forms a bight open to the westward. The S.W., or most projecting extremity of this prominent headland, does not present so steep a face to the sea as in other parts of it, but slopes gradually from the hills, about 2 miles inland. A ledge of rocks runs off the northern part of cape Jervis, about 12 cables' length. Inside the rocks will be found a convenient little boat harbour. The soundings off the reef increase very rapidly from 4 to 11 fathoms. This cape is separated from Kangaroo island by Backstairs passage. There is a resident magistrate in the neighbourhood, F. Ransford, Esq., J.P.

JOANNA (*Co. Robe*) is a hundred in the E. part of the county, containing but little purchased land. The country is pastoral, and is watered by the Musquito creek.

JOHN CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral country 40 miles S.E. of Yudanamutana.

JOHN, MOUNT, 30° 58′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the E. peak of an E. spur of the main range, lying on the S. bank of the Rose creek.

JOHNSON'S COAST (or GEORGE LAKE) RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 214; occupier, A. Johnson; area, 17 square miles; grazing capacity, 2000 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £64 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £28. This run lies 240 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 25 miles S.E. of Guichen bay.

JULIA CREEK (*Co. Light*) is a N. tributary of the Light river, flowing through the agricultural country in the hundred of the same name in a S. direction. The country to the E. is covered with dense scrub, which extends to the Murray river.

JULIA CREEK (*Co Light*) is a hundred lying in the N.E. part of the county, and watered by the creek of the same name. It consists principally of purchased land, much of which is taken up for agricultural purposes. The area of this hundred is 64,000 acres, the number of acres under cultivation being 400, and the population, numbering 80 persons, mostly agriculturists.

Digitized by Google

KADINA (*Co. Daly*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Port Adelaide and hundred of Wallaroo, and is situated in the N. part of Yorke's peninsula about 6 miles inland, on a course nearly E. from Wallaroo springs, as laid down in the charts from Hack's surveys, and nearly 100 miles from Adelaide, lying N. from the city. Between this place and Adelaide there has been established a line of daily communication, the mail conveyance also taking a limited number of passengers each trip. Other means of communication and passenger and goods transit have been established by means of weekly steamers and numerous coasting vessels. The nearest township is port Wallaroo, 6 miles distant, to which place a tramway has been constructed, and is generally used for passenger and goods traffic. The other township is the Moonta, situated 10 miles S.W. from Kadina, to which place from Kadina passenger carts run at irregular intervals. There has also been a tramway laid down and lately opened for passenger and goods traffic, but principally for the transport of ore from the Moonta mines to the port of shipment. There being no rivers, creeks, springs, or any permanent really fresh water in this portion of the district, it was never considered even suitable for the profitable depasturage of sheep in former years, and agriculture was never thought of. In fact, the country was never fit for anything until one of the oldest resident settlers, Captain Hughes, discovered that under the valueless surface there were chances of great wealth in store for himself and others. He found traces of existing copper-bearing lodes on the beach near his station, and for years tried to follow those traces back into the country, but unsuccessfully, until at length in the year 1860 a shepherd, who was a remarkably intelligent man, discovered copper ore thrown to the surface by the wombats in their burrowing under the limestone crust covering the country just under the subsoil. Upon this discovery rested the future weal of the peninsula, and it having fallen into energetic hands, operations were commenced forthwith, and the result has proved, so far, highly satisfactory, inasmuch as now there are in the district some of the largest and best paying mines in the world. The first discovery is named the Wallaroo mines, comprising several sections of 80 acres each, on which are sunk several pumping shafts, and innumerable whim, whip, and minor shafts, from all of which immense quantities of ore are continually being obtained. There is one 60-inch cylinder pumping engine, supplied with steam by three large Cornish tubular boilers. There are also 2 powerful double-acting horizontal high pressure engines employed in winding, crushing, and pumping operations. In addition, there are other large engines arriving, and to be erected as the work of developing the mine progresses. It will be understood that all this work is carried on on one immense lode running E. and W. through the country, and in following its course E. will be found the Matta mine, on a low flat. This is only second to the former, in consequence of the hitherto confined nature of the works, which, however, has been improved of late under a public company, who have erected a large engine 60-inch cylinder. There has been a large adit or drain constructed some 3 miles in length, for the better conduct of water away from the mines. The next principal mine may be called the New Cornwall, which has 2 steam engines, one 80-inch cylinder and the other of 35-horse power high pressure, besides a quantity of other machinery. In Kadina there is a local and police court house, a post, money order and telegraph office, and several churches and chapels of various sects and denominations. The hotels are—the Kadina, White Lion, Wombat, Miners' Arms and Exchange. The only conveyance booking office is that of Rounsevell's line of daily coaches to Adelaide, at the Exchange hotel. The inhabitants have oftentimes attempted to form themselves into either a district council or corporate body, but have failed hitherto, as the greater portion of the mining community seem opposed to such a course. The surrounding country is for the most part slightly undulating, the nearest hills or ranges of any consequence being the Hummocks, some 30 miles distant, bearing nearly E. The land is exceedingly barren and sterile, the surface being covered with limestone in most parts, and the geological formation of the limestone crust is passed in sinking. The shelf or rock is met with at from 6 feet to 6 fathoms, generally composed of micaceous sandstone, with, in places, dykes of porphyrytic rock, fossiliferous sandstone, and in some few places granite appears in small quantities. In some of the fossiliferous stone many curious and complete fossils of ammonites and other shell fish have been obtained. In other parts of the country hornblende, wavelite, manganese, and other minerals have been found, and, in short, the general surface indications would lead to the impression that the country is far richer in its mineral resources than most other parts of the province, and that in the course of a few years the area of ground between the three points—Kadina, Moonta, and Green's plains, will be proved to contain a complete network of highly mineralised lodes or veins. The population of Kadina

Digitized by Google

and the surrounding mines may be computed at about 4000 persons. It may be considered generally a pretty healthy spot, the only drawback being the total want of anything like natural fresh water, the lack being partly remedied by distilling the copper water from the mines, and by collecting rain water in tanks, reservoirs, and every available utensil. Kadina has branches of the South Australian and National banks, and the South Australian insurance company. There are two Oddfellows' lodges and a Foresters' court; also an aboriginal depôt in the township.

KADINA (*Co. Daly*) is a central hundred of the county forming part of the Moonta and Wallaroo copper mining district, and consisting principally of pastoral country. There are a few small blocks of purchased land near the E. side of the hundred.

KADLI BIERI, (KALLHI VIEW, or MASSACRE LAKE,) 27° 15′ S. lat., 140° 4′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a sheet of water lying immediately to the N. of a luxuriantly grassed flat on the Wondwarara creek, and the N. part of the N. arm of the Barcoo river. It was called Massacre lake by M'Kinlay, from his finding traces of white men (most probably Gray,) and his supposition that the whole of the Burke and Wills exploration party had been killed and eaten there by the blacks. There is a large dry salt lagoon to the W., and some salt lakes to the N. The country consists of sandy and stony plains.

KAISERSTUHL (*Co. Light*) is the name of a mountain situated about 3 miles S.E. of Tanunda. It was so called by M. Menge, an eminent German geologist, after a mountain in the Black Forest of Germany.

KALADERO RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 205; occupiers, D. and M. M'Kinnon; area, 31 square miles; grazing capacity, 4500 sheep, or 150 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £124 4s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £504. This run is watered from the Dismal swamp, and lies 35 miles N.N.E. of Macdonnell bay, 263 miles S.S.E of Adelaide, and 70 miles from Portland (Victoria) where the wool is shipped.

KALANGADOO RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 184; occupier, J. N. M'Leod; area, 18 square miles; grazing capacity, 2300 sheep, or 121 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £118 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £32. This run lies 255 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 75 miles from Guichen bay, and 38 miles N. of Macdonnell bay.

KALANGADOO (*Co. Grey*) is a small agricultural and pastoral village lying about 5 miles N.W. of the township of Tarpeena. There is a large quantity of fine land, available for agricultural purposes, in the neighbourhood. The population, a scattered one, numbers about 100 persons.

KALLHI VIEW (*Flinders district.*) See KADLI BIERI.

KANAPPA MINE (*Co. Sturt*) is a copper mine lying 37 miles E.N.E. of Adelaide. A late report from the captain stated that everything was progressing well, and that he expected shortly to come to the main lode in the 20-fathom level. Another, dated September 4, was similar in purport. Since this another branch of the lode in the 20-fathom level had been cut, and the sample of it seemed to be of a very good character.

KANGARILLA (or EYRE'S) FLAT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a township 27 miles from Adelaide, situated on the S.E. branch of the S. road from Adelaide to the Goolwa, in the hundred of Kondoparinga, and under the control of the district councils of Kondoparinga and Clarendon, the boundary line of the two passing through the middle of the township. Dashwood's gully creek also passes through the township, and mount Panorama lies about 1½ mile. The district is an agricultural one, and there are numerous vineyards in the neighbourhood producing fine crops of grapes. The nearest places are Clarendon, 3½ miles distant; Meadows, 7 miles; Morphett vale, 9 miles; and Noarlunga, 11 miles. There are no regular conveyances to those places, but with Adelaide, 27 miles N.N.W., the communication is by public conveyance, leaving on Tuesdays, at 10.30 a.m., or by Gobel's conveyance from the Meadows. There is one hotel—the Kangarilla; also a booking office, a post office, and the usual stores and shops. The country is elevated, quartz supposed to contain gold abounding in the district. The population is small and scattered.

Digitized by Google

KANGAROO CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small S. tributary of the Torrens river, rising in the main range near Stringybark hill, and flowing through rugged country for about 6 miles in a N.W. direction, into the main stream.

KANGAROO FLAT RUN, DESERT (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 692; occupier, P. McDonald; area, 12 square miles; grazing capacity, 1000 sheep, or 83 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £34 per annum. This run has no surface water, and the wells have fallen in. There is no stock upon it at present. It lies 105 miles S.E. of Adelaide. This run also comprises leases, Nos. 876 and 883, which have respective areas of 21 and 14 miles.

KANGAROO HEAD (*Kangaroo island*) is a bold rocky headland, forming the E. horn of Eastern cove. It lies on the N.E. end of the island, 2 miles W. ½ S. of Hog bay, and on the S. side of Backstairs passage,

KANGAROO ISLAND is a large island extending from 35° 35′ to 36° 5′ S. lat., and from 136° 35′ to 138° 10′ E. long., and measuring 75 miles from E. to W., and 30 miles from N. to S. This island lies to the S. of the gulf of St. Vincent and Investigator strait, the latter separating it from Yorke's peninsula. Between the N.E. end of the island and cape Jervis, the E. head of the gulf of St. Vincent, is a narrow passage known as the Backstairs, and used by vessels making Adelaide from the E. Flinders, the discoverer, landed upon this island on the 22nd May, 1802, finding the beach grassy, and the country further inland covered with thick scrub, he gave it the name it bears in consequence of finding large numbers of kangaroos upon it, 31 of which were shot by his crew the first day. These animals were found to be large and fat, and differing only from those of new South Wales by the fact of their being darker in colour. It is in form something like the shape of a Malay creese, the E. end, which is nearly detached from the main body, forming the handle, and the remainder the blade. Its E. point is known as cape Willoughby, and a lighthouse known as the Sturt light, and showing a revolving white light every 1½ minutes, is erected there upon the edge of the cliffs. The W. extremity is cape Borda, which has also a lighthouse called the Flinders light, showing a revolving white and red light every half-minute. This island is for the most part covered with dense scrub, and affords pasture only for a few sheep and cattle. The land is of tolerable elevation and well-wooded, presenting on its N. side a steep cliffy shore, with sandy beaches, and ranges of sand-hills, with white perpendicular stripes. The harbour of Nepean bay, in the N.E. part, is scarcely to be surpassed, and will accommodate hundreds of vessels. The entrance is protected by a sandspit or shoal, which leaving a deep passage to the S. forms a complete breakwater. The spit is dry at low water, and can always be avoided by the soundings, which are very regular. Ships of 700 tons burthen can anchor within half-a-mile of the landing place. It lies in lat. 35° 33′ S., and long. 137° 41′ E. Kingscote, the principal post office, is situated on the slope of some hills, looking down a steep precipice into the sea. On the beach stands a storehouse and a few huts built of bushes. The soil of this island, in the vicinity of Kingscote, is composed of sand left by the retiring sea, mixed with a small portion of vegetable mould. The want of rain upon so dry a soil, renders it impossible to produce vegetables, except during the rainy season. About 200 or 300 yards from the sea, good soil is found, where young potatoes, plants, and peas will thrive, but no sooner is the rain over than the earth is heated to that degree that every vegetable perishes. Nine miles in the interior there are belts of iron and limestone running through the island, in the interstices of which good soil is frequently found. The animals found in this island are kangaroos, wallabies, bandicoots, opossums, and iguanas. Snakes, from the circumstance of the island being one matted bush, are most abundant, and are seen winding along in all directions. Tarantulas, scorpions, and mosquitoes are also very numerous. There is an abundance of eagles, pelicans, cormorants, crows, magpies, robin redbreasts, swallows, and small birds remarkable for the brilliancy and variety of their plumage. A bituminous substance, resembling tar in appearance, is found largely scattered upon some parts of the beach of this island, and points to the discovery ere long of petroleum springs. In this island there are 2375 acres of purchased land, 1189 acres enclosed, and 676 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 98 horses, 294 horned cattle, 9329 sheep, 211 goats, 206 pigs, and 751 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 398 acres are under wheat, 176 acres under barley, 55 acres under hay, 39 acres fallow, 3 acres under potatoes, 2 acres of garden, 2 acres of orchard, and 1 acre of vineyard, the latter having 610 vines in bearing, and 6160 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31, 1866, were 5701 bushels wheat, 3475 bushels barley, 77 tons hay,

Digitized by Google

6 tons potatoes, and 1 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 227 persons, and the number of dwellings is 43.

KANMANTOO (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the Nairne district council, and is pleasantly situated on an alluvial flat on the main line of road from Adelaide to Swan port on the river Murray. The river Bremer runs 1 mile to the E. of the township, and takes its rise in the neighbourhood of mount Beaver, 14 miles N.E. of the township. The neighbourhood is partly mining, pastoral, and agricultural, the farmers for the most part combining wheat growing with the rearing and breeding of sheep. There are also 2 copper mines situate 1 mile S. of the township—E. Kanmantoo mine and W. Kanmantoo mine, both in full work, and employing a number of men. Gold in quartz has recently been discovered on the eastern slopes of the Bremer ranges, 10 miles E. of Kanmantoo, and a company been formed to test its productiveness. Staughton and Paringa villages, situate 3 miles S. from Kanmantoo, derive their existence from the mines. Callington, 4 miles S.E., contains the largest copper mine in the district, worked by an English proprietary—the Worthing mining company. There is a daily mail and coach between Kanmantoo and Callington, and a daily mail and coach between Adelaide and Kanmantoo, along a good macadamised road, distance 34 miles. Kanmantoo contains a school of 50 scholars, a post office, public pound, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, a Foresters' court, and 2 general stores. The hotels are the Kanmantoo and the Miners' arms; and 3 places of worship—the Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. The surrounding country is undulating, lightly timbered, and well adapted for pastoral pursuits. The population numbers 150 persons. There is a very fine vineyard of 25 acres, near Kanmantoo (Mr. C. B. Young's) which promises to produce wine of a very superior class.

The Kanmantoo mine lies to the E. of the township, and was worked until lately by a company formed in November, 1861, with a capital of £12,000, in £5 shares. It is, however, now in the hands of a company called the New Kanmantoo company, who have had it a few months, and who are prosecuting the works with vigour. Austin, who visited the mine in 1863, speaks in the following terms of this mine :—"Since the commencement of this company (the former company) 1920 tons of ore have been raised, and smelted at the company's smelting works, in the neighbourhood of Scott's creek. These works consist of a calcining, a reverberatory, and a refining furnace, and other necessary buildings. The principal lodes are the Kangaroo, Emily's, and the Boundary lode. The 2 former run N. and S., and the latter is a counter lode. The first is a large lode yielding yellow ore of a moderate percentage. Emily's lode has produced large quantities of yellow ore, which, at the 10-fathom level, gave place to red oxide and native copper ; 1 large block sent to Adelaide for exhibition weighed 11 cwt. 2 levels have been driven on the lode, at 16 and 26 fathoms respectively, showing a considerable quantity of ore to have been left in the mine. The copper produced at the smelting works from the ore now being raised amounts to about 12 tons per month, and the rate of cartage to Adelaide is 20s. per ton. A large amount of work has been done at this mine since its first commencement. The South Australian company raised about 4000 tons of ore, and opened a large extent of ground. Mr. W. B. Dawes, who subsequently rented the mine, raised above 1900 tons. Some of the old stopes and drives in the mines testify, on examination, to the immense deposits of ore which formerly existed there. This mine is paying the proprietors. 64 hands are at present employed on it, and 16 at the smelting works." In the hands of the new Kanmantoo company the mine appears to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and since Austin's visit many improvements have been made, and a very large quantity of ore has been raised. The Kanmantoo W. mine is situated on the side of a hill, about 100 feet above the valley. It lies to the W. of the old Kanmantoo workings, and to the N. of the Paringa mine (an important mine now closed, but from which 900 tons of copper ore were raised, and which, probably, may be again worked to advantage at some future time.) The principal shaft of the Kanmantoo W. mine is down 34 fathoms, the lode at the bottom being about 7 feet wide of good sulphuret ore, and a payable lode. Several levels are driven on the course of the lode at various depths, viz., 11, 22, and 28 fathom levels, the lode in the end of the two latter being payable. There are several other workings, which are much the same as the deep shaft, the country round the lodes being hard mica schist, with every probability of killas country a little deeper; this has been proved by a shaft sunk to the depth of 40 feet in the Paringa mine. There is little doubt that when the workings are taken deeper, and when

Digitized by Google

machinery is placed on the ground, by which the extraction of the ore can be expedited, this mine will become one of the best in the colony. At present, on the small scale on which it is carried on, it pays all working expenses, and leaves a considerable profit to the good. The number of hands at work in this mine is about 40. The mine is leased from the South Australian company.

KANMANTOO (*Co. Sturt*) is a hundred lying in the W. part of the county, and mostly taken up as purchased land. Agriculture is carried on to some extent, and copper is obtained from the Kanmantoo and W. Kanmantoo mines, both of which lie in the hundred. The E. portion of the hundred extends into the Murray belt of mallee scrub.

KANTABA RUN (*N. district.*) See WILLIPA RUN.

KANYAKA (*Flinders district N.*) is a postal mining township in the electoral district of Flinders, and situated on the W. of the Kanyaka creek, and on a number of prominent waterholes, the principal of which, about 4 miles from the township, is the well-known Rocky waterhole. (See KANYAKA CREEK.) The Willochra creek passes the W. side of the Kanyaka run. The district is a pastoral and mining one, the former interest being represented by sheep runs, and the latter by the celebrated Kanyaka copper mine, which lies about 3½ miles S.W. of the township. The nearest places to Kanyaka are Willochra, about 18 miles distant, S.; Hookina, 24 miles N.W., and Edowie, 50 miles N.W. With these places the communication is by horse and private vehicle only, private mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide 260 miles S. the communication is by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail, or by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach to Port Augusta, and thence by steamer. Kanyaka is prettily situated, and has a post and money order office, and 1 hotel—the Great Northern. It has several good stone buildings, one of which is a fine woolshed. The resident magistrate is J. R. Phillips, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous, the hills, especially on the E. side of the gully, being bold and lofty, and having clumps of good timber. The grass, except in times of drought, is plentiful. The formation of the country is of pipeclay, decomposed slate, and soft sandstone, with occasional outcropping beds of limestone. The population is small. The Kanyaka copper mine lies 194 miles N. ½ W. of Adelaide, about a mile from the station, and in a country consisting of pipeclay, decomposed slate, and soft sandstone. There is a well-defined lode, which improves as it goes down, and is from 2 ft. to 30 in. in width. A good deal of gypsum is found at the sides of the lode. The country is nearly white, and the ore of a dark blue and grey colour.

KANYAKA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a creek rising in Wonaka hill, and flowing through a fine pastoral sheep country in a general W. direction past the E. side of the Kanyaka township (where it flows nearly N. and S.) into the S. end of lake Torrens. It is joined at its lower end by the Willochra creek, and has, near Kanyaka, a number of pools of water, with springs which supply the neighbourhood the entire year. One of these is known as the Rocky waterhole, and takes its name from a large mass of rock directly overhanging the spring. This rock measures about 22 feet in height from the plain, but where the water has been washed away it is fully 10 feet higher. The waterhole it overhangs so nearly corresponds in dimensions to the rock that many persons fancy it has been thrown out of the bed of the creek by some extraordinary convulsion of nature. It is composed of hard granite rock. The natives in the neighbourhood attach a superstitious importance to the rock, as they manifest an anxiety when at the point of death to be brought and laid down to die under its shadow. This waterhole lies on the road from Kanyaka to port Augusta, about 4 miles from the former place, and is well known and much used by teamsters. The course of the creek consists of pipeclay, decomposed slate, soft sandstone and limestone.

KANYAKA RUN (*N. district;*) lease No. 118; occupier, J. R. Phillips; area, 50 square miles; old rental and assessment, £72 18s. 4d.; Goyder's valuation, £25 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £7175 per annum. The estimated grazing capacity of this run is 5000 sheep, or 100 per square mile. The run is watered by the Kanyaka and Wirrianda creeks, and by a fresh water lagoon on the N.W. end. The head station 3 miles distant from the Kanyaka post office, 60 miles N.E. of port Augusta, and 250 miles N. of Adelaide. The manager is Mr. T. Bowman. This run also includes leases Nos. 117, 252, 276, 280, 436, 74A, 313A, and 516A, having a total area of 360 square miles, and grazing 35,000 sheep, 100 horses, and 100 cattle.

KAPINKA RUN (*W. District;*) lease, No. 100. This run is part of the Coppio

Digitized by Google

run—which see. It has an area of 34 square miles, and a grazing capacity of 3500 sheep, being valued by Goyder at £128 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £82.

KAPINKA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 851 and 1034; occupier, S. Goode; areas of leases, 46 and 29 square miles respectively; total rent, £37 per annum. This run lies on the coast to the E. of point Drummond, the next post office being at lake Hamilton.

KAPPAWANTA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 569, 803, 861, 862, 1031, and and 1032; occupiers, Parr and Luxmoore; areas of leases, 37, 9, 18, 8, 19, and 12 miles respectively. This run lies near lake Newland, to the S. of Wedge hill, the next post office being Parkin (Venus bay.)

KAPPINDEE RUN, N. (*W. district.*) See HAMILTON LAKE RUN, E.

KAPUNDA, 34° 20′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long. (*Co. Light,*) is a postal mining township and municipality, and the terminus of the N. line of railway from Adelaide, in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Kapunda district council. It is situated on the main N. road, and is the terminus of the N. railway, and the starting place of the Great Northern, Clare, Burra, and Eastern plains lines of coaches. The nearest places are Allandale 3 miles N., Hamilton 10 miles N. on the road to Kooringa, the communication being by coach, and that with Adelaide, 47 miles S.W., by rail. Kapunda has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, fine roomy railway station with goods sheds and other accommodation, a court house, police office, branches of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, National, Adelaide, and Savings banks, and of the Adelaide, and South Australian insurance companies. There are 2 volunteer rifle corps (the Kapunda and the Kapunda mine,) a Freemason's lodge (Lodge of Light, No. 410, I. C.,) 2 Oddfellows' lodges (M.U.O.F., and A.I.O.F.,) a Druid's lodge, and a Forester's court. There is a newspaper published in the township. The hotels are the N. Kapunda (Crase's,) Sir John Franklin, and several others. The resident magistrates are:—G. Tallis, D. Shannon, G. Roberts, M. H. S. Blood, W. Oldham, J. S. Browne, W. Lewis, H. Kelly, and J. White, Esqs.

The receipts and expenditure in this municipality for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment—£14,760—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £206 3s., being the total amount collected; office expenses and salaries, £137 16s. 6d.; expended on public works, £138 15s. 6d. The population numbers 2540 persons, being an increase of 642 since 1861, and there are 513 dwelling-houses, being an increase of 38 since that year. The area of the municipality is 574 acres. The affairs of the corporation are managed by a mayor and 8 councillors, there being 4 wards, known as the E., W., N., and S. wards, each of which is represented by 2 councillors. Within the municipality there are 81 shops kept by tradesmen of various branches of business.

The Kapunda copper mines, N. and S., lie 50 miles N.N.E. of Adelaide and 24 miles from Gawler. "It is the oldest copper mine in the colony, having been discovered in 1843, by Mr. F. S. Dutton and Mr. C. S. Bagot (now of London,) the youngest son of Capt. Charles Harvey Bagot, then a sheep-farmer and also a member of the Legislative Council. The mine workings are on hilly ground of moderate elevation, and which was originally lightly timbered with peppermint gum, but the settlement of the adjoining township, the working of the mine, and above all the carrying on of smelting operations, have denuded the country of almost every stick of timber for miles round; abundance, however, remains for the requirements of the mine for some years to come, and within a moderate distance for cartage. The first ore was raised at the Kapunda mine on the 8th January, 1844, and on the 23rd of the same month 5 dray loads were despatched to Adelaide. The ore was good, the mine promised well, and search soon began to be made for copper ore in other directions, and it was not long before further discoveries were announced. With reference to the statistics of the Kapunda mine, a concise and valuable little work by Mr. Frederick Sinnett, called 'An account of the colony of South Australia, prepared for distribution at the International Exhibition of 1862,' says:—'On 4th March, 1845, the first horse-whim commenced work drawing water, and kept the mine dry to the 15-fathom level for some time; but as the works were extended it was soon found that it would be indispensable to procure engine-power, and during 1847 a 30-inch cylinder double action engine, with a supply of pumps, was obtained from England, and erected on the mine, commencing work on 1st July, 1848. Shortly afterwards machinery was added for crushing ore, and for drawing or hauling; and this engine, with a brief interruption, caused by the

Digitized by Google

breaking of the main shaft in June, 1850, has been at work ever since. As the extent of working increased so did the water, and in 1850 a larger engine was purchased and erected—commencing work in January, 1851. Both engines were employed in pumping for some years, but latterly all the water has been brought to one shaft, now sunk a depth of 60 fathoms, to which level the mine is kept in fork by the last-mentioned engine, which is of 36-inch cylinder, single direct action. The other engine is used in hauling and crushing. In December, 1849, the first smelting furnace commenced work, and was shortly followed by a second; and for some time a large portion of the ores were reduced to regulus before shipment. The great attractions presented by the goldfields of Victoria during the year 1852 induced most of the men to leave. The smelting works ceased altogether on 17th March, and were not resumed till March, 1855. Nearly all the miners also left, and it was with considerable difficulty the engine was kept going, and the mine kept dry—at one time there were but 4 miners. During 1854, however, and especially in the early part of 1855, large numbers returned or came to work, and since then there has not been any material interruption. The ores comprise almost every variety, as yellow ore, or pyrite, blue and green carbonates, muriates, grey and black sulphurets, oxides, bell-metal, and peacock ores, and native copper, or malleable, The percentage also varies much, from 66 downwards. The engines on the mine are as follows :—1 30-inch cylinder, 6-feet stroke, double action condensing, now used only for hauling and crushing ores. 1 36-inch cylinder, 8-feet stroke, single action, direct expansive and condensing, used only for pumping ; those at present attached being a 12-inch plunger column, and drawing lift at the bottom; between 5 and 6 strokes per minute keep the mine in fork. Each of these engines has 2 large tubular boilers of about 30 feet by 6 feet, all of which were built on the mine, as well as another spare boiler. A 10-horse power portable high pressure engine is employed in turning, boring, chaff-cutting, &c. &c. There is also on the works, but not yet erected, 1 50-inch cylinder condensing engine and a tubular boiler, in plates. One set of stamps and a plunger jigging-machine, for ore dressing, to be erected immediately ; 1 water wheel, and perpendicular and circular saws. The buildings now erected are—the 2 engine-houses and boiler-houses above named, with crusher and lathe-house attached, and draining case. A large and very substantial erection of stone, with slate roofing, just completed—and comprising engine-house, boiler-house, crusher, and mine stores. This is intended for the reception of the present drawing engine, as the ground around it is sinking. There is 1 metal foundry or cupola, 1 brass foundry, smiths' shops, and iron store, carpenter's shop and timber yard, and saw pits, weighbridge and office, and a counting-house, with manager's residence attached, a commodious and handsome building. There are also residences for the accountant, clerk, agents, and engineer—and about 30 other cottages occupied by the workmen and miners ; also houses for the pitmen, timbermen, sumphmen, and a range of barracks, or changing rooms, for the miners ; also a magazine for powder, store for candles, stores for mine materials, stables, &c. At the smelting works there are 5 ore-reducing furnaces, 1 copper roaster, 1 refinery, copper store and ore shed, all substantially roofed; also superintendent's residence and office, smith's forge; brick-kiln, and brick shed for fire bricks which are made on the mine, of very superior quali y, from clay and sand obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. Besides the draw ing done by the engine, there are 8 horse whims, 2 double whipseys, and several single whipseys; and on the ore-floors are 12 jigging sieves, picking tables, &c. &c.'" The above description, by Mr. Austin, fairly shows the state of the mine, allowing for its advancement since 1864. The geological formation is a soft alumnious rock of a variety of colours, from pure white passing into pink and red, grey and blue. It hardens by exposure, and forms a convenient and beautiful building stone. The general dip is W. 10°, S. 20°. The mineral veins run in parallel lines N. by E. and S. by W., and have a W. underlay from 25° to 80°. To the N.E. they terminate abruptly in a soft blue pyritous slate, which runs N.E. and S.W., dipping to the N.W. from 25° to 70°. On the S. strike the veins are intersected by a series of nearly E. and W. faults, which throw them to the E. in steps.

KAPUNDA (*Co. Light*) is a central hundred of the county lying on the N. of the Light river, which waters it, and consisting principally of purchased land, mostly used for agricultural purposes. The township of Kapunda, the N. terminus of the railway line from Adelaide, lies in this hundred. In this hundred is a steam flour mill, working 3 pairs of stones by a 20-horse power steam engine. This hundred, exclusive of the corporation of Kapunda, has an area of 51,840 acres; of which 20,070 acres are under cultivation. The population of this portion numbers 2190 persons.

Digitized by Google

KARKARILLA MINE (*Co. Daly*) is a copper mine lying 85 miles N.W. of Adelaide, and forming one of the Yorke's peninsula mines. It lies near the Yelta, and to the S. of the Moonta and Kadina mines. Captain Warren, under date Karkarilla Mine, October 13th, 1866, reports as follows:—"The lode in the 80-south has been cut through to the hanging wall, and we find it to be 11 feet in width, producing ore throughout of a superior quality. The men have commenced to stope the back, and the lode continues quite as productive. The 80-end north is about the same as when last reported. The stopes in the back of the 70-south are yielding 2 tons ore per fathom, with indications of an improvement. The lode in the 70-end north is looking considerably better, being worth in the present end fully 5 tons ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding 4 tons ore per fathom. The tributers are making fair wages at their respective tributes. The number of hands now employed on the mine is 58." The Karkarilla mine is steadily improving. The shaft is now down to the 80-fathom level, the lode being about 3 feet wide. All the workings are turning out as much ore as ever, some of the pieces weighing over 1 cwt.

KARKULTO MINE (*Co. Burra*) is a copper mine, lying 74 miles N.W. of Adelaide, 5 miles N. of Apoinga township, and immediately to the S. of the great Burra mines. It lies in good mineral country in hilly ground of moderate elevation, on which both the South Australian mining company and the Royal mining company have large blocks of purchased land, and both companies went to work on their property, but very little copper was obtained. In speaking of this mine, Austin says:—"The ironstone and gossan did not, as was hoped, give place to copper; still a little copper ore was occasionally met with, and the proprietors felt encouraged to proceed, especially as the iron ore could be sold as a flux to the smelting works, at a price which helped to pay the expense of raising. The Royal mining company, however, soon abandoned the workings, and eventually sold the property at a loss. The Burra company are still continuing operations, and a few tons of copper ore have been dressed up, to yield an average of from 16 to 20 per cent. of copper. It is still the opinion of some practical men that the Karkulto mine will ultimately prove rich in copper, though, as the depth at present reached is upwards of 40 fathoms, it will probably be necessary to sink considerably deeper before the desired result can be attained. The South Australian mining association, who cannot be accused of a wasteful expenditure in the development of their property, seem to have had great confidence in the Karkulto, for they have laid out upwards of £30,000 in opening the mine." This mine lies 3 miles from Stony gap, and is at present worked by a Melbourne company, who are sanguine as to results, and although the lode is not cut as yet, copper of rich percentage has been found.

KARLGURRA RUN (*S.E. district;*) occupiers, J. W. and J. H. Boothby; area, 32 square miles; grazing capacity, 200 head of cattle. This run, which forms part of Tintinarra, lies 36 miles distant from Magrath's flat, the next post office.

KAYINGA LAKE (*Co. Hindmarsh and Russell.*) See LAKE ALEXANDRINA.

KEMMISS' HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small hill and survey point in the coast range, lying about 5 miles from the coast E. of Normanville.

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD MUNICIPALITY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a suburban municipality lying in the hundred of Adelaide, and on the E. side of the city of Adelaide. It includes the townships of Kensington and Norwood, and has an area of 883 acres. It has a mayor and a corporation of 8 councillors, and is divided into 4 wards for municipal purposes, as follows:—W. Norwood ward, 249 acres; E. Norwood ward, 247 acres; Kensington ward, 254 acres; and Kent ward, 133 acres. The receipts and expenditure for the year 1865 in this municipality were as follow:—Amount of assessment, £20,446—rate, 1s. in the pound; amount of rates collected, £1014 5s.; total receipts from all sources, £2206 18s. 4d.; office expenses and salaries, £500 13s. 11d.; expended on public works, £1516 17s. 3d. The population of this municipality numbers 4309 persons, being an increase of 923 since 1861; and the number of dwelling-houses is 919, being an increase of 94 since that year. Within this municipality are 2 brick yards, 2 soap and candle works, 1 coach builder's works, 1 jam manufactory, 1 sodawater, &c. manufactory, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, and 12 wine presses. There are also 90 shops, comprising those of tradesmen of all kinds.

KENSINGTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a village, suburban to the city of Adelaide, and lying adjacent to Norwood, on the E. side of the city—the two places forming the municipality of Kensington and Norwood. There are numerous residences of gentlemen

Digitized by Google

having business in Adelaide, 2 hotels, and several stores, also a public pound. The resident magistrates are A. Watts, T. Taylor, C. Tenn, L. Glyde, G. E. Hamilton, and J. W. Nicholls, Esqs. Kensington lies at the foot of the Adelaide range of hills, and on its S.W. side is the Adelaide racecourse. See KENSINGTON and NORWOOD.

KENTON CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small drainage creek, flowing at a short distance to the N. of the township of Gumeracka. It runs through the village of Kenton valley.

KENTON VALLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village, lying on the Kenton creek, about half-a-mile N. of the township of Gumeracka. There is an inn in the village, known as the Kenton. The resident magistrate is W. Lillecrapp, Esq., J.P.

KENT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban township, lying adjacent to Norwood, and forming part of the municipality of Kensington and Norwood. See NORWOOD.

KENT TOWN (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small township adjoining the postal town of Langhorne, or Langhorne's creek, on the Bremer river. It is taken up by agricultural settlers engaged in the cultivation of wheat. The soil is sandy and overlies a limestone formation.

KERSAINT, CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is the most W. point of Vivonnebay on the S. side of the island.

KERSBROOK (*Co. Adelaide*) a postal township in the electoral district of Gumeracka, situated on the Chain of Ponds creek, and 1½ miles W. of the Barossa range of woody and rugged hills. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the chief article of produce. The nearest places to Kersbrook are Maidstone, ¼-mile N. by E. Phillipstown, 3½ miles S. by W., N. Gumeracka, 4 miles N.E., and S. Gumeracka, 5 miles S.E. The communication is by private conveyance, except to Gumeracka, with which place, as with Adelaide, 23 miles S.W., it is by Rounsevell's daily line of mail coaches. Kersbrook has a post office, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company. The nearest hotel is at Maidstone, and the population numbers about 200 persons. About 2 miles distant, N.W. of the township, is a place known as the Humbug scrub, where indications of copper and other minerals have been found from time to time.

KETCHOWLA RUN (*N.E. district*) is a run on the E. plains, occupied by Hilary Boucant, Esq.; the area is 266 square miles, and the grazing capability 7980 sheep, or 30 to the square mile—if no sheep are on the run, about 1596 head of cattle, or 6 to the square mile. This run lies about 40 miles N.N.E. of Kooringa, there being a new government road from that place to the boundary of the colony passing within 2 miles of the head station, laid out with mile posts, &c., all the way, and a government well is about being sunk in the neighbourhood. The station is supplied with water from wells from 150 to 250 feet deep, worked by whims; the water is, however, so deep and of such uncertain quantity and quality, being frequently salt, that little dependence is to be placed upon it. This run comprises leases, Nos. 764, 415, 505, 416, 306, 567, and 879.

KETCHOWLA RUN W. (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 398, 454, 553, and 348; occupiers, Dare and Munday; areas of leases, 11, 10, 10, and 17 miles respectively. This run lies to the W. of the Ketchowla run.

KEYEN'S (*Co. Eyre*) is a solitary peak lying on the boundary line between the hundreds of N. and S. Rhine.

KEYENTON (*Co. Eyre*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Flinders E. The main road is under the supervision of the central road board. It is situated on the Evandale creek, a tributary of the N. Rhine river, that river flowing 1 mile distant. Crail's creek (salt) is 2½ miles distant, and mount Misery and mount Cork, both extinct volcanic mounds, lie respectively ¼ mile W., and 1 mile S.E. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, every kind of farm produce being grown, and there being numerous vineyards and orchards, and sheep grazing being carried on to a large extent. The N. Rhine copper mines lie 5 miles S.E., on the main road to the Murray; the Wheal William copper mine, 10 miles S.E., the Wheal Alfred copper mine, on the Pine hut creek, 10 miles E.; and several silver lead mines being situated in the locality. The nearest places are Angaston, 8 miles W., the nearest telegraph station; and Eden valley, 5 miles S. With these places the communication is by horse or private conveyance, and with Adelaide, 59 miles, by Rounsevell's mail coach from Angaston to Freeling.

Digitized by Google

and thence by rail. Keyneton has a post office, a store, a blacksmith's shop, a Lutheran (St. Peter's) and an English church, a common and a German school, and the usual tradesmen's shops. The nearest hotel is at Eden valley. The surrounding country is elevated and hilly, the formation being volcanic, and the soil admirably adapted to the culture of the grape. The population—a German and English one—is small and scattered; the entire N. Rhine district being well populated with an industrious body of German and English vignerons and farmers.

KILBRIDE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 182; occupier, A. Watson; area, 68 square miles. This run lies to the S. of Penola.

KILLANOOLA (*Co. Robe*) is an E. hundred of the county, containing about a third of purchased land and much scrub and swamp.

KILLANOOLA RUN E. (*Co. Robe;*) lease, No. 172; occupier, H. Seymour; area, 22 square miles, grazing capability, 3000 sheep, or 136 per square mile. This station lies on Bool lagoon, about 60 miles E. by N. of Robe, and 240 miles S.E. of Adelaide. Narracoorte is the next post town. Old rent and assessment, £58 2s. 6d.; Goyder's valuation, £11 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1605. The low rental is caused by extensive improvements on the run. See also KILLANOOLA W. and MOUNT BENSON RUNS. A portion of the run has been lately sold to Messrs. D. Smith and Co.

KILLANOOLA RUN W. (*Co. Robe;*) lease, No. 171; occupier, H. Seymour; area, 40 square miles; grazing capability, 4000 sheep, or 100 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £94 10s.; Goyder's valuation, £188 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £57. This run lies 240 miles S.E. of Adelaide, and 60 miles N. by E. of Robe. The nearest post town is Narracoorte. The run consists of grassed ridges and rises on the margin of Bool lagoon and other swamps, with oak, blackwood, gum, and honeysuckle, and forest flats, with rushes, herbs, black grass, and dwarf tea-tree. This run is worked with mount Benson and Killanoola E. station. 37,000 sheep, 300 head of cattle, and 80 horses were on these three stations, and on 8000 acres of purchased land in the hundreds of Killanoola and Waterhouse, when the last valuation was taken. Killanoola is under water a portion of the year, and the sheep have then to be removed to mount Benson. This run also includes lease, No. 484; area, 25 square miles.

KILLANOOLA RUN S. (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 174, 175, 915, 981 and 1007; occupier, D. Macarthur; areas of leases, 17, 4, 13, 7, and 4 square miles. This run lies to the S.W. of Killanoola, on the Musquito plains.

KINGSCOTE (*Kangaroo island*) is a small postal settlement in Kingscote harbour, on the W. side of Nepean bay. It is an aboriginal station, and the post office for the district. See KANGAROO ISLAND.

KINGSCOTE HARBOUR (*Kangaroo island*) is a fine bay lying in the N.W. part of Nepean bay, in the N.E. part of the island. It is formed by the shelter afforded by a shoal stretching in a south easterly direction, from point Marsden, is one of the best anchorages in the colony. The shoal is composed of sand, and dries at low water to a considerable extent. The township of Kingscote lies on a hill at the head of the bay. Excellent vegetables may be procured there, and wood and water may be got off without much difficulty. The well is situated on a small plateau at the foot of the hill. It is high-water at full and change at three hours, the rise and fall being about 5 feet, but much depends on the direction of the prevailing winds and the state of the weather. Kingscote point, the end of some low bushes, is in lat. 35° 38′ 40″ S., long. 137° 44′ 10″ E., mag. var. 5° E. N. by W. 4½ miles from Kingscote point lies point Marsden, a bold headland of moderate elevation, having excellent anchorage, with its extremity bearing from N.W. to W., in from 7 to 4 fathoms, on a clean sandy bottom.

KINGSCOTE RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) leases, Nos. 16 and 561; occupier, M. Calnan; total area, 22 square miles. Lease No. 561 is known as the Cygnet run. The post office is at Kingscote.

KINGSTON (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Victoria, hundred of Lacepede or Caroline, and under the control of the mount Gambier central road board. It is situated on the S.E. bank of the Maria creek, and is a small but rising seaport township. It lies on a small seaport known as port Caroline, and on the main line of road from Adelaide to Penola, distant from the former place

Digitized by Google

195 miles, and from the latter 120 miles, in the county of Macdonnell. Kingston is situated on the main line of mail road from Adelaide to Penola. A belt of sand-ridges runs from Kingston along the sea beach from Maria creek to the mouth of the Murray river, with good grassy flats interspersed, width from 1 to 3 miles; outside of which is a large swamp, which runs parallel with the sand-ridges. About 60 miles N.W. this swamp becomes the Coorong, at the Salt creek, to which creek, from the Murray, small crafts come up with rations, &c., for the settlers. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and onions are grown along the beach side of the swamp; but the country is chiefly occupied for pastoral purposes, principally sheep. There are no mines of any description, although lately there have been some specimens of coal found, and indications of petroleum. A company has been formed, and are boring for the above minerals. The nearest places are Robe, 3 miles S.E., and Narracoorte, 65 miles E., on the main road to mount Gambier. With these places there is communication by mail vehicles, which run twice per week; and with Adelaide, 195 miles N.W., by sea; and overland by mail. The cutter *Swallow* and the schooner *Kangaroo* trade regularly to Adelaide. The hotels in Kingston are the Kingston arms and the Ship inn. The surrounding country is generally very flat, excepting slight ranges or rises of a few feet only in elevation. Large patches of fine country lie to the E. and N.E. A large portion of the district is thinly covered with water at certain times of the year: the Government have made a commencement of its removal, by which millions of acres of agricultural and pastoral land will be recovered. The population of Kingston numbers about 240 persons; Narracoorte, a central and rising township, is nearly E., and is elevated above Kingston 200 feet; population of Narracoorte probably 400. The population of Robe town is about 400; Robe town has been established about 15 years. This port (Caroline) is situated about in the centre of the S.E. district of South Australia, within 63 miles from the western end of the colony of Victoria, and is the nearest port to a large and fertile bush country in Victoria and in South Australia. The geological formation is generally limestone rock with deep post-pliocene deposit, filled with shells and soft black or whitish clay, forming inland into limestone crusted morasses. The resident magistrate is J. Cook, Esq., J.P.

KINGSTON (*Co. Burra*) is a hundred in the N.W. point of the county, containing a large block of purchased land, probably a third of its area, the remainder being taken up for pastoral purposes.

KINGSTON MINE (*Co. Burra.*) See KOORINGA.

KINGSTON, MOUNT (27° 58′ S. lat., 135° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a solitary hill lying on the S. bank of the Neales river. It springs from a low range of sand-hills lying to the N.W. of mount Younghusband. Sandstone and limestone.

KINGSTON STATION (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 989; occupier, P. Roberts; area, 14 square miles; rental £7 per annum. This run lies to the N.E. of Tilley's swamp, the next post town being Kingston.

KIRADIRITE CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small watercourse lying to the S. of lake Buchanan. Sandy and grassy plains.

KIRBY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

KIRBYBOLITE (OR KYHGBOLITE) RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 163; occupier, J. Affleck; area, 64 square miles; grazing capability, 11,500 sheep, or 177 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £354 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2677. This run lies 210 miles S.S.E. from Adelaide, and 80 miles E.N.E. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped.

KIRBY'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a survey point and slight elevation, lying in the hundred of Goolwa, and about 4 miles N. of port Elliott.

KIRKALA RUN (*Port Lincoln district;*) lease, No. 675; occupier, H. A. Crawford; area, 82 square miles. This run lies on the E. side of Streaky bay, 7 miles from the Flinders post office; and also includes Piltiniby, lease No. 1129, and Perlubie, lease No. 1090, their areas being respectively 27 and 14 square miles. In these leases, there are 12 stations.

KIRTON POINT (*Co. Flinders*) is a projecting point on the N. side of port Lincoln near Boston Bay.

KIRWAN MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine lying 202 miles N. of Adelaide and 72 miles N.E. of Port Augusta on the Arkaba run; 3 shafts have been sunk, the

Digitized by Google

deepest of which is 21 fathoms. The country consists of soft light killas and pipeclay, and several tons of good ore have been raised, but the mine has not been lately worked.

KLEMZIG (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying near the postal village of Campbelltown, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

KNOTT'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a point in the coast range, lying about 2 miles distant E. of Wickham's hill.

KONDOPARINGA (*Cos. Adelaide and Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Thos. Jones, of Springgrove meadows, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure of this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £581 10s.—rate 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £103 17s. 4d.; total receipts, £511 8s. 2½d; office expenses and salaries, £127 8s. 10d.; expended on public works, £288 5s. 8½d. The population numbers 1196 persons, the area is 78 square miles, or 49,920 acres; land under cultivation, 4036 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 236.

KONDOPARINGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a central hundred of the county, having about half its area of purchased land, and the remainder scrubby and mountainous pastoral country.

KONETTA RUN N. (*S.E. District,*) lease No. 356; occupiers, Palmer, Murphy and Henty; area, 55 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep or 136 per square mile. Goyder's valuation £254 per annum deducting improvements. This run forms part of the Gillap run, and lies 220 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 24 miles E. by S. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped.

KONGORONG (*Co. Grey*) is a S. hundred of the county, containing about a third of sold land, and lying on the S.W. coast. For population, &c., see BENARA HUNDRED.

KONGORONG (*Co. Sturt.*) See SWANPORT.

KONKABENA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, No. 1102, 1114, and 1152, having respective areas of 18, 65, and 65 square miles. Occupiers, Dalwood, Goode, and Goode. This run lies at Streaky bay; the post-town being at Flinders, on that bay.

KOONDOOLEA (*Flinders district.*) See PONARA.

KOORAKILDE (*Flinders district.*) See PONARA.

KOORINGA, 33° 40′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long. (*Co. Burra,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of the Burra, and hundred of Kooringa. It is situated on the Burra creek, about 50 miles N. of Kapunda, and is in daily communication with Adelaide by mail to Kapunda, and thence per rail to Adelaide. Kooringa is situated on very irregular ground broken up in many places by fissures and watercourses; the situation and peculiarities of the creek divide the township, which is scattered over a considerable area; there is no corporation or district council, although efforts are being made to obtain the former. Kooringa has its institute, post office and money order office, and telegraph station. It is surrounded by a chain of undulating hills, in many parts of which and in several localities copper ore is found, together with promising specimens of silver lead ore. Irrespective of the Burra Burra mine, there are other recent mineral discoveries now in active working, and considered very promising. There are no rivers near Kooringa; there are the Burra, Baldina, and Gum creeks. but in summer waterholes alone can be relied on. Gum creek is about 7 miles on the Clare road S.W. from Kooringa, Baldina about same distance among the hills and in N.E. direction from Kooringa, and the Burra creek divides the township. The great Burra copper mines lie to the N. of the township on the Burra creek. (See BURRA.) Kooringa has no mills, but there is a brewery and a candle manufactory in the township. It is principally a mining and pastoral district, with a few sections under wheat cultivation, but those are scattered and at distances varying from 4 to 7 miles from the township. The pastoral lands are principally devoted to sheep-farming. Besides the Burra Burra mine, there are several other mines in course of working, and as follows: The All Nations mine, Flinders mine, Scrubbers' Camp mine, Kingston mine and Karkulto mine. The two former are worked by a Melbourne company, who are sanguine as to results. The lode is not expected to be cut yet, although copper of rich per centage has been found. The Scrubbers' Camp mine is looking very promising; is situated about 28 mile N. of Koringa; there are several fine branches of promising ore, principally blue carbonates, 3 average stones trying 20 per cent. It is expected a

Digitized by Google

main lode will be struck. The Kingston mine is situated about 7 miles N.E. of this place, is thought promising; some stones of ore, oxide of copper, tried 34 per cent., while specimens of silver lead have been found on same property. The Karkulto is the property of and worked by the South Australian mining association; is 15 miles S. of Kooringa on Adelaide road; its produce being principally iron ore, used in smelting of the copper ore. The nearest places are Redruth, 1 mile N.W.; Copperhouse, 2 miles W.; Hampton, 1½ mile N. by E.; Sod Hut, 8 miles S. on the Adelaide road. There are no townships of any note nearer than Mintaor and Clare, situated 21 and 25 miles S.W. and W. With these places there is communication by coach (Rounsevell's,) and with Adelaide communication per mail to Kapunda, and thence by rail; the distance from Kooringa to Adelaide being about 99 miles. Kooringa has no benevolent asylum, but a benevolent association has been in course of active operation for the relief of the poor. There is a hospital belonging to the South Australian mining association, and built expressly for the accommodation and benefit of the miners employed on the Burra mine, but accessible to the poorer classes on obtaining permission from the mine authorities. The hotels in Kooringa are, the Burra, Miners' Arms, and the Pig and Whistle. In the township there is a local court, post and money order office, telegraph station, branches of the National bank and of the Adelaide and South Australian insurance companies, a public pound, a Masonic lodge (E. C. No. 585,) an Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.O.F.,) and a Foresters' court. The resident magistrates are T. S. Porter, T. H. Mayne, and M. M'Dermott, Esqs. Ranges of hills meet the eye in all directions around Kooringa, with occasional flats; the main road in many directions undulating and hilly, particularly between the Burra and Sod Hut, S., while as far as mount Bryan, in N. direction a distance of 15 or 20 miles, the road is remarkably level and good, and situated on a flat between two ranges. The population of Kooringa, Redruth, Aberdeen and Hampton is about 3100 odd, and the number of houses about 460 but 120 of which are uninhabited. The want of a corporation here is much felt, and would remedy many existing evils. The approaches to the cemetery here are extremely bad and even dangerous; in crossing the creeks and watercourses the remains of the dead have more than once nearly been precipitated to the ground, the road being metalled only as far as the post office. It would be a considerable comfort and advantage to continue the metal road as far as Redruth, the present road between Kooringa and Redruth being extremely bad. The geological formation of the district consists of blue, grey and brown arenaceous slate and sandstone, dipping E. and W. from 20° to vertical.

KOORINGA (*Co. Burra*) is a hundred lying in the W. part of the county, and on the E. slopes of the main range of hills. It consists almost wholly of purchased land, of which 2 blocks of 20,000 acres each belong respectively to the South Australian mining association and the Princess Royal mining company. This hundred is celebrated for its world-renowned Burra Burra copper mines, which are situated on the land belonging to the former company. The townships of Kooringa, Redruth, Littlehampton, and Copperhouse are in this hundred. The area of this hundred, exclusive of towns, is 57,600 acres, of which 427 acres are under cultivation. The population of that portion numbers 437 persons, chiefly miners and agriculturists.

KOORLUNGA RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease, No. 58; occupier, J. Hope; area, 95 square miles; rental and assessment, £197 18s. 4d. This run lies on the Broughton and Rocky rivers, to the N.N.E. of port Wakefield.

KRONGART RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 181; occupier, E. Cameron; area, 36 square miles, including land in the hundreds of Grey, Monbulla, and Penola. The actual area is 12¼ square miles; grazing capacity, 1600 sheep, or 133 per square mile. This run is watered from swamps, and lies 250 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 75 miles E. by S. of Guichen Bay, and 45 miles N. of Macdonnell bay.

KUITPO (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred in the S.E. of the county, containing about half its area of purchased land, much of which is cultivated. The remainder is hilly and rugged, and is used for the depasturage of a few sheep and cattle by the neighbouring farmers.

KUKANA RUN (*W. district.*) See VENUS BAY RUN.

KULPARA (*Co. Daly*) is an E. hundred of the county, consisting principally of pastoral land, rich in mineral wealth, and forming part of the Moonta and Wallaroo mining district. There are some small blocks of purchased land lying in the W. part of the hundred.

Digitized by Google

KURILLA MINE (*Co. Daly*) is one of the Wallaroo mines, lying to the N. of the Duryea mine, and containing some good branches of fine yellow sulphuret ore.

KYRGBOLITE RUN (*S.E. district.*) See KIRBYBOLITE.

LACEPEDE BAY (*Co. Macdonnell*) lies to the N. of Guichen bay on the S.E. coast, and forms the S. part of the extensive bight to the S. of Encounter bay and the Murray mouth. It offers excellent anchorage, as no heavy seas can enter. Fresh water may be had in any quantity by digging in the sand-banks near the beach. At the head of this bay and on port Caroline, an inner harbour is situated, the township of Kingston. Its heads are known as Capes Bernouilli and Morard de Galles. See also CAROLINE PORT. There is an aboriginal station on this bay.

LACEPEDE (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a hundred in the S.W. of the county, and lying on the coast of Lacepede bay. The township of Kingston is in this hundred, the only sold land being a long narrow tract running N. and S., at the back of the township, and bordering the Maria swamp.

LACY'S GROUP (*Flinders district W.*) is the name given to 2 rocky islands, and a detached reef, of which the larger island lies W. by S. 5 miles from Evans island. This island is circular, and about half-a-mile in diameter, and is of considerable elevation.

LAGOON HILL (*Co. Burra*) is a peak and survey point in the main range, lying about 4 miles S.E. of the township of Apoinga.

LAKE EYRE, (*Flinders district N.*) In his despatch to Adelaide, of September last, Major Warburton, who has been exploring the N.E. part of the colony, in speaking of lake Eyre, says that the Barcoo river flows into it upon the E. side, and that its banks are boggy, interspered with deep ravines, and covered with tangled masses of polygonum, forests of gigantic marshmallows and heavy timber. He also reports that the natives are rank cannibals, frequently eating one another. See also EYRE LAKE.

LAKE HOPE, (*Flinders district.*) See HOPE LAKE.

LAKE SUNDAY STATION (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 71, is the head station of Messrs. Rogers, Lander, and Stephen, and has an area of 47 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep, or 160 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £397 10s., deducting improvements valued at £812 10s. The nearest post towns are port Adelaide, 70 miles by sea, E.N.E. across St. Vincent's gulf; or by land, Moonta, 90 miles N., and Wallaroo, 100 miles N. by W. This run also includes lease, No. 21, Oyster bay station.

LALEE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 185; occupier, J. Ellis; area, 5 square miles; grazing capability, 780 sheep, or 195 per square miles; Goyder's valuation, £42 per annum, deducting improvements. On this run, and on a purchased section and land in the hundred of Gambier, are 900 sheep, 25 head of cattle, and a few horses. This run lies 270 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 33 miles by road, N.N.E. of port Macdonnell, where the wool is shipped.

LANGHORNE (or LANGHORNE'S) CREEK, 35° 18′ S. lat., 139° 6′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Bremer, and under the control of the Bremer district council. It is situated on the creek of the same name, and on the main road from Adelaide to Wellington, 5 or 6 miles N. of the N. shore of lake Alexandrina. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being extensively grown in the neighbourhood. Langhorne has 2 stores, a post office, telegraph station, wheelwrights', blacksmiths', and other shops, and a public pound. The resident magistrate is J. D. Cave, Esq., J.P.; and 1 hotel—the Langhorne's bridge (M'Callum's.) The nearest places are Milang, about 10 miles S.W.; Strathalbyn, 9 miles W.; Wellington, 20 miles E.; mount Barker, 20 miles N.; there being no direct mail communication except with Strathalbyn and Wellington, with which places, as with Adelaide, 45 miles N.W., there is communication by mail coach four times a week. There are also 4 carriers' waggons plying to Adelaide and Wellington weekly. The surrounding country is flat; the soil consists of light sandy land, abounding in limestone, and admirably adapted for the growth of wheat. The population numbers about 100 persons. The townships of Langhorne, Kent town, and Bremerton are generally known as Langhorne, or Langhorne's creek. The number of inhabitants actually in the township is small; but the district around is thickly populated.

LANGTON ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

LANNES, (DOMBEY of the Admiralty charts,) CAPE (*Co. Robe.*) is the S. head

Digitized by Google

of Guichen bay, and has a reef of rocks running out N.N.W. 1¼ miles. This cape may be known by an obelisk on its extremity, 40 feet high, painted red and white in horizontal stripes, and visible 12 miles in clear weather. The coast to the S. is composed of sandy hillocks, lightly timbered, and breakers extend off the coast for fully 2 miles. In a small inlet at the S. side of this cape, the rocks are seen in bold section, the cliffs being nearly 100 feet high. The little bay is very deep, so that the water washes the cliffs nearly all round. In some places the action of the surf has undermined them and caused them to fall, and the spray has eaten into its soft friable texture, giving parts a wild and jagged outline.

LEACKLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village, lying 1½ miles E. of Fulham, to the W. of Adelaide, and in the district known as the Reedbeds. Hay is largely grown in the neighbourhood.

LEAKE, LAKE (*Co. Grey,*) is a beautiful sheet of water lying 8 miles W. of Tarpeena, 4 miles N.E. of mount Burr, and near lake Edward. It contains no fish at present, but it is most probable that if they were placed in it they would thrive.

LEASINGHAM (*Co. Stanley*) is a small postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, and hundred of Upper Wakefield. There are no rivers, mountains, or lakes near Leasingham, and but 1 creek, running only in winter, called Watervale creek, running S. It is in an agricultural district, wheat being largely grown. The nearest places are Watervale, 1½ miles N.; Auburn, 4 miles S.; and Mintaro, 6 miles E.; the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. With Adelaide, 82½ miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Leasingham has a day and Sabbath school, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There is 1 hotel—the Leasingham; also a public pound. The surrounding country is elevated, and the population numbers about 130 persons.

LEE'S HILL, 29° 58′ S. lat., 137° 2′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a low detached hill, lying on sandy scrubby country to the N. of the N. end of lake Torrens, and near the head of Chambers' creek.

LEFEVRE'S PENINSULA (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to the sandy tract lying between the Port Adelaide creek or entrance, and the waters of the gulf of St. Vincent. It is a place of residence for a number of gentlemen having business in Port Adelaide, and has a post office for the convenience of the inhabitants. It is connected with Port Adelaide by a bridge, and contains the small townships of Milunga and Weymouth, at the latter of which places is a jetty, running out into the gulf of St. Vincent, whence the mail and shipping reporters' boats put off to meet incoming vessels; and there are also the semaphore and flagstaff, where such vessels are signalled to Adelaide. Lefevre's peninsula consists of sandy drift over a limestone crust, and along the shore runs a ridge of low sand-hills or dunes, formed by the wash of the gulf and by E. winds. The following is the official notice of the tidal signals, shown from the semaphore at Lefevre's peninsula, for the outer bar:—Black ball on south yard-arm, 12; north, 13; south yard-arm and mast-head, 14; north, 15 feet water: 2 balls on south yard-arm, 16; north, 17 feet water: black ball on south yard-arm and quarter, 18; north, 19 feet water; black ball on each yard-arm, 20 feet water: 2 black balls on south quarter, 21; north, 22 feet water: 1 black ball on north and south quarter, 23 feet water. High water.—A square *red* flag, under the outer ball, exhibited at either yard-arm. When, as in the case of the 20-feet signal, balls are exhibited at both yard-arms, the red flag (high water signal) will be hoisted at the mast-head. Low water.—A square *blue* flag, under the outer ball at either yard-arm. The above signal will be kept flying from the time the tidal wave appears stationary, until the signal next after high or low water has been made. Red balls are shown at the mast-head for ships in sight.

LEICHHARDT CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek lying to the N.W. of Strzelecki creek, on Sturt's track of 1845.

LEIGH'S CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small watercourse flowing through sandy country, about 43 miles N.W. of Nuccaleena. There is a sheep station on this creek, but it is at present unstocked.

LEIGH'S CREEK RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 1100; occupiers, Smith and Russell; area, 81 square miles. This run, at present unstocked from the late drought, lies to the S.E. of Termination hill; the next post office being at Nuccaleena.

Digitized by Google

LEWIS ISLET (*Co. Flinders.*) See THORNY PASSAGE.

LEWISTON (*Co. Gawler*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Port Gawler, and under the control of the district council of port Gawler. It is situated 2 miles N. of the Gawler river, in an agricultural district, producing excellent crops of wheat in moist seasons; the town of Gawler being 9 miles E., and Two-wells 4 miles W. With these places there is communication by mail car twice a week, and with Adelaide, 34 miles S., by railway from Gawler. Lewiston has a post office, a Bible Christian chapel, and a public school. The nearest hotel is at Two-wells. The surrounding country is flat, and consists of sandy loam and limestone plains, having belts of mallee scrub and patches of pine. Very much of the land is fenced and occupied by an industrious class of men, who began farming about 10 years ago with their savings at the Victorian gold-fields. The population of the school and neighbourhood numbers about 100 persons.

LIGHT, COUNTY, is a central county of the settled districts in the electoral districts of Light and Barossa, and is bounded on the N. by the counties Stanley and Burra, on the S. by the counties Adelaide and Sturt, from which it is separated by the S. Para river, on the E. by the county Eyre, from which it is separated by the main range, and on the W. by the county Gawler. It is divided into the hundreds of Saddleworth, Gilbert, Waterloo, Julia creek, Kapunda, Light, Belvidere, Nurriootpa, Moorooroo, and Barossa. This county consists almost exclusively of agricultural land, and is populated by a large body of farmers who cultivate all kinds of farm produce. It is watered by the Upper Light, Gilbert, and N. Para rivers, and their tributaries, and the N. tributaries of the S. Para river. The chief towns are Kapunda, Saddleworth, Riverton, Hamilton, Freeling, Greenock, Angaston, Tanunda, and Moorooroo. The area of this county is 848 square miles, or 542,720 acres, the purchased land being 501,557 acres; the land held by freeholders, 309,459 acres; land enclosed, 392,802 acres; land under cultivation, 209,110 acres; and land enclosed, but not under cultivation, 183,692 acres. The live stock numbers 11,716 horses, 14,421 horned cattle, 79,436 sheep, 516 goats, 10,155 pigs, and 71,714 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 141,036 acres are under wheat, 2785 acres under barley, 180 acres under oats, 23,974 acres under hay, 1190 acres under green forage, 26 acres under peas, and 593 acres under other crops, 37,748 acres are fallow, and 99 acres under potatoes. There are 296 acres of orchard, 446 acres of garden, and 737 acres of vineyard. On the latter are 681,683 vines in bearing, and 240,989 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending 31st March, 1866, were 1,072,454 bushels wheat, 41,124 bushels barley, 2637 bushels oats, 17,981 tons hay, 69 tons potatoes, 101,914 gallons wine, and 1510 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 19,643 persons being an increase of 4663 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 3682, against 3036 in that year. Light electoral district comprises the whole of the county of Light, with the exception of the hundreds of Moorooroo, Saddleworth, and Waterloo. It contains the municipality of Kapunda, part of the district council of Stockport, and the hundreds of Belvidere, Gilbert (part of,) Light (part of,) Kapunda, Julia creek, and Nuriootpa, and has a population of 12,742 persons, and an area of 565 square miles, or 362,174 acres, of which 144,071 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are at N. Kapunda, Greenock, and Riverton. Light is represented in the Legislative Assembly by P. B. Coglin and J. Rounsevell, Esqs. The number of registered electors in this district for 1865 was, for the Legislative Council, 1189, and for the Legislative Assembly, 1932.

LIGHT (*Co. Light*) is a W. hundred of the county, consisting for the most part of purchased agricultural land, on which is grown large quantities of wheat and other produce, the land being taken up by an industrious body of farmers.

LIGHT RIVER (*Cos. Light and Gawler*) is a fine stream rising 26 miles N. of the township of Hamilton, where it strikes off in a S.E. direction, gradually sweeping round in the form of a horseshoe to Kapunda, and watering good agricultural country in the hundreds of Mudla Wirra, Grace, and Port Gawler, and empties itself into the gulf of St. Vincent in the form of a large swamp. It receives the waters of the Gilbert river and numerous small creeks, and flows about 5 months in the year, the water becoming bad when the river stops running.

LIGHT'S LOOK-OUT (*Co. Eyre*) is a peak in a low range lying in the N.W. part of the hundred of Dutton, and about half-a-mile N. of mount Rufus.

LIGHTSHIP (*Co. Adelaide*) is a floating light, lying off the outer bar at the

Digitized by Google

entrance of Port Adelaide, in the gulf of St. Vincent. There are 2 fixed lights on a mast on this vessel, visible 11 miles.

LIGUANEA ISLAND (*Co. Flinders*) is a rocky island on a coral bottom, lying 3 miles S. from the sloping point of cape Wills. Its summit is at the N.E. end, whence it slopes away to the S.W. about 1½ miles, and in that direction is surrounded by many rocks and breakers. This island is low and barren, and was first seen by Flinders, February 17, 1802.

LILY MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small peak of the main range. Near this hill is a mine of cobalt, which lies 10 miles E. by N. of Adelaide.

LIMESTONE RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a range of limestone hills, crossed by Stuart, on his first exploration journey, and extending N. and S. from about 28° 40′ to 29° 35′ S. lat., and in 135° 20′ E. long. To the N. of the range, and lying between it and Stuart's range, is a large open plain, apparently of good country, with plenty of grass and saltbush. There are a few mulga creeks to the N.E. To the S. of mount Paisley, the most easterly point, are stony plains, with sand-hills, and at intervals patches of grass and saltbush.

LIMESTONE WELLS (*Co. Cardwell*) is the name of a camping-place on the main road from Wellington to Border town. There is a native well at this place, which lies 56 miles S.E. of Wellington.

LINCOLN RANGE (*Co. Flinders*) is a hundred lying in the E. side of the county, on the bay of the same name, and in a pastoral district, of which a tolerably large block is purchased land. This block lies round and near the township of port Lincoln, which is situated on the shore of the bay.

LINCOLN PORT, 34° 48′ 25″ S. lat., 135° 44′ 51″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a postal seaport town in the electoral district of Flinders, and hundred of Lincoln. It is situated on the S.W. part of the coast of port Lincoln, and in the S.E. part of Eyre's or port Lincoln peninsula, 15 miles S. of the river Todel, 25 miles E. of lake Wangary, 15 miles S. of mount Gawler, 30 miles S. of mount Liverpool, and 30 miles E. of the Marble ranges. The district is a pastoral one, sheep and cattle, principally the former, being grazed. The principal care of the squatters is the production of wool, there being no market for the increase of the flocks. A small quantity of land in the neighbourhood is taken up for agricultural purposes, and produces some of the finest samples of wheat in the colony. There are several mines in the neighbourhood, the principal ones being the mount Liverpool and port Lincoln copper mines, 30 miles N., and the Murninnie copper and bismuth mines 130 miles N., and bismuth, tin, lead and gold are said to have been found in various other parts of the district, but only in small quantities. Iron ore of excellent quality is found in great abundance to the W. and N.W. The nearest towns are Parkin, 150 miles N.W., a new settlement at Venus bay; Flinders, at Streaky bay, 200 miles N.W.; Wallaroo, 100 miles E.N.E.; and port Augusta, 150 miles N.E. The communication with the two first-named places is by mail cart, which carries letters and occasional passengers to the various post offices in the W. district (the post offices being Wangary, Warrow, lake Hamilton, Bramfield, Talia, and the townships named.) With the two latter towns the communication is by steamer and coasting vessels. With Adelaide, 210 miles E., the communication is by steamer. The township of port Lincoln is situated on a gentle rise on the S.W. side of Boston bay, an arm of port Lincoln. It has a court of petty sessions, a book club, an Oddfellows' hall (M.U.,) branches of the South Australia and Adelaide insurance companies, a post and money order office, an aboriginal station, a life-boat and rocket apparatus, a police office and gaol, and 3 hotels—the Pier, Port Lincoln, and Northern; there is also another hotel lying about 5 or 6 miles distant on the W. road, known as the Sportsman's arms, and a favourite resort for shooting parties. Port Lincoln was surveyed in 1836, and was then selected and marked out as the capital of South Australia, but Colonel Light, after seeing the place, abandoned it in favour of the site of Adelaide for a metropolis. The surrounding country is undulating to the N., and near the coast there are patches of good well-grassed land, admirably suited for agricultural purposes, and having rich soil lying over a granite formation. To the W. and N.W. the country is sandy, with limestone ridges, and covered with scrub, and is only fit for pastoral purposes. The population of port Lincoln numbers about 100 persons. The resident magistrates are H. J. Smith, W. R. Mortlock, J. C. Marchant, H. Holroyd, O. A. Hammond, and F. W. Frampton, Esqs. The country to the W. is

Digitized by Google

densely scrubbed, with patches of low, grassy, lightly timbered ridges of limestone, the limestone being a recent shelly deposit, and generally containing springs and lagoons of fresh water.

LINCOLN, PORT, (*Co. Flinders*) is a fine large indentation in the land, lying on the S.W. coast of Spencer's gulf, and having an entrance 5½ miles wide between cape Donnington, 34° 44′ S. lat., 135° 57′ 30″ E. long., and Boston point 34° 40′ S. lat., 135° 53′ 30″ E. long. It affords shelter from all winds. Port Lincoln consists of 3 bays or branches—port Lincoln proper, Spalding cove, and Boston bay, and has a large island just within its entrance known as Boston island, and forming the entrance into 2 channels. There are also some small islands called the Bicker islands, lying between Boston island and cape Donnington. Its name was given to it by Flinders, the discoverer, who called it after his native county, and who spent his time, from the latter end of February until the 6th March, in surveying and naming the various places in and near it. He describes the land in the neighbourhood as exceedingly rich, and the scenery beautiful, an opinion shared by Mr. Peron and Freycinet in "Baudin's Expedition." They describe it as having "shores of gently rising slopes covered with umbrageous forests," and as bearing certain indications of rivulets and copious springs, comparing it in appearance and capacity with port Jackson in New South Wales. Notwithstanding this, however, and although, in the words of Eyre, "port Lincoln possesses a beautiful, secure, and spacious harbour, with a convenient and pretty site for a town, and immediately contiguous to which there exists some extent of fine and fertile soil, with several good grassy patches of country beyond," yet from its comparative isolation, and from the limited nature of its own resources, it is not likely, as yet, at all events to become more than a settlement available for sheep and cattle grazing, and certainly never such a large or important harbour as both Flinders, and the French explorers thought probable. Near the entrance to this port is a small hill, upon whose summit stands a white obelisk, erected by Sir John Franklin, in memory of Captain Flinders, under whom Sir John served in the Terra Australis voyages of discovery. It is much weather-worn, and is about to be encased in colonial marble in order to preserve it. The following inscription is engraved upon it:—"This place, from which the gulf and its shores were first surveyed, on the 26th Feb., 1802, by Matthew Flinders, R.N., commander of H.M.S. *Investigator*, and the discoverer of the country now called South Australia, was, on 12th January, 1841, with the sanction of Lieut.-Col. Gawler, K.H., the governor of the country, set apart for, and in the first year of the government of Capt. G. Grey, adorned with this monument to the perpetual memory of the illustrious navigator, by John Franklin, Captain R.N., Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land."

LINCOLN, PORT Pastoral district. See WESTERN PASTORAL DISTRICT.

LINDSAY CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine gum creek, with well-grassed banks, flowing from the N.W. into the Stevenson river, through good country.

LINDSAY CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name of a stream flowing at a distance of 4 miles from Wallianippie, into Smoky bay. It is not navigable.

Also a stream in the N. part of the colony, on Stuart's route to the N. territory. It is surrounded by stunted scrub and saltbush.

LINDSAY HOUSE VINEYARD (*Co. Light.*) See ANGASTON.

LINDSAY POINT (*Flinders district W.*) is a small low promontory in Blanchetport bay, lying to the W. of the entrance to Acraman creek.

LINWOOD (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Light. It is situated on the S. bank of the Light river, and on the main road to Riverton, Clare, and Penwortham, and is distant from Adelaide 48 miles nearly due N. The river Light runs at Linwood the greater part of the year, but by the latter end of summer becomes very brackish. The district is an agricultural one, the principal product being wheat. The nearest places are Kapunda, 9 miles E. by N.; Stockport, 3 miles N.W. With Kapunda there is no regular communication, and with Stockport the mail car runs thrice a-week. With Adelaide, 48 miles S., the communication is by mail car to Freeling, and thence by rail. Linwood has a post office and 1 hotel—the Light Bridge. The surrounding country is undulating, and consists of hard blue slaty rock, underlying limestone, with patches of rich alluvial soil. The population numbers 35 persons.

LIPSON LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a salt lagoon lying in the S. part of the Hope plains, and touched by Sturt in his return journey in 1845.

Digitized by Google

LIPSON'S COVE (*Flinders district*) is a small indentation in the land lying to the N. of Harvey's bay, in Spencer's gulf.

LIPSON'S ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small island lying in port Elliott.

LIPSON'S REACH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a part of the channel of Port Adelaide —which see.

LIPSON'S REEF (*Kangaroo island*) is a dangerous reef of rocks lying opposite Hanson's bay, off the S.W. coast of the island.

LITTLEHAMPTON (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Macclesfield, and under the control of the district council of mount Barker. It is situated on the head of the mount Barker creek, in an agricultural district famed for the growth of wheat. The nearest place is mount Barker township, 1 mile S.W. The communication with this place, as with Adelaide, 21 miles W. is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and by carriers' dray once a week. There is a post office, a brewery, and 1 hotel—the great Eastern, in the township. The resident magistrate is B. Gray, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is mountainous, and the formation chiefly of micaceous slate. The population numbers about 240 persons in and about the town.

LITTLE ISLET (*Co. Flinders.*) See THORNY PASSAGE.

LITTLE LAGOON (*Co. Burra*) is a small waterhole lying about 2 miles S.E. of the township of Black springs.

LIVERPOOL, MOUNT (*Co. Flinders,*) is the name of a lofty peak in the range of the same name, lying about 6 miles W. of Tumby bay, and 30 miles north of port Lincoln. It is volcanic. There is a copper mine, not at present working, lying at the foot of the hill, and about 5 miles W. of Tumby bay. It was originally purchased and worked by a company, but has since been sold to James Anderson, Esq. This mine is also known as the Port Lincoln mine.

LIVERPOOL RANGE (*Co. Flinders*) is the name given to a range of broken low hills lying on the W. side of the S. part of Spencer's gulf, and to the N.W. of port Lincoln. The country on the E. side is tolerably good for pastoral purposes, whilst that on the W. is barren or densely scrubbed, with scarcely any water. The highest point of this range lies to the S.W. of Tumby bay, and is known as mount Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, MOUNT, RUN N. (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 759 and 916; occupier, J. McCallum; areas of leases respectively, 13 and 30 square miles. This run lies to the W. of Lipson's cove, on the W. side of Spencer's gulf. The next post town is port Lincoln, to the S.

LOBETHAL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the district council of Woodside, the main E. road, however, which passes through it, being under the supervision of the central road board. It is situated on the Western Branch creek, the Onkaparinga river flowing 2 miles to the E. The district is an agricultural one, and wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and other products are extensively cultivated. The cultivation of the vine also attracts considerable attention. There is a steam flour mill (Lange Bros.) in the centre of the township in full work, and another one to the N. not working, a brewery (Kleinschmidt's) to the S., a tannery to the N., and a distillery (Kummick's.) There is a post and money order office, a telegraph station, 3 Lutheran churches, a lodge of the M. U. order of Oddfellows, and 2 hotels—the Rising Sun (Waldt's) and the Alma (Boram's.) There is a silver mine situated in the township, but not at present worked. It has a large lode running N. and S., composed of iron gossan, quartz and mundic. There is a mine of cobalt and silver existing in the same lode, but being principally ore of cobalt. This mine is beautifully situated, and the lode embedded in soft clay-slate promises to yield a quantity of rich ore. It lies within half-a-mile of the township. The nearest places to Lobethal are Charleston, 2½ miles S.E.; Woodside, 4½ miles S.; and mount Torrens, 5 miles N.E. With these places, as with Adelaide, 27½ miles W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail car, part of this route is along a district road, but if the main E. road were opened to Lobethal, the distance would be reduced to 20 miles between Lobethal and Adelaide. The small villages of Neudorf and Schonthal lie within half-a-mile of the township. The surrounding country is elevated and undulating, the soil is good, and the formation chiefly clay-slate, distinctly stratified, and abounding with detached fragments of quartz upon the

Digitized by Google

surface. Lobethal has about 360 inhabitants, mostly German, and 90 dwellings substantially built on the 2 sections forming the township.

LOCKLEY'S *(Co. Adelaide)* is the estate and residence of Mr. C. B. Fisher, a name identified with the sporting history of the country. It lies 4 miles from Adelaide, on the road to the Reedbeds, and the well-bred racing stock depasturing on the extensive paddocks, and the large range of substantial and roomy stabling, where repose some of the best blood of the Knowsley and other famous studs, recall memories of old English sporting horses.

LOCK, MOUNT (*Co. Frome,*) is a W. spur of the main range running in the direction of the N. part of the E. coast of Spencer's gulf. Sheoak rises, with mallee scrub and spinifex grass, and good open grassy plains to the E. The country to the E. is watered by the Manannarie and Boniah creeks.

LOFTY, MOUNT *(Co. Adelaide,)* is a small hamlet, lying on the mount Barker road, 10 miles E. of Adelaide, and at the junction of the road leading to the summit of mount Lofty. It lies 4 miles from Bridgewater, and has a mechanics' institute, a day school, and a small population of gardeners and agriculturists. The resident magistrate is A. Hardy, Esq., J.P.

LOFTY, MOUNT *(Co. Adelaide)* is the highest peak of that part of the main or Adelaide ranges, known as the mount Lofty ranges. It is a survey station, and attains an elevation of 2400 feet above the level of the sea. It lies about 12 miles distant from Adelaide in an E.S.E. direction, there being a good carriage road (leaving the main road near Crafers) to the very summit, where a roofed shed, with a table and seats, has been erected for the convenience of pic-nic and pleasure parties, and whence a most magnificent view over the fertile Adelaide flat and the intervening ranges, and far out into the gulf of St. Vincent, may be had on a clear day. A cairn of stones supporting a flagstaff has also been erected, and the table and seats in the arbour are literally covered with the names of persons who have visited the place, and have recorded their visits by carving their names. The drive is one of the prettiest in the colonies, the road being good, although steep in one or two places, and the views from the angles and windings of the route charming. The geological structure of the hills in this neighbourhood is chiefly of thick beds of hard and soft coarse-grained micaceous sandstone, dipping S. 25°, E. 30°; also of metamorphic rock, continually changing in its gullies to slates, porphyries, schists, and black limestone, and these again are covered with tertiary limestone. Near mount Lofty, Mr. A. Hardy has a vineyard, planted at an elevation of 2200 feet above the level of the sea, on the mountain side, and presenting the appearance of a white patch from the Adelaide plains and the gulf of St. Vincent below. The soil is a mixture of disintegrated rock, black sand, and stone reduced by the action of fire. The principal varieties of grape are the Red Madeira, Carbonet, Shiraz, and Riesling.

LONG HILL (*Co. Eyre*) is a peak in a low range of hills, lying in the W. part of the county.

LONG MARSH *(Co. Hindmarsh)* is a tract of swampy country, lying on the W. bank of the estuary of the Finniss river, in the hundred of Nkangkita, and about 4 miles to the E. of Currency creek.

LOUND'S ISLE (*Flinders district W.*) is a small rocky island, lying E.S.E. ½ E. 5 miles from the Purdie islands, and forming one of Nuyt's archipelago.

LOUND'S REEF (*Flinders district W.*) is the name given to a dangerous reef of rocks in Nuyt's archipelago, lying 5¼ miles S. 76° W. from point Peter. It only shows in bad weather, when the sea breaks heavily upon it.

LOUTH (*Co. Flinders*) is a hundred, lying on the E. side of the county, and on the shore of Louth bay. It contains 2 blocks of purchased land, which occupy about a third of its area.

LOUTH BAY (*Co. Flinders* is an indentation 5 miles deep and 10 miles wide, formed by Boston point on the S.W. and Bolingbroke point on the N.E. It has 2 low islands in its S.W. part, the largest of which is about a mile in length, and about the same distance from the bottom of the bay, which has never been thoroughly explored. The land to the N. of this bay is low and sandy, with a range of moderately high but barren land, 5 or 6 miles behind it.

LOVEDAY BAY (*Co. Russell*) is an inlet of the S. part of lake Alexandrina, into

Digitized by Google

a peninsula lying between that lake and lakes Albert and Coorong. Its S. side is swampy, and its N. side coasted by granite rocks. At the head of the bay lies some tolerably good agricultural land, although the peninsula is generally scrubby, covered with sandy drift, and unfit for cultivation.

LOWAN VALE STATION (*New S.E. district;*) occupiers, S. and C. Heriot; area, 40 square miles; grazing capacity, 5000 sheep; rent and assessment, £35. This station (lease, No. 93) is situated in the Tattiara country, 12 miles from Border town, which is the next post town, and 160 miles S.E. of Adelaide. The country is sheoak and gum, surrounded by mallee scrub, and is supplied with water by sinking to a depth of from 70 to 85 feet, there being however surface water in good seasons.

LOWER MITCHAM (*Co. Adelaide.*) See MITCHAM.

LOWER MURRAY RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See GOOLWA RIVER.

LOWLY POINT, 32° 55′ S. lat., 137° 40′ E.. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a prominent headland situated in the N. part of the W. coast of Spencer's gulf. It has a large tract of pastoral back county.

LOWLY, POINT, RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 897, 898, 899, 908, and 1037; occupier, A. D. Tassie; areas of leases, 49, 55, 41, 92, and 28 square miles. This run lies near point Lowly, the next post offices being port Lincoln to the S., and port Augusta to the N.E.

LUSBY ISLANDS (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

LYALL, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak and trigonometrical station in the main range, lying on the N. bank of the river Munday, and to the N.W. of Fortress hill. The Mount Lyndhurst mine lies a few miles S. of this hill.

LYNDHURST, MOUNT, 30° 20′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a peak and trigonometrical station in the main range, lying on the S. bank of the Munday river, and to the W. of Fortress hill. There is a copper mine lying about 10 miles distant from mount Lyndhurst, and known as the Mount Lyndhurst mine. It lies on low hilly ground on the edge of the Western plain, and has a lode traceable on the surface for about 130 yards, and from 2 to 3 feet wide, which has been opened in several places and found to contain green carbonates and grey ore; and from a shaft sunk 4 fathoms, grey and red oxides, and native copper have been raised. The geological formation of the ground is of clay-slate, micaceous schist, limestone, and quartz. This mine is not worked at present.

LYNDOCH, or LYNDOCH VALLEY (*Co. Light,*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Barossa. It lies on the road from Gawler to Tanunda, and in the agricultural district known as the Gawler plains. Lyndoch is situated on the side of a small sandy hill, and has a post and money order office, a volunteer rifle corps, a public pound, and 1 hotel. The nearest places are Gawler to the W., and Tanunda to the E., the communication being by car. With Adelaide, 35 miles S., the communication is from Gawler by rail. The population is small. Near this place, and at a distance of 6 miles from mount Crawford, is a copper mine, in the neighbourhood of which gold has been found in quartz, and a company has lately been established for working it. Gold was found in the copper at this place years ago, when Captain Rodda was directing the workings for an English company, but was never properly tested. A company has lately been formed for the working of a claim, believed to be rich in gold and copper, in the immediate neighbourhood of the township of Lyndoch valley; and in July, 1866, a meeting of persons holding deposit receipts in that company was held at the Exchange hotel, Adelaide. Mr. J. T. Bagot presided, and expressed his belief that the property was a valuable one, and rich, not only in gold, but also in copper. The captain would be able to produce specimens of gold which it appeared were to be found all over the mine, and showed without doubt that it was bonâ fide a good one; and the question for them to consider was how to work it to the most advantage. Of course they would form the company under the Limited Liability Act, and their business would be to consider the articles of association, and appoint directors and officers, so that they might proceed as soon as possible in a business-like manner. Mr. Whitington read a report from Captain Terrell, stating that gold and auriferous quartz had been found on the surface, and also on the walls of the mine visible to the naked eye, in such quantities as led him to believe that there would be a permanent payable mine, and offering suggestions as to the procuring of an engine and the necessary machinery for working it. He stated

Digitized by Google

that there were thousands of tons of quartz ready for stoping, all more or less impregnated with gold and copper. Mr. Whitington read a letter from Mr. James James, giving the result of his assay as follows:—"To the ton of ore—Gold, 21 oz. 5 dwts. 13 grains; silver, 1 oz. 12 dwts. 16 grains; copper, 1½ per cent." Mr. A. Thomas gave the result of his assay as follows:—"No. 1 sample is 15 per cent. (of copper) without any dressing, and the amount of gold per ton of quartz is 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grains, or 6 ozs. 13 dwts. 12 grains to the ton of fine copper." In No. 2 sample the gold was 3 ozs. 11 dwts. 20 grs. of gold to the ton of ore.

MACARTHUR'S SCRUB RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 174 and 175; occupier, D. Macarthur; area, 21 square miles; grazing capacity, 2120 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £101 per annum, deducting improvements. This run lies about 222 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 56 miles E. of Guichen bay. On this and other runs held by the same lessee are 13,000 sheep, 84 head of cattle and 24 horses.

MACAW CREEK (*Co. Gawler*) is a small creek flowing through agricultural country 3 miles S.W. of Riverton. The resident magistrate is R. M. Cole, Esq., J.P.

M'CALLUM MOUNT, 30° 35′ S. lat., 139° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak in an E. spur of the main or Flinders range, lying about 25 miles S. of the township of Yudanamutana. Shales, slates and calcareous rocks.

MACCLESFIELD, 35° 10′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Macclesfield, and under the control of the Macclesfield district council. It is situated on the main road from Adelaide *via* Strathalbyn to Wellington, and lies in an agricultural district. The nearest places are Echunga, 6 miles N.W., and Strathalbyn, 8 miles S.E. The communication, as with Adelaide, 27 miles N.W., being by Rounsevell's line of daily mail coaches, Macclesfield has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a public pound, and a branch of the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company. The principal hotel is the Davenport arms, and there are several others in the township. The surrounding district is undulating, and much of it taken up in agricultural farms. To the N.W., or in the neighbourhood of Echunga there is an auriferous district—the holes sunk for gold-workings in which are through quartz sand, with thin layers of quartz gravel, much water-worn, resting on a very flat bottom of soft slate, with sandstone bands. The soil is a deep sand, and the whole deposit is analagous to the old pliocene tertiary gold drifts which form the White hills of Bendigo and Forest creek. In the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866, Mr. J. Kellett exhibited some fine specimens of polished and rough marble from this neighbourhood.

MACCLESFIELD (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Thomas Graham of Blackwood, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1863 were as follow:—Assessment, £5998 5s.—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £280 9s. 3d.; total receipts, £586 3s. 5d; office expenditure and salaries, £264 18s. 2d.; expended on public works, £294 14s. 8d. The population numbers 1053 persons; the area is 40 square miles, or 25,600 acres; land under cultivation, 3017 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 222.

MACCLESFIELD (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a hundred, lying in the N. part of the county, and consisting of nearly all purchased land, most of which is under cultivation, large crops of fine wheat being grown, on the N. part especially. The township of mount Barker lies in the N., and that of Macclesfield near the centre of the hundred.

McCONVILLE'S MINE (*N. district*) lies 6 miles S. of Kanyaka, and comprises sections 1424 and 1455, amongst low bald hills. There is a lode on both sections, running about 300 yards N. and S., and 18 inches thick; but the ore, which is mixed with gossan and felspar, is not continuous. 9 tons of ore, a sample of which yielded 27½ per cent. of copper, have been raised from a shaft sunk 3½ fathoms and a drive of 5 fathoms. The mine has not been lately worked.

McDIARMID'S RUN (*Co. Stanley;*) lease, No. 139; occupier, G. C. Hawker; area, 19 square miles; grazing capability, 3500 sheep, or 185 per square mile; old rental, £34 0s. 10d.; Goyder's valuation, £285 per annum, excluding improvements valued at £300. This run lies 18 miles N.W. of Clare, 30 miles N.N.E. of port Wakefield, and 90 miles from Adelaide. It is tolerably well grassed, and supplied with water from a horse-gear well. This run forms part of Anama and Bungaree, though held under a different lease.

Digitized by Google

MACDONALD LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a small sheet of salt water lying 6 miles distant from Tumby bay.

MACDONNELL BAY, or PORT, is 38° 3′ S. lat., 140° 38′ E. long. (*Co. Grey,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Victoria and hundred of Macdonnell. It lies on the S.E. coast, and is an important harbour, as being the place of shipment for the wool of a large section of the S.E. district. The nearest places are Penola, Tarpeena, and Gambier town, which lie respectively 58, 36, and 18 miles to the N.N.E., the communication being by mail coach. With Adelaide, 344 miles, there is communication by mail coach, and by occasional steamer. Port Macdonnell has a local court, an aboriginal station, a public pound, a branch of the Australian insurance company, a Foresters' court, and a rocket and life-boat station. The resident magistrates are A. F. Barrett and E. French, Esqs. There are the usual hotels and stores in the township. The surrounding country is flat and sandy, with high drift sand dunes to the E. along the coast.

MACDONNELL COUNTY is a county lying in the S.E. part of the colony, and bounded on the N. by the pastoral country and scrub known as the Tattiara country and the county Cardwell; on the S. by the county of Robe; on the W. by the sea at Lacepede bay, and on the E. by the colony of Victoria. Only a small portion of this county is surveyed for sale, namely, the hundred of Lacepede, which lies in the S.W. corner at Lacepede bay, and contains the township of Kingston. The hundred of Duffield lies to the N. of this. The remainder of the county consists of large swamps, and tracts of pastoral country. There is a singular basin of limestone in the N.E. part known as Swede's flat. It is a flat plain, like a dried up lake, perfectly level and flat, 14 miles long by 2 broad, and encircled by hills. The soil is sandy, and composed of coralline rock. The main stream of the county is the Moorambra creek to the E., and the Reedy creek to the W. There are several swampy lakes, the principal of which are Pipeclay and Cadni lakes, both to the E. This county is comprehended in the electoral district of Victoria. This county has an area of 1994 square miles, or 1,224,160 acres; there being 6494 acres of purchased land, 4921 acres of land held by freeholders, 460,165 acres of land enclosed, and 783 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 1332 horses, 3021 horned cattle, 198,283 sheep, 56 goats, 47 pigs, and 982 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 44 acres are under wheat, 4 acres under barley, 4 acres under oats, 263 acres under hay, 1 acre under lucerne, and 6 acres under other crops; 400 acres are fallow, and 44 acres are orchard, 16 acres garden, and 1 acre vineyard, the latter having 652 vines in bearing, and 38 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were—464 bushels wheat, 20 bushels barley, 20 bushels oats, 243 tons hay, 56 gallons wine, and 4 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 618 persons, being a decrease of 34 since 1861, and the number of dwellings 177.

MACDONNELL (*Co. Grey*) is a S. hundred of the county lying on the S. coast, and being nearly all sold land. Cape Northumberland and the township of Macdonnell are in the S. part of this hundred. In this hundred is a steam flour mill, working 2 pairs of stones by a steam engine of 12-horse power. For population, &c., see BENARA HUNDRED.

MACDONNELL'S CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) rising in the N. of the Flinders range, and is a creek flowing through good pastoral country, about 14 miles S. of Blanchewater, into the Hamilton creek, near mount Hopeless.

MACDONNELL LAKE AND FOWLER'S BAY RUN (*W. district;*) occupiers, Smith and Swan; leases Nos. 852, 855, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1074, 1075, 1065, 1076, 1044, 1023, 1022, 788, 790, and 791; areas of leases respectively, 51, 15, 12, 11, 13, 16, 20, 13, 22, 44, 21, 16, 46, 28, and 30 miles respectively. This run lies on Fowlers' bay.

MACDONNELL LIGHT, 38° 3′ S. lat., 140° 38′ E. long., (*Co. Grey,*) is the name of a lighthouse erected on cape Northumberland. The tower, which is 28 feet high, stands on a rocky headland 103 feet above high watermark. The light, which is catoptric and revolving, consists of 3 faces, and exhibits alternately every minute a white, red, and green light, on an arc visible from seaward from N. 74° E. to N. 66° W. round by S. (by compass.) The white light may be seen from the deck of a moderately sized vessel for a distance of 18 miles. The red light will not be seen under the most favourable circumstances at a greater distance than 15 miles. The green light will not generally be distinguished at a greater distance than 8 miles. During hot weather and the prevalence of N.E. winds, when there is much refraction, the white light may be frequently observed at a greater distance.

Digitized by Google

MACDONNELL RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a fine stream, found by Goyder in 1857, flowing past the foot of Weathered hill, in a N. direction, in lake Blanche, then supposed to be part of lake Torrens, in 29° 13′ S. lat. The lower part of this river is also known as Freeling water.

MACDONNELL PEAK, 29° 35′ S. lat., 134° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the S. point of a S. spur of Stuart's range, lying in a densely scrubbed country, with occasional open patches of red soil with good grass and splendid saltbush.

MACFARLANE HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation in the pastoral country to the N.W. of Goolwa township, and about 4 miles distant from that place.

M'ELLISTER SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a cluster of fresh water springs lying on the N. bank of the Neales river, and about 20 miles above its junction with the Frew river. There is some good country available for pastoral purposes lying to the S. and W. of these springs.

M'FARLANE LAKE (*Flinders district.*) See ISLAND LAKE.

M'FARLANE MOUNT (*Flinders district*) is a lofty peak of the main range lying a few miles S. of Angipena, and near Blinman.

M'GRATH'S FLAT (*Co. Cardwell*) is a post office in the pastoral country known as M'Grath's flat, on the main road from Wellington to port Macdonnell, lying 49 miles S. of the former place, and 114 miles S.E. of Adelaide; the communication being by Rounsevell's mail coaches, twice a-week. There is an aboriginal station at this place.

McHARG'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a small creek falling into Bull's creek, 6 miles from its head. It is also the name of a small village situated on the creek, and containing a population of 50 persons in 10 families, engaged in farming pursuits. The nearest post town is Bull's creek.

MACINTYRE, MOUNT, (*Co. Grey*) is a well timbered and grassed hill, lying 3 miles N.E. of mount Burr, and near the township of Tarpeena. The surrounding district is a pastoral one.

MACINTYRE, MOUNT, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 183. See MOLONG RUN. See also GLENCOE.

McKINLAY, LAKE, (*Flinders district,*) 27° 25′ S. lat. 139° 30′ E long., is the name of a large lake lying in a grassy plain. It is called after the explorer McKinlay, who discovered it. The Tooraringana creek flows to the S. of this lake.

McKINLAY, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) 30° 35′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long., is a lofty peak and point of survey, lying on an E. spur of the main range, about 15 miles N.E. of Angipena, and near the source of the N. head of Big John creek. Shalest slates, and calcareous rock. Near this hill is one of the copper mines of the Grea, Northern mining company, not lately worked however. It lies 295 miles N. ¼ W. of Adelaide.

McLAREN'S VALE, or BELLEVUE (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Noarlunga, hundred of Willunga, and under the control partly of the district council of Willunga and partly of that of Noarlunga. It is situated about 4 miles from the sea-beach, on the main road between Noarlunga and Willunga, and near a high range of hills. The district is an agricultural one, chiefly wheat, a few sheep and cattle being also depastured on the hills. McLaren's vale has a post office, a steam flour mill, and a tannery. There is 1 hotel—the Devonshire. The nearest places are Noarlunga and Aldinga, each 5 miles distant; the communication, as with Adelaide, 25 miles N., being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach; and for goods, by the drays continually passing along the road. The surrounding country is elevated. The resident magistrate is T. Calton, Esq. Sinking for copper is going on at present, and small quantities of gold have been found in some of the creeks in the neighbourhood. The population numbers about 300 persons in and round the township.

McLAREN CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small creek, lying to the N.W. of Strzelecki creek, on Sturt's track of 1845.

MACLEAY POINT, 35° 35′ S. lat., 139° 15′ E. long. (*Co. Russell,*) is a small postal village in the electoral district of Victoria and hundred of Baker, situated on a peninsula formed by lakes Alexandrina, Albert and Coorong. This peninsula contains about 100

Digitized by Google

square miles. A river or opening, 6 miles long, leads along the N. side of the peninsula from lake Alexandrina into lake Albert, which latter lies to the S.E., the former lake being on the W. and N.W. The Coorong lies to the S. and S.W. of the peninsula, and about 10 miles distant S. from Point Macleay, which is situated on a remarkable looking sandy cliff projecting out into lake Alexandrina on its S.E. side. On the W. side of the peninsula, and to the S. of the point, is a deep indentation of the lake, known as Loveday bay. The district is chiefly pastoral, both cattle and sheep being depastured, although there is much land suited for agriculture, some patches of which are taken up for the cultivation of wheat. The nearest places are Milang, 15 miles N.W., Goolwa, 25 miles W., and Meningie 30 miles S.E., all across the lake, and Wellington 30 miles N.E. on the river Murray. The communication with these places is by water only, and with Adelaide 100 miles N.W. by boat to Milang or Wellington, and thence by Rounsevell's coaches thrice a-week. Point Macleay has a post office, and a mission station for the aborigines, where some hundreds of them are fed, clothed, instructed, employed, and cared for. This institution is established under the Aborigines' friends association of Adelaide. The surrounding country is partly flat, with numerous salt lagoons, but consists chiefly of rolling hills with much outcropping limestone. The soil is a red sandy loam. The rocks are generally of magnesian limestone, and large boulders of granite crop up in and about lake Albert, some of them in the middle of the lake. The peninsula on which point Macleay is situated is celebrated for its salubrity, the hot winds which prevail in the neighbourhood in summer having to pass over 20 miles of water before reaching it. It is also celebrated for the excellent fishing to be had upon its shores, and the shooting in its scrubs. The Murray cod, called by the natives poride, is very abundant, and is caught in large quantities. The population (white) numbers 42 persons, there being 9 dwelling-houses.

M'VITTIE'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a detached peak of the main range of mountains lying in the hundred of Talunga, about 5 miles N.E. of mount Torrens.

M'VITTIE'S (or Gilbert's) RUN (*Co. Burra;*) lease, No. 53; occupier, J. Gilbert; area, 4 square miles; grazing capacity, 1000 sheep, or 250 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £82 per annum, deducting improvements. This run lies at the N. end of the Bluff range, 30 miles N. by W. of Kooringa, and 132 miles N. of Adelaide. It is worked from the head station S.E. of mount Bryant.

MAGILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal suburb of Adelaide, lying 4¾ miles distant, and a favourite place of residence for gentlemen having business in the city. The communication is by cars and 'busses, which run throughout the day. Magill is embosomed in orchards, vineyards and gardens, which surround it on every side. It has 1 hotel, an Oddfellow's lodge (A.I.O.F.,) and a public pound. The resident magistrates are W. Scott and L. B. Murray, Esqs.

MAGNIFICENT MOUNT (*Cos. Adelaide and Hindmarsh*) is a lofty peak in the main range, lying about 8 miles E.N.E. of Willunga, and forming one of the boundary points between the counties Adelaide and Hindmarsh.

MAGRATH'S FLAT (*Co. Cardwell.*) See M'Grath's Flat.

MAIDSTONE is an agricultural township, lying a quarter of a mile distant N.N.E. of Kersbrook, and 10 miles S.W. of Williamstown. It has a daily mail, and one hotel—the Wheatsheaf, also a public pound. The population numbers about 300 persons, scattered over the neighbourhood, and chiefly engaged in the cultivation of wheat.

MALATA LAKE STATION (*W. district*) is a portion of the Warrow run —which see.

MALCOLM (*Co. Russell*) is a central hundred of the county, lying on the lower part of the Murray river, on the N.E. shore of lake Alexandrina, and on the N. shore of lake Albert. About a third of this hundred is purchased land, and the remainder taken up for pastoral purposes. The village of point Malcolm lies in the S.W. part of this hundred.

MALCOLM POINT (*Co. Russell*) is a point lying on the S.E. side of lake Alexandrina, and forming the N. head of the channel leading from that lake into lake Albert. The land in the neighbourhood is tolerably good, and suited to agricultural purposes. There is a small village on this point, having a few inhabitants, mostly farmers.

MALDOOKY STATION (*N.E. district;*) leases, 955 and 957, is part of the Oulnina run, which see.

Digitized by Google

MALKIO GAP *(Flinders district N.)* is a passage through the ranges near Blinman, and leading to the Perunna station. It consists of a rough road along the bed of the Malkio creek, and is bordered by flat-faced rocky hills, which at a distance resemble a chimney stack.

MALLALA (*Co. Gawler*) is a postal station (the head station of Henry Lowe, Esq.) in the electoral district of Stanley and hundred of Grace. It is situated on the Grace plains, about 3 miles N. of the river Light, upon a vast extent of very level country, in which there are no hills of any size nearer than the Barossa range, about 24 miles distant. The river Light runs from N.E. to S.W. through the district. The neighbourhood of Mallala is a rapidly increasing agricultural one, wheat being the chief article of produce, and the Government having sold large areas of land there of late, the population has doubled within the last 12 months. The surrounding government lands, portions of the hundreds of Grace and Dublin, are principally used as sheep pasture. The nearest places to Mallala are Redbanks, 4 miles, and Two-wells 12 miles distant, there being no means of conveyance, and the mail being carried on horseback twice a week. With Adelaide, 37 miles S. the communication is by coach from Two-wells to Salisbury, and thence by rail. Mallala has a post office for the convenience of the surrounding district, a day and night school, at which about 50 children attend regularly, and a Primitive Methodist chapel (also the school-room.) The nearest hotels are at Redbanks and Two-wells. The surrounding country is very flat and rather lowly situated, consisting principally of level, open, grassy plains, with belts of dense mallee scrub and patches of pine, the former being used as firewood, and the latter for building purposes. The soil is admirably adapted for agriculture, and consists of light sandy loam, with occasional outcropping beds of good limestone available for building purposes. One of the most important subjects occupying the minds of the wheat growers and others, at present, is that the inhabitants of the district of port Gawler, which lies adjacent to the W., intend trying to open a port of shipment on their coast, the most likely place being about 16 miles from Mallala. This would consequently be a great benefit to the neighbourhood, as the distance is considerably less than that to the nearest railway station. The population of Mallala head station is generally about 20 persons, and that of the district within a radius of about 4 miles, (excluding the township of Redbanks) about 250 persons.

MALLEE SCRUB (*Murray district.*) This portion of the S.E. district of South Australia, about 9000 square miles in extent, is one uninterrupted waving prairie of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, (by the natives termed mallee) something like a bushy willow in appearance. It commences about 100 miles from the southern extremity of the coast, and goes on, as far as we know, without any interruption of a different description of country, right on to the N. and N.W. boundary formed by the River Murray to this district. One road passes across it for about 100 miles from the Tattiara country to Wellington ferry, or the crossing-place of the Murray. There is also a small patch of grassy country on some porphyry ranges, about 26 miles within its edge, but beyond this it is considered impenetrable. Occasionally, however, an adventurous settler has taken a few days' supply of water and provisions and has gone 50 or 60 miles beyond the nearest settlement, but such journeys have only confirmed the idea that the scrub is totally unfit for any purpose. There are only few places, however, where it can be even explored. The trees grow close together like reeds, and certainly not thicker, without a branch until about 14 feet from the ground, and so dense are they that 10 and 12 stems may be counted springing from 1 root, and occupy little more than a square foot of ground. Where a road has been cut through it, it appears as though there were a high wall on each side; indeed, the effect is not unlike that produced by a road through a trench.

MALONE'S MINE *(N. district)* lies 8 miles from Watt's Sugar loaf. A lode containing stains of copper lies on the surface, and the claim is considered a promising one, but little work has been done upon it, and operations are now suspended.

MANALANA CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral country, about 35 miles distant from Yudanamutana.

MANANNARIE CREEK (*Co. Frome*) is a watercourse flowing in the pastoral country to the E. of the mount Lock ranges, and watering the run of the same name.

MANANNARIE RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 61; occupier, W. L Marchant;

Digitized by Google

area, 98 square miles; grazing capability, 20,000 sheep, or 205 per square mile; old rent and assessment, £253 3s 4d; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £1078, excluding improvements valued at £2625. This run is on the plain to the E. of the mount Lock range, and takes in the Manannarie and Boniah creeks. It is 104 miles N. of Adelaide, 38 mile, N.E. of port Peri, and 50 miles S.E. of Port Augusta. It consists of well grassed land, undulating and plain, with sheoak studding the rises, and open mallee scrub, with grass and spinifex. It has 5 wells and troughs, and a good road to Kooringa, 50 miles N.N.W. This run also includes leases, Nos. 371 and 262, which have respective areas of 24 and 4 miles.

MANANNARIE RUN, No. 2 (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 64; occupiers, Hiles and Chewings; area, 62 square miles; rent, £31 per annum.

MANGALOW AND POODNOW (or FRANKLIN HARBOUR) RUN (*Port Lincoln district;*) leases, Nos. 463, 465, 477, 556, and 1124; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas of leases, 64, 26, 42, 32, and 12 square miles. This run lies on Franklin harbour, to the N. of port Lincoln.

MANNUM (*Co. Sturt*) is a township lately laid out in the hundred of Finniss, 50 miles E. from Adelaide, is situated on the W. bank of the Murray, and at present contains but few dwelling-houses. It has a large warehouse for storing produce and general goods for shipment per Murray steamers; 1 hotel, and other buildings are in course of erection. It is the spot where the first Murray steamer (the *Mary Ann*) was built for Mr. W. R. Randall, the earliest navigator of the Murray. The steamers *Gemini*, the ill-fated *Bunyip*, and the *Pearl*, were also built here, as well as the barges *Morning Star*, *Kulnine*, and *Menindie*. Two surveys have been made for lines of railway from Adelaide *via* Gawler town, and terminating here, and *via* mount Barker, terminating 7 miles further down the river. There is a good main line of road from Adelaide, macadamised two-thirds of the distance, passing through Gumeracka, Blumberg, and Tungkillo. Mail twice a week on horseback.

MANUWALKIUNA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 1049; occupier, the Hon. T. Elder; area, 56 square miles. This run lies to the N.W. of Blanchewater, and on S. side of lake Blanche.

MARBLE RANGES (*Flinders district W.*) is a range of limestone hills, lying 30 miles N. of port Lincoln, and near the W. coast of Spencer's gulf.

MARCHANT'S HILL, 32° 15′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of the Ragless range, lying in the N. part of that range. A small stream, known as Rowe's creek, flows round its E. base.

MARGARET CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine creek, flowing through the pastoral country to the S.W. of lake Eyre into that lake.

MARGARET MOUNT (*Flinders district N.W.*) is a postal station in the electoral district of Flinders, to the S.W. of lake Eyre. It is situated on the Davenport creek, at a place called the Mussel waterhole, and lies about 20 miles a little N. of E. of mount Margaret, and 40 miles W. of lake Eyre. The district is essentially a pastoral one, stocked with cattle and horses, and watered by springs, which raise up knolls or small elevations in the otherwise flat or undulating country—the water being found in small basins at the top. The nearest township is Nuccaleena, about 300 miles S., the nearest hotel being there. The communication is by horse or dray only, along a bush track, which passes the following stations, viz., the Strangways springs (sheep,) 60 miles; mount Hamilton (cattle and sheep,) 33 miles; Chambers's, creek (cattle,) 18 miles; Finniss springs (cattle,) 27 miles; Calanna (sheep,) 37 miles; Leigh's creek (unstocked) 80 miles; and thence to Nuccaleena, 43 miles. With Adelaide the communication is from Nuccaleena by Rounsevell's mail coach, which runs weekly when the state of the weather and the country will permit, the distance being about 700 miles between mount Margaret and Adelaide; and horse mail going once a fortnight. The surrounding country is undulating and lightly grassed, with saltbush and stunted timber in the creeks and watercourses. The soil is poor and sandy, containing a large quantity of salt and soda. On the mount Margaret station there are 7 men.

MARGARET MOUNT, 28° 25′ S. lat., 137° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district.*) is a lofty peak of the Denison range, spurring from that range in a N. direction, and forming the source of several fine fresh water creeks. At its N. foot are several fresh water springs. This peak attains an altitude of 1400 feet above the level of the sea. There

Digitized by Google

is some good undulating saltbush country in the neighbourhood. Near this mountain several new species of lizards, and 3 specimens of a large green cicindela, belonging to a genus of insects hitherto unknown in South Australia have been found.

MARGARET, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 978 and 979; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas of leases, 125 and 200 miles; rentals, £62 10s. and £100 per annum. This run lies at mount Margaret, in the far N.

MARIA CREEK (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a small creek flowing into the swamp of the same name from the E., near the township of Kingston. This creek receives the overflow of Geary's swamp.

MARIA CREEK RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 65; occupiers, J. and A. Cooke; area, 5 square miles; grazing capacity, 750 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £18 15s. per annum. This run lies on the coast, 190 miles by road, S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Kingston (Lacepede bay.)

MARIA SWAMP (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a swampy lagoon, lying to the E. of the township of Kingston, and running N. and S. in a line with the coast of Lacepede bay. It appears to be a S. continuation of lake Coorong.

MARINO (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement, lying in the hundred of Noarlunga, adjacent to O'Halloran hill, and taken up by a few freehold settlers.

MARION LAKE, 29° 33′ S. lat., 138° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a sheet of water, lying to the W. of the Frome river, and forming one of the cluster of lakes of which lake Harry is the largest.

MARKULLET RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, No. 155 and 980; occupier, A. McArthur; respective areas, 30 and 25 square miles. This run lies in the Tattiara county, near Border town.

MARRABEL (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light, and hundred of Gilbert. It takes its name from Mr. Marrabel, formerly a landowner in the neighbourhood, and is situated on the main line of road from Kapunda to Kooringa (the Burra Burra mines) being about 15 miles N. of Kapunda. The road in course of formation, and nearly completed, is a fine macadamised one. Marrabel is adjacent to the river Light, which lies to the E. of the township, and in the course of which are several large and deep waterholes. The inhabitants of this township have a great advantage in being able to obtain, at a depth of 16 feet from the surface, fresh wholesome water, well adapted for domestic purposes of all kinds—no inconsiderable boon in the colony. About 1½ miles to the W. of the township lies a range of hills, portions of which are known as the Butcher's gap, Belvidere, and Finniss point. These hills abound in fine stone and timber, both suitable for building purposes. Marrabel has a steam flour mill, neatly and firmly constructed, and containing grinding and silk-dressing machinery of the best kind. There are also 2 general stores, 2 blacksmiths', 1 wheelwright's, 1 butcher's and 2 shoemaker's shops. There is a post office, and good school recently erected, a lodge of the M.U. order of Oddfellows (Marrabel lodge,) and a commodious hotel—the Marrabel. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being extensively grown in it. Gold is reported to have been found near the Belvidere range amongst some quartz-reefs, but it has never tempted the public to test its value, although many persons have visited the locality. The nearest places are Hamilton, 5 miles S. on the main road, and Steelton, 6 miles N. The communication is by Rounsevell's daily coach, and with Adelaide 63 miles S., by Rounsevell's coach to Kapunda, and thence by train. The surrounding country is flat, a plain extending for several miles between the Belvidere range on the W. and a smaller range to the E. This plain is well-watered, fertile, and much of it under cultivation. The township is only about 2½ years old, but it is in a flourishing and promising state. The population numbers about 90 persons.

MARYATVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban township lying adjacent to Norwood and forming part of the municipality of Kensington and Norwood. See NORWOOD.

MARSDEN POINT, 35° 33′ S. lat., and 137° 41′ long., (*Kangaroo island*) the N. extremity of Kangaroo island, is a cliffy projection, rather lower than the land to the W. of it, and has a spit extending from it in an E.S.E. direction about 9 miles. It forms the N. head of Nepean bay, which is 6 leagues across its entrance to Kangaroo

Digitized by Google

head, in the direction of S.E. by E.. and contains 3 large sandy coves, which may be used for anchorage by vessels of not very great draught of water. This point was so called by Flinders, the discoverer, in compliment to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

MARTIN (JAFFA of Flinders' charts) CAPE, 37° 30′ 30″ S. lat., 140° 4′ E. long. (*Co. Grey*) is the N. point of the Rivoli bay, in which there is anchorage in 5 or 6 fathoms. The coast between the two capes are very sandy and sterile, with hummocks upon it, visible at the distance of 4 leagues. From cape Martin an extensive ledge of rocks with heavy breakers stretches off to the S., leaving a passage of 1½ miles wide between it and a short reef from cape Buffon (of Flinders) into the anchorage of Rivoli bay. The tide is uncertain on this part of the coast; small coasters should be very cautious, and get an offing in time, as the sea is here heavy, and rises quickly.

MARTIN ISLAND (*Spencer's Gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

MARTIN'S WASHPOOL (*Co. Cardwell*) is the name of a waterhole in the N. part of Tilley's swamp, and on the side of the main road from Wellington to Macdonnell. It lies a few miles beyond the salt creek accommodation house.

MARY, MOUNT (*Kangaroo island*) is a peak in the low ranges on the S. side of Kangaroo island, lying to the N. of Vivonne bay, and separating the heads of the Harriet and Eleanor rivers, which rise to the W. and E. of the hill respectively.

MARYVALE RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 568, 642, and 828; occupier W. A. Horn; areas, respectively 103, 68, and 11 square miles. This run lies to the S.W. of Parlour hill, between Venus and Streaky bays, the next post offices.

MASILLON ISLE (*Flinders district W.*) is a small rocky island, lying to the S. of the St. Francis's group, in Nuyt's archipelago. It attains an elevation of 209 feet above sea level.

MASON'S HILL (*Co. Russell*) is a hill lying to the S. of the township of Wellington E., and on the road from that place to the S.E. district.

MASSACRE, LAKE (*Flinders district.*) See KADLI BIERI.

MATTA MATTA MINE (*Co. Daly*) is a copper mine lying 85 miles N.W. by N. of Adelaide, and one of the richest of the Wallaroo mines. It has 2 shafts, and a fine lode of ore, cut at the 10-feet level, consisting of rich green carbonate and grey sulphuret, with red oxide and malleable copper ore. This mine is a very wet one, and operations have occasionally to be stopped in consequence. It is at present being worked by a company, who are progressing favourably. The following is an abstract of the directors' last report:—"In submitting the usual half-yearly statement of account and the captain's report on the mine, your directors have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the improved position of their property since last meeting; the six months' operations having resulted in sufficient profit to pay off the old debt to Messrs. Hughes and Horn. The main drain has entirely fulfilled the purpose for which it was constructed; and the strong influx of water, which at one time prevented sinking below the 30-fathom level, has now been reduced to very moderate proportions, and is readily kept under control by the engine at a speed of only four and a-half strokes per minute. Sinking the main shaft has, therefore, been resumed, and it has now reached 15 feet below the 30-fathom level. The quantity of ore raised during the six months amounts to 909 tons, of which 407 tons have been sold to the English and Australian copper company; but considering the low price of ore, and that a change for the better may reasonably be expected to take place in a few months, your directors, have latterly considered it more advisable to avail themselves of the low rates of freight to England to ship their ores in preference to selling them on the spot, and 408 tons have accordingly gone forward per *Omagh* and *Meander*, leaving 94 tons on hand at the mines."

MATTAWARRUMGALLA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 238, 334, 420, and 496; occupier, C. W. Davies; total area, 190 square miles. Stock on run, 8500 sheep and 100 head of cattle. The grazing capability is uncertain, and depends on the seasons. There is a government post office, and an aboriginal depôt on this run. It lies on the Siccus river, about 12 miles from its source, and 45 miles E. of Kanyaka the next post town. See also HOLLOWELENA.

MAYURA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 194; occupier, G. Glen; area, 94 square miles; grazing capacity, 13,000 sheep, or 155 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £468 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £160. There are 14,000

Digitized by Google

sheep, 1500 head of cattle, and 300 horses on this run, and on purchased land and annual lease in the hundred of Hindmarsh. Mayura lies 260 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 55 miles by road S.E. of Guichen bay. This run also includes lease No. 479, having an area of 10 square miles.

MEADOWS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Knitpo, and under the control of the district council of Kondoparinga. It is situated on the Meadows' creek, Bull's, and several other small creeks running in the neighbourhood. Mount Observation lies 11 miles S.E., near Finniss bridge. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, both cattle and sheep being grazed, and wheat, potatoes, and grapes cultivated. Meadows has a steam silk-dressing flour mill and a tannery, a post office, a store, a literary institute and licensed school, and a public pound. There is 1 hotel—the Meadows inn. The nearest places are Kangarilla, 7 miles N.W.; Echunga, 7 miles N.E.; and Macclesfield, 6 miles E. There is communication with Kangarilla by weekly coach, and with the other places by horse and dray only. With Adelaide the communication is by Goble's weekly conveyance, *via* Kangarilla, Clarendon, Coromandel valley, and Unley, the total distance being 28½ miles. There is a carrying office in the township for the conveyance of goods per horse waggon to Adelaide. The surrounding district is elevated, and consists of mountainous country, with small and large flats, intersected by numerous creeks and watercourses. Timber is abundant, and the country is well grassed. There is plenty of stone to be had, suitable either for building purposes or for road metal. Gold has been found in small quantities in the neighbourhood. The population is small and scattered.

MELROSE, 32° 50′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long. (*Co. Frome,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Flinders, and hundred of Wongyarra. It lies at the E. foot of mount Remarkable, which is half-a-mile due W., and on the mount Remarkable creek. The surrounding district is a pastoral one (sheep and cattle,) and the Spring creek copper mine lies on Spring creek, about 10 miles distant N. The nearest place is Stirling North, about 35 miles N.W., and near port Augusta, the port of the district. There is a mail twice a-week to the port, and a telegraph line nearly completed. With Adelaide there is a mail conveyance twice a-week, *via* Kooringa and Clare, the distance being about 195 miles. By the telegraph line, which is nearly completed, the distance 167 miles. There is also communication from port Augusta, distant about 40 miles N.W. to Adelaide, by the steamer *Lubra*. Melrose has a local court, post office, a money order office, several stores, and 3 hotels—the Mount Remarkable, the Royal Exchange, and the North Star, a public pound, an Oddfellows' lodge, a Foresters' court, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company. The country to E. and N.E. consists of lightly grassed plains, and to the N.W. and S. of undulating hills. The geological formation consists of soft aluminous stone, similar to that at Kapunda. The beds in which it is found dip 85° W., and are overlaid by soft, red, gritty, quartzose sandstone. The population numbers about 250 persons.

MEMORY COVE (*Co. Flinders*) is a small sandy bay about three-quarters of a mile across, lying at E. foot of a rocky range, and 1½ miles round the N. side of the E. extremity of cape Catastrophe, at the W. entrance to Spencer's gulf. It affords shelter in 10 fathoms, sandy bottom, in all winds except those between N. and E.; and even then is somewhat sheltered by islands from 2 to 5 miles distant. It was so called by Flinders in memory of a sad catastrophe which occurred there on the 18th Feb., 1802, he having lost 2 of his officers, Messrs. Thistle and Taylor, and a boat's crew of 6 men, by the upsetting of a boat in which they had gone to find an anchorage. Flinders left an engraved copper-plate at this cove, informing future visitors of the disaster.

MENINGER (*Co. Russell*) is the name of a township recently laid out, but not yet sold, situated 28 miles S.E of Wellington, the next post town, and 30 miles S.E. of point Macleay.

MEREDEY RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 438, 472, and 543; occupier, A. Stewart; respective areas of leases, 34, 12, and 76 square miles. This run lies near Black Rock, to the N. of mount Bryant, the next post town being Kooringa.

MESSEMURRAY RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 159A and 164; occupier, J. Stewart; area, 35 square miles; grazing capability, 5000 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £202 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2111. This run lies 22 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 55 miles E.N.E. of Guichen bay, and 90 miles N. by W. of Macdonnell bay.

Digitized by Google

MERTA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 87; occupier, E. M. Bagot; area, 6 square miles; grazing capacity, 350 sheep, or 58 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £12 per annum. This run lies 2 miles S. of the S. bank of the Murray river, on the E. boundary of the colony, and 200 miles N.E. of Adelaide. This run also includes leases, Nos., 353 and 909, which have respective areas of 25 and 16 square miles.

MICKARA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 103, 752, and 758. See MIKKARA RUN.

MIDDLEBACK, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a range of low scrubby hills, lying on the W. side of Spencer's gulf to the S.W. of point Lowly. The surrounding country is poor and densely scrubbed. The E. point of this range is known as mount Middle, and has some available pastoral country near its E. foot. It forms a landmark to vessels in the gulf.

MIDDLE LAKE *(Co. Grey)* is a lake in one of the craters of mount Gambier, and is merely a good-sized pond of moderate depth. The banks are not precipitous, but slope all round to the water at an equal inclination, with little or no outcropping of rock. They are well grassed and studded with sheoak (*Casuarina acquæfolia*) and honeysuckle (*Banksia integrifolia,*) the water at the bottom has only made its appearance within the last few years.

MIDDLE RANGE *(Co. Victoria)* is a range of low scrubby hills, lying near the centre of the Bundaleer run, and giving rise to the Middle Range and Never Never creeks.

MIDDLETON (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small postal township in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Goolwa, and under the control of the Goolwa and port Elliott district council. It lies 4½ miles W. of Goolwa, on the line of tramway to port Victor, and in a district partly agricultural and partly pastoral, the farmers dividing their attention between wheat growing and sheep-farming. The nearest places are Goolwa, 4½ miles E.; and port Elliott, 2½ miles W. The communication being by tramway thrice per day; and with Adelaide, 60 miles N.N.W. by coach from port Elliott, *via* Willunga, or from Goolwa, *via* Strathalbyn. Middleton has a steam flour mill (Bowman's,) a store, a chapel, a public pound, and one hotel—the Middleton (Hargreaves's.) The surrounding country is flat, with a range of hills to the N., the soil is black and sandy, overlying a stratum of limestone. The population numbers about 200 persons. The resident magistrate is W. Bowman, Esq., J.P.

MIETIPY RUN (*W. district.*)—See CHADINA RUN.

MIKKIRA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 103; occupiers, Brown and Margarey; area, 26 square miles; grazing capacity, 2800 sheep, or 108 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £45 16s. per annum deducting improvements valued at £346. This run lies at Sleaford bay, 12 miles S.W. of port Lincoln, and 420 miles by overland route from Adelaide. This run also comprises leases Nos. 752 and 758, an area of 128 square miles. On the entire block are 6200 sheep, and 26 head of cattle.

MILANG 35° 30′ S. lat., 139° 3′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township and telegraph station in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Bremer, and under the control of the Bremer district council. It is situated on the border of lake Alexandrina, and is the nearest port on the Murray waters to Adelaide, possessing every accommodation for the shipping which trades on these waters. The Angas creek flows into the lake about 2 miles N. of Milang, and Langhorne creek, in the same direction, about 5 miles distant. The district is both a pastoral and an agricultural one, the former interest being largely represented by both sheep and cattle, although the latter interest is rapidly superseding it. The nearest mines are those of Strathalbyn and Callington, distant about 17 miles in a W. and N.W. direction respectively. The nearest townships are Clayton, 7 miles S.W.; Langhorne creek, 10 miles N.; Hamburg, 10 miles W.; and Strathalbyn, 12 miles W. The communication is by Rounsevell's conveyance, and with Adelaide, 48 miles, by Rounsevell's mail coach, twice a week, or by the Milang and river Murray carrying company's drays once a week or to order. Milang has a post office, a telegraph office, a public pound, an aboriginal station, a volunteer rifle corps, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 1 hotel—the Lake. The surrounding country is to the S. gently undulating, and to the N. flat, rising to the foot of the ranges. The surface of the country is lightly grassed, with occasional belts of scrub. It is mostly sandy, coral limestone, cropping out plentifully on the rises. From the nature of the subsoil of the low lands and the number of shells

Digitized by Google

scattered upon them, it appears evident that those portions of the country have, at no very distant period, emerged from the lake. The population numbers about 130 persons.

MILDRED SPRING (*Flinders district*) is a spring of fresh water situated at the foot of mount Harvey, the S.E. extremity of Hanson's range.

MILLBROOK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Gumeracka, hundred of Para Wirra, and under the control of the central road board and the district council of Para Wirra. It is situated on the creek of the same name, and on the main N.E. road from Adelaide to mount Pleasant. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, wheat is grown in small quantities, and much of the land laid out in vineyards and fruit gardens, raspberries, gooseberries, and apples being cultivated. Considerable numbers of cattle are depastured in the hilly parts, and small quantities of gold, generally in quartz, have been found in the beds of some of the creeks. There is a large quantity of iron ore of a high per centage in the neighbourhood, and in some of the hills lodes of copper have been discovered, but not worked. The nearest place is Philipstown, 1½ miles distant N.E., the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail conveyance. The Chain of Ponds creek is crossed by the main road, at a distance of about a mile from Millbrook, by a pretty bridge. With Adelaide, 18 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. Millbrook has a post office, a store, a five-storey steam flour mill (Cornish and Barclay's) and 1 hotel—the Millbrook. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous, and in some places exceedingly rugged, there being abundance of dense scrub. The formation is ferruginous sandstone, with slate and quartz. The population numbers about 150 persons, there being 21 dwelling-houses in the village.

MILLBROOK CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a tributary of the Torren's river, rising in the main range, above Millbrook, and running N. and S. in a very tortuous course. It flows about 6 months in the year.

MILNE CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a stream flowing into lake Eyre on its S.W. side.

MILNE (*Co. Stanley*) is a central hundred of the county, containing about two-thirds of its area of purchased land, the remainder being taken up for pastoral purposes.

MILLER (*Co. Gawler*) is a proclaimed township on the N. bank of the Gawler river, lying in the hundred of Port Gawler, about 2 miles N.E. of the township of Port Gawler.

MILNE SPRINGS, 28° 20′ S. lat., 136° 2′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a cluster of fresh water springs lying to the N.E. of the N.W. end of the Denison range. They were found by Stuart in 1859.

MILUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village lying on Lefevre's peninsula, opposite port Adelaide, and being a residential suburb of that place. The flagstaff and semaphore lie near this place, and there is a public pound in the village.

MINCHIN'S WELLS. See STIRLING N.

MINE CREEK (*Flinders district W.*) is a small creek flowing into the W. side of Spencer's gulf, at Tumby bay. It runs for the greater part of the year, and its waters are generally brackish.

MINGBOOL RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 208; occupier, J. Meredith; area, 35 square miles (actual area, 36 square miles;) grazing capability, 7500 sheep, or 194 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £239 per annum, deducting improvements. This run lies 270 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Macdonnell bay. On this and the Mullel run, and on purchased land in the hundred of Gambier are 12,000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and a few horses.

MINTARO (*Co. Stanley*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, and hundred of upper Wakefield, and under the control of the upper Wakefield district council. It lies 1 mile N. of the Wakefield river, in an agricultural district growing considerable quantities of wheat, and having one flour mill. The nearest places are Watervale, 6 miles; Leasingham, 6 miles; and Auburn, 9 miles distant, the communication being by horse or dray, and the mail being conveyed on horseback to Leasingham. With Adelaide, 89½ miles, the communication is by horse or private conveyance to Leasingham or Watervale, thence by Rounsevell's mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Mintaro has a post and money order office, a public pound, a Foresters' court

Digitized by Google

a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 2 hotels—the Mintaro and the Devonshire. The surrounding country is elevated. The population numbers about 350 persons, including the neighbouring farmers.

MIRAGE CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name given, in 1857, by Goyder, the discoverer, to a small stream flowing in an N. direction into lake Blanche, then supposed to be a part of Lake Torrens.

MIRAGE LAGOON (*Flinders district*) is the name of a small waterhole lying in Swinden's country to the W. of lake Torrens, and fed by a good creek. The country to the S.E. consists of a stony plain.

MISERY, MOUNT (*Co. Eyre,*) is a volcanic hill lying near the township of Keyneton.

MISSISESSY, CAPE (*Flinders district, W.*) is the name of a cape forming the N. point of the peninsula, which is the S. head of Smoky bay. It lies N. of point Brown, and has never been minutely examined, but is believed to be dangerous.

MITCHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the hundred of Adelaide, electoral district of the Sturt, and under the control of the Mitcham district council. It is situated on the Brownhill Creek, in the bed of which small quantities of water-worn gold have been found, no diggings, however, being carried on there. The district is partly pastoral, but chiefly agricultural, the principal produce being wheat, fruit, and vegetables. The nearest places are Glenosmond, on the main S.E. road, 2 miles E. from Mitcham; W. Mitcham, on an adjoining section, in a S.W. direction; lower Mitcham, 1 mile distant W., adjoining which are Clapham and Springbank; and Unley, 3 miles distant, on the Adelaide road. There is communication by omnibus at nearly every hour in the day, through lower Mitcham and Unley, with Adelaide, which lies 4½ miles distant. Mitcham lies within the suburban postal district, and is a favourite place of residence with merchants and others having business in the metropolis. It is considered to be one of the most healthy and pleasant townships in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, overlooking the plains, and a great extent of country to the N. and N.W., and the sea to the W., and being highly recommended by medical men as a place of residence for invalids, or as a retreat from the summer heat of the town. The surrounding country is exceedingly picturesque, the township lying immediately under the N. and W. slopes of the mount Lofty range, whilst the plains from the foot of the range stretch away to the sea. The resident magistrates are W. Townsend, E. J. Spence, W. Morgan, J. W. Lewis, and G. Hall, Esqs., and the Hon. A. Blyth. There are large quantities of granite in the neighbourhood used extensively for road metalling. Magnesian limestone (dolomite) is also found in considerable quantities. Copper, lead, and silver have also been found, but not in sufficient abundance to pay for continued working. The geological formation is of hard, grey, micaceous fine-grained flagstones, also blue and brown slaty beds, and hard dark blue rock, with small nests of crystallized carbonate of lime, dipping S. 10° to 15°, E. about 10°. There is also a very hard siliceous rock used for building purposes. In a quarry near Mitcham this formation appears to underlie the slates, and has all the appearance of a massive dyke of quartz rock.

MITCHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of the Sturt. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. R. T. Burton, of Bexley, Sturt, and 4 councillors. Mitcham was the first district council proclaimed in the colony. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £26,087—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £1246 4s. 4d.; total receipts, £3208 4s. 1d.; office expenses and salaries, £314 14s. 2d.; expended on public works, £2313 2s. 5d. The population numbers 3814 persons; the area is 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres; land under cultivation, 6204 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 796.

MITCHELLI RUN (*N. district;*) lease, 113; occupier, J. Williams; area, 68 square miles; grazing capability, 11,200 sheep, or 165 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £113 6s. 8d.; Goyder's valuation, £680 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £700. This station lies between Lock's hill and Black rock, 70 miles from port Augusta, and 160 from Adelaide. It consists of rough spurs and hills, and fairly grassed plain, and is watered by the Yadna and Illapinipa creeks and 9 wells.

MOBEELA GAIPE (*Flinders district*) is a spot on the W. coast of Denial bay, where good water can be obtained by digging in the sand-hills. It lies on the track of

Digitized by Google

Eyre's terrible journey from port Lincoln to Western Australia in 1840. The surrounding country is an arid and scrubby desert, but much of the back country is taken up for pastoral purposes.

MOBLOONG (*Co. Sturt*) is an E. hundred of the county, lying on the W. bank of the Murray river, below Mannum, and crossed by the road from mount Barker to Thompson's crossing. It consists almost exclusively of pastoral country, and lies in the belt of mallee brush known as the Murray scrub. The area of this hundred is 74,240 acres, of which only 30 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 50 persons.

MOCHATOONA MINE (*N. district*) lies about 2 miles E. from Angipena, but has not been worked for some years, although the ground looks favourable for mining.

MOCHRA TOWER (*N. district*) is the name given to a peak of the main range lying at the head of Boolcoonda creek, and to the E. of port Augusta. It it a trigonometrical station, and a prominent landmark for the surrounding pastoral country.

MODBURY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the district council of Tea-tree gully. It is situated on the Dry creek, the river Torrens flowing about 2 miles to the S., and is in the midst of an agricultural country where wheat and hay are extensively grown. The nearest places are Hope valley, 2 miles S.E.; Tea-tree gully, 3 miles E.; and Golden grove, 4 miles N.E. With Adelaide, 9 miles S.W., the communication is by daily coach. Modbury has a post office and 1 hotel—the Modbury. The resident magistrate is R. S. Kelly, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is undulating, the mount Lofty ranges lying 3 miles to the E., and the Para plains extending to the W. to the shores of the gulf of St. Vincent. The formation is principally limestone. The population, including Tea-tree gully and Golden grove, numbers about 1000 persons.

MOLDORKY STATION (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 654; is part of the Outaalpa run—which see.

MOLONG or MOUNT MACINTYRE, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 183; occupiers R. R. and E. J. Leake; area, 24 square miles (correct area, 23 square miles;) grazing, capacity, 3500 sheep, or 152 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £217 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £15. There are 50,000 sheep, including lambs, about 300 horses, and 6000 cattle on this run, and about 51,000 acres of purchased land and land in the hundreds of Grey, Hindmarsh, and Young. This run lies 255 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 35 miles N. by W. from Macdonnell bay, where the wool is shipped. The stock is watered from wells and waterholes. The head station of this run is known as Glencoe, and lies near the mount Burr post office.

MONALTO (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard lying on the hills above Mitcham, and being the property of R. B. Andrews, Esq. It lies near the "Devil's elbow," and within the township of Belair overlooking Coromandel valley, and due E. of the Government farm. The wine trade in this vineyard is considered excellent, and is made, the white from Gouais and Verdeilho, and the red from Black Portugal, Carignan, and Mataro.

MONARTO (*Co. Sturt*) is a central hundred of the county consisting almost exclusively of pastoral country, and lying in the belt of mallee brush, known as the Murray scrub.

MONBULLA (*Co. Grey*) is one of the N. hundreds of the county. It lies in the N.E., and is but little taken up for agriculture. The old road from Adelaide to Melbourne *via* the Glenelg river, passes through this hundred.

MONBULLA RUN (*Co. Grey;*) lease, No. 706; occupier, A. McLeod; area, 9 square miles; rental, £4 10s.; assessment, £11 per annum. The next post town is Gambier town.

MONSTER, MOUNT, 36°15′ S. lat., 140° 20′ E. long. (*Victoria district,*) is a lofty detached hill on the road from Wellington to Border town, lying in the N.W. of the Tattiara country, and about 80 miles S.E. of Wellington. It is surrounded by pastoral country, and is a landmark to the neighbourhood.

MONSTER, MOUNT, RUN, (*S.E. district;*) lease, 843; occupiers, Walker, Rankine and Co. (manager, W. Cook;) area, 32 square miles. This run lies at mount Monster, in the ninety miles desert or Tattiara country, on the road from Wellington to Border town, and 80 miles S.E. of Wellington. There is no surface water, the run being dependent on wells.

Digitized by Google

MONSTER, MOUNT, S. RUN, (*S.E. district;*) leases, No. 864 and 865; occupier, J. Forrest; respective areas, 10 and 10 miles; total rental, £10 per annum. Next post office, Border town.

MONSTER RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 224 and 225; occupier, P. Kelly; area, 37 square miles; grazing capability, 4200 sheep (on the whole block are 8000 sheep, 30 horses, and 20 head of cattle;) Goyder's valuation, £182 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £140. This run lies at mount Monster, on the road from Wellington to Melbourne, *via* Border town, 145 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 85 miles from Guichen bay. The head station is at Swede's flat. The Monster run also includes lease No. 574; area, 10 square miles.

MONSTER RUN E. No. 1 (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 844, 849, and 850; occupier, E. Stark; respective areas, 18, 31, and 19 square miles. The next post office is Border town.

MONSTER RUN E. No. 2 (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 797 and 829; occupier, James Foot; respective areas, 18 and 10 square miles. Next post office Border town.

MONSTER RUN N. (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 809; occupiers S. and C. Heriot; area, 22 square miles. Next post office Border town.

MONSTER RUN N.E. (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 887; occupier, the hon. J. Morphett; area, 126 square miles; rental, £63 per annum. This run lies N. by E. of mount Monster, the next post town being Border town.

MONSTER RUN S.E. (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 827 and 962; occupier, P. J. E. Hull; respective areas, 10 and 10 square miles. Next post office, Border town.

MONSTER WELL (*Victoria district*) is a well on the road from Wellington to Border town, lying a little to the N.W. of mount Monster, and about 77 miles S.E. of Wellington, at the edge of the Tattiara country.

MONTACUTE MINE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a copper mine, lying on a steep spur of the mount Lofty range, about 10 miles N.E. of Adelaide. Outcroppings of ore are seen near the surface, but the mine has been for some time abandoned. The Sixth-creek gold mining company have their claim near this place.

MONTAGU (*Co. Adelaide.*) See DRY CREEK.

MOOLOOLOO RUN (*N. district.*) See ORATUNGA RUN.

MOOLOONDINA LAKES (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a cluster of saline lakes, lying to the S. of the Gawler ranges and stretching in a N.W. and S.E. direction, between mounts Wallaby and Sturt. They are situated in a tract of country covered with dense mallee scrub.

MOON HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small hill, lying in the scrubby ranges to the N. of the hundred of Encounter bay.

MOONTA, 34° 3′ S. lat., 137° 35′ E. long. (*Co. Daly*) is a postal copper mining township, in the electoral district of port Adelaide and hundred of Wallaroo. It is situated near a small bight on the E. side of Spencer's gulf, known as Moonta bay, and in an undulating country, the plains being crossed at intervals by hills of a sandy formation varying in height, but none of them worthy a more dignified name than hillocks. There are no running streams in the neighbourhood, but there is a remarkable spring about 12 miles S. of the township (see TIPARA.) Fresh water is obtained by distilling salt water by means of stills, of which there are several of considerable magnitude. The surrounding district is a mining one, although pastoral pursuits are carried on to some extent, from Moonta in a S. direction about 120 miles, or to the end of Yorke's peninsula, in the N.W. part of which it is situated. The runs are, for the most part, well grassed, the drawback throughout being the absence of creeks. Wells are sunk in various places for the supply of the stations, and the watering of cattle and sheep. These wells vary in depth from a few feet near the coast, to 150 feet and 180 feet further inland, where the water is frequently brackish, that nearest the sea being best. The mining interest is largely represented, there being numerous copper mines. The most important is the Moonta mine, which employs about 1000 hands—men and boys. Next in order are the Karkarilla and Yelta mines, each employing from 50 to 60 men; whilst there are several smaller claims of considerable promise, such as the

Digitized by Google

Euko, Poona, Wheal Hughes, Wilkawat, Wheal James, N. Yelta, Parramatta, and Challa, employing from 5 to 15 men each. Some of these mines have copper, others are simply prospecting; but all are more or less valuable. The nearest places are Kadina, 11 miles N.W., and Wallaroo, 12 miles N. With the former place the direct communication is by mail trap, which starts at night (about 10 o'clock.) A new line of road has been surveyed, but is not yet cleared. With the latter place there is communication thrice daily by the tramway from Moonta to Wallaroo and Kadina, by means of which both passengers and goods are conveyed. With Adelaide, 94 miles S.E., the communication is by tramway or car to Kadina, thence to port Wakefield by mail car, and thence by steamer or sailing vessel. The weekly steamers between Wallaroo and Adelaide also call at Moonta bay for passengers and cargo; this latter route being generally used for goods, and frequently by commercial and other travellers, who thus reach the largest centre of population first. So soon as a township is laid out and sold, on the beach, and a jetty extended to deep water, the advantage of Moonta bay as a shipping port will be more adequately realised than (in the absence of these desiderata) it is at present. Moonta possesses a flourishing mechanics' institute, with a serviceable circulating library and reading-room, in which the colonial and intercolonial and English papers may be read. Lectures are given monthly in this institute, and are well attended. The institute has over 100 members. There is a mutual improvement association affiliated, holding weekly meetings for debate, the reading of essays, elocution, &c.; the number of members being about 40. The township has 5 hotels—the Prince of Wales, Royal, Globe, Moonta, and Miners' Arms; also a tramway station where passengers and goods are booked for Wallaroo and Kadina, a post and money order office, telegraph station, court house, police station, Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.,) Foresters' court, and branches of the South Australian and National banks, and the South Australian insurance companies. There is also a volunteer rifle corps in the township. The places of worship in the town are in connection with the Church of England, Bible Christian and Baptist persuasions, and on the mines with the Wesleyans, the Bible Christians and the Primitive Methodists, a Baptist chapel being contemplated but not yet commenced. The resident magistrate is J. Meredith, Esq., J.P. The soil is loose and sandy, and abundance of limestone is found in nodules and blocks on the surface. The whole of this part of Yorke's peninsula is moderately grassed in large patches of pasture land, surrounded by mallee scrub. The population of the township and Moonta mines, with smaller mines, numbers about 5000 persons.

The Moonta mines are situated in the N. part of Yorke's peninsula, in the hundred of Wallaroo, and to the S. of the Wallaroo and Kadina mines. They are the great rivals of the Burra Burra mines, and are described as follows by Mr. Austin, in his work on the mines of South Australia :—"There are 4 distinct lodes in these mines, all nearly parallel, within a space of half-a-mile, and running about N. and S. The first discovery of ore here was made about 2 years ago (1861), when a quantity of small stones of green carbonate was found upon the surface. Some holes were sunk, and a lode of fine ore cut at a small depth. This lode was named after one of the proprietors Taylor's lode. Four shafts have since been sunk on it, and named after proprietors; Elder's, the deepest, is now 30 fathoms, and Smith's, Waterhouse's. and Taylor's, 20 fathoms each. A house for an engine of 60-inch cylinder is now in course of erection here for the purpose of pumping the mine. In the drives from Smith's shaft, a fine lode of yellow ore, from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, is being worked at the 20-fathom level. The lode is 4½ feet wide in Elder's shaft; in which shaft, at the 10-fathom level, a splendid lode of rich black ore, largely mixed with malleable copper, has yielded great quantities of ore; at one time it was being hauled up at the rate of 20 tons a day. From the drives from Taylor's shaft a quantity of rich ore has been raised, consisting of black and grey sulphurets, red oxide, and malleable copper. The drives on the lode extend altogether for a length of about 350 fathoms at the 10-fathom levels, and for 250 fathoms at a depth of 20. Two other lodes, Young's and Macdonnell's—the latter named after our late Governor—have produced ore of a higher percentage than that from other parts of these mines; it is grey sulphuret, some of which has given, on assay, 66 per cent. of fine copper, and the average of the lodes is estimated at nearly 60 per cent. Both lodes have been driven on for a considerable distance at the 10-fathom levels, Young's being 6 feet wide, and Macdonnell's varying from 6 inches to 12 feet, but averaging a less width than Young's. At Buchan's shaft, a large deposit of malleable copper and rich black ore was met with, and some beautiful specimens of native dendritic and foilated copper were found both here and on Taylor's lode. Buchan's shaft has been lately sunk to 20 fathoms, and a fine lode of black and yellow ore cut. The buildings on this

Digitized by Google

mine are large and substantial, and besides offices, stables, &c., comprise a complete and well-furnished assay office, under the management of Captain R. H. Hancock, a scientific gentleman who came to this colony a few years since to superintend the Wheal Ellen mine. The wonderful richness of these mines will be seen from the following approximate return of ore raised during 20 months, since the commencement of the workings, viz., 8,000 tons of ore, averaging nearly 25 per cent. of pure copper; and which have been raised at such a comparatively small cost as to enable 2 dividends of £10 per share each (together £64,000) to be declared on 1st October last, and 25th February this year. The miners say the Moonta will be a mine when the Burra is forgotten—because she has lodes and the Burra has none; but this remains to be proved. As long as one has plenty of gold it matters little whether it be in the shape of long bars or heaps of sovereigns. About August or September last year, when a large quantity of ore was required at port Wallaroo for shipment—a distance of about 10 miles from the Moonta—1700 tons of ore were delivered in 9 days! by means of drays. The number of hands employed on these mines is nearly 300; but, until the last few months, not nearly so many were engaged. Ample provision is made for a supply of water, by means of large tanks holding many thousand gallons, collected from galvanized iron roofs." Since the date of that report, 1863, the works at the Moonta mines have been carried on with spirit, and the progress of the mines has been highly satisfactory: The fifth annual report of the directors of this mine to the shareholders, dated 28th September, 1866, is appended, as showing the present state of operations upon it.

Report of the Directors of the Moonta Mining Company to the Shareholders at the Fifth Annual General Meeting, held at the Company's office, Adelaide, on Friday, 28th September, 1866.

The directors beg to place before the shareholders their usual report with subjoined accounts of the mine for the past 6 months. The yield of ore during that period amounts to 11,066 tons, of an average produce of 20⅝ per cent. The cost of production £66,900, or £6 0s. 10d. per ton; and the value estimated at £121,726, or £11 per ton, leaves a profit of £54,826, or £4 19s. 2d. per ton. From the above it will be seen that a reduction has been effected in the cost of production of nearly 30s. per ton, as compared with the previous half-year, Considering the low price of copper, and the realisation of so much produce in a falling market, it will not surprise the shareholders to learn that the depreciation in value has materially diminished the profits during the past 6 months. The accompanying statements show that 3 dividends of £5 each have been paid during the half-year, and in plant upwards of £8000 has been added to the value of the company's property at the mines. An improved system of dressing the low percentage ores has been introduced upon the mine, from which considerable benefit is expected to accrue. The railway between Moonta and Wallaroo is now in full operation, and has proved very advantageous to this company.

Captain Hancock's report upon the progress of the works and general state of the mine is as follows:—

"Moonta Mine, September 18, 1866.

"I have the pleasure to forward to you the following report on the mines for the half-yearly meeting:—

"Milne's Shaft.—The east lode at the 20-fathoms level has been laid open for a considerable distance, and is now being worked by tributers. A new whim-shaft has been sunk to the 20-fathoms level on the west lode, and the horse-whim which was at Smith's shaft has been erected here, which will enable us to push the sinking of this shaft to the 30-fathoms level.

"Smith's Shaft.—The lode in the 40-fathoms level south is 2½ feet wide, yielding about 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the shaft now being sunk below the 40-fathoms level is about 1 foot wide, yielding about 3 tons of peacock ore per fathom. Several tribute pitches are being worked in the back of the 40 and shallower levels. The stuff from this shaft being now drawn by steam power, the further use of the horse-whim has been rendered unnecessary.

"Hughes's Shaft.—The large pumping engine continues to work satisfactorily, the pitwork is in good order, and we are erecting the balance bob. This machinery, with the pitwork now on hand, will be sufficient for draining this part of the mine for some time to come. The ground in the shaft is extremely hard, but we are prosecuting the sinking with all possible despatch.

"Elder's Shaft is now being sunk below the 55-fathoms level; the lode is all the

Digitized by Google

width of the shaft, turning out good yellow and peacock ores. The west lode at the 55-fathoms level north is yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the south drive is 3½ feet wide, turning out some good yellow ore; the east lode at the same level north is 2 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom; at the south drive the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fathom. There is a large quantity of good orey ground now laid open between this and the upper levels. In each of the winzes which are being sunk below the 40-fathoms level, the lode is very productive. In the various tribute pitches and stopes in the backs of the 40 and shallower levels, the lode is yielding satisfactory quantities of ore. The engine which we some time ago converted into a steam whim continues to do its work in a very satisfactory manner.

"WATERHOUSE SHAFT.—Now sinking below the 40-fathoms level. The lode is about 1½ feet wide of good yellow ore; the 40-fathoms level south is communicated with Elder's workings; the lode in the north drive, although very hard, is yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom; the lode in the various backs of the upper levels is turning out average quantities of ore. We have here also dispensed with the horse whim, and are hauling the stuff with Elder's engine.

"TAYLOR'S SHAFT is now being sunk below the 40-fathoms level. We cannot state the size of the lode, as we are not carrying all of it in the shaft, in consequence of its having less underlay than heretofore. The 40-fathoms level has been driven south through a good course of hard purple ore. The lode averages 3 feet in width, and is yielding 6 tons of rich ore per fathom. The various stopes and tribute pitches in the backs of the different levels are turning out good purple and yellow ores. Between this and Stirling's shaft preparations are being made for the erection of the new winding engine and crusher.

"STIRLING'S SHAFT.—We have just commenced to sink this shaft below the 40-fathoms level. The lode in the various tribute pitches and stopes here is turning out from 3 to 6 tons of ore per fathom. Large quantities of ore are being raised from between this shaft and Taylor's workings.

"WARMINGTON'S SHAFT.—The lode at the 40-fathoms level N. is 5 feet wide, yielding 7 tons of yellow ore per fathom; but being of a very hard nature, can be but slowly wrought. The lode in the 40-fathoms level south is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. At the stopes in the back of the 30-fathoms level the lode varies from 1 to 3 feet wide, consisting chiefly of hard yellow ore.

"STUCKEY'S SOUTH SHAFT has been sunk about 5 fathoms below the 30-fathoms level. The lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. There is a large extent of good orey ground standing between this and Warmington's shaft. The various tribute pitches are very productive.

"M'COULL'S SHAFT.—We have recently resumed operations here by driving the 20-fathoms level N.; the lode, which was unproductive, has improved, being 1½ feet wide, yielding a little rich grey and yellow ore.

"GREEN'S SHAFT.—A large extent of rich orey ground is now being laid open at this part of the mines. The lode at the bottom of the shaft is yielding 4 tons of rich grey, black, and peacock ores per fathom. The tribute pitches and stopes are turning out their usual quantities of good ores. The steam-engine continues to do its work efficiently.

"BOWER'S SHAFT.—The lode at the 32-fathoms level N. is 1½ feet wide, of a very hard character, turning out 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the S. drive it is yielding about 4 tons per fathom. In the shaft which is being sunk below the 32-fathoms level, the lode is 1½ feet wide, of good yellow ore.

"SIMPSON'S SHAFT has just been completed to the 32-fathoms level through a good course of yellow ore, and drives have been commenced both N. and S. The stopes and tribute pitches are being profitably worked.

"DOMINIC'S SHAFT.—The lode at the 42-fathoms level south is 1 foot wide. In the stopes at the back of this level it varies from 1 to 2½ feet in width, and is yielding, on the average, 4 tons of ore per fathom.

"MACDONNELL'S SHAFT.—The lode has improved in the back of the 32-fathoms level; it is turning out good yellow ore coated black. We shall immediately commence to sink the shaft to the 45-fathoms level. The various tribute pitches are producing some rich black and grey ores.

"YOUNG SHAFT.—We are here driving the 10-fathoms level south in the direction of Green's workings, with the prospect of making discoveries. The other works are confined to tribute operations.

"BUCHAN'S SHAFT.—Preparations are being made to sink this shaft below the

Digitized by Google

20-fathoms level. A small quantity of good ore is being raised from the back of the 20-fathoms level.

"HANCOCK'S SHAFT.—The lode here varies from 1 foot to 2 feet in width, and is turning out some good ore, which is being raised chiefly by tributers.

"CAROLINE SHAFT.—A small quantity of green chloride is being raised from this shaft.

"BLANCHE SHAFT.—By extending the workings in depth some rich black ore has been struck, and profitable ground is now being opened up.

"At the surface the engineering and other mechanical departments are in efficient working order. We have made additions to our dressing machines, which were constructed on a new principle. They are valuable appliances for making the low class ores merchantable.

"In conclusion, I beg to say the prospects of the mine throughout were never in a more satisfactory state than at present.

"The directors, with the view of effecting fresh discoveries and stimulating increased production of ore, lately authorised Captain Hancock to résume operations at some of the suspended workings, and the result will be seen from his report in reference to Young's, Buchan's, Blanche, and Caroline shafts to be encouraging. Notwithstanding the satisfactory state of the balance-sheet, the directors cannot recommend the declaration of a dividend in the present state of the copper and money markets. Should the next accounts from England indicate an improvement in the value of copper, no time will be lost in dividing the available assets amongst the shareholders. The company's establishment now consists of 14 officers, 546 miners, 61 mechanics, 8 stablemen, 165 labourers, 158 boys at the mine, and 2 officers in Adelaide, making in all 954. The weekly wages paid are as follows:—miners, 38s. to 40s.; mechanics, 40s. to 75s.; labourers, 33s. to 35s.; and boys, 6s. to 27s. Four vacancies in the direction, caused by the retirement of Messrs. Stuckey, Hughes, Green, and Elder, will have to be filled up. These gentlemen are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. Two auditors require to be elected for the ensuing year, and the remuneration to the directors, and to Messrs. Giles and Wicksteed, for their past services, has also to be fixed by the meeting.—THOMAS ELDER, Chairman. Adelaide, 20th September, 1866."

Return showing the quantity of ore raised from the Moonta mines and shipped and smelted during the half-year ending 20th September, 1866.

"Total quantity of ore on hand 20th March, 1866, (21 cwt. to the ton,) 3012 tons 11 cwt.; do. raised during the half-year, 11,066 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs.; total, 14,079 tons 3 cwt 3 qrs. Total quantity of ore delivered to Wallaroo smelting works, (21 cwt. to the ton,) 4514 tons 5 cwt.; do. do. shipped to England, 6670 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs.; do. do. on hand, 2894 tons; total, 14,079 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. Thomas Elder, chairman; T. F. M'Coull, secretary. Adelaide, 20th September, 1866."

Return showing the quantity of copper received and disposed of during the half-year ending 20th September, 1866.

"Total copper received from the Wallaroo smelting works, 364 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs. Copper sold in the province, 75 tons; do. shipped to England, 114 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs.; do. shipped to India, 175 tons; total, 364 tons 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs. Thomas Elder, chairman; T. F. M'Coull, secretary. Adelaide, 20th September, 1866."

The proprietors of this mine exhibited, at the Melbourne exhibition of 1866, the following 5 specimens of copper ore:—Yellow ore coated black, 35 per cent; purple ore, 60 per cent; purple ore, 60 per cent; yellow ore, 30 per cent; yellow and purple ore, and malleable oxychloride, 47 per cent; malleable and ruby copper.

MOORE FARM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard lying on the road from Adelaide to the Reedbeds, and is the property of A. H. Davis, Esq. It is one of the oldest vineyards in the colony, having been planted about 24 years. It lies on the banks of the Torrens river, and has an extent of 25 acres. The grapes are chiefly Muscat, Crystal, Shiraz, Verdeilho, Frontignac, and Gouais. The wines are the Moore farm red, and the Moore farm white. Samples of the Shiraz vintages of 1858, 1859, and 1860, and of the Verdeilho of 1858, were selected by the wine committee for transmission to the exhibition of all nations.

MOOROO MINE (*Flinders district N.*) is a copper mine lying to the W. of Prism hill, and to the N. of mount Chambers. It is not worked at present.

MOOROOROO (*Co. Light*) in a S.E. hundred of the county, lying to the S. of the N. Para river, and consisting for the most part of purchased land, chiefly agri-

Digitized by Google

cultural, and taken up by an industrious race of farmers who grow wheat and other produce in large quantities. The townships of Angaston and Tanunda lie in this hundred. The resident magistrate is W. Jacob, Esq., J.P.

MOOROWEE RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 79; occupier, W. Fowler; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 8000 sheep, or 190 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £184 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2076. The stock is watered from shallow wells, and the run extends from Sturt bay on the S., to Hardwicke bay on the N.W. The wool is shipped at the former place, 60 miles W.S.W. of Port Adelaide as the crow flies. The head station is 10 miles N. by W. of Sturt bay, and 170 miles overland from Adelaide, *via* Kadina. On this and other runs held by the same lessee, at cape Spencer and Green's plains, are 15,000 sheep, 4000 lambs, 100 horses, and 1000 cattle. There is an aboriginal depôt at this station.

MOORUNDEE (*Co. Albert*) is an agricultural settlement and aboriginal station on the E. bank of the Murray river, near Blanchetown—which see. There is a public pound at this place.

MOPPA HILL (*Co. Light*) is a small agricultural settlement, lying 3 miles N.E. of Greenock.

MORARD DE GALLES, CAPE (*Co. Cardwell,*) is a cape on the S.E. coast, lying opposite the Coorong crossing. The Flinders Black rocks lie off this cape.

MORAMBRO RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 159; occupier, Mary Oliver; area, 103 square miles; grazing capacity, 24,000 sheep, or 233 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £1428 16s. per annum, deducting improvements, valued at £2356. This run lies 200 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 62 miles N.E. by E. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped. This run also includes leases, Nos. 539 and 719, having areas of 20 and 8 miles respectively.

MORAMBRA RUN, S.W. (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 990; occupier, Neil Orr; area, 6 square miles. Next post town, Kingston.

MORAMBRA W. STATION (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 1096; occupier uncertain; area, 28 square miles. This station joins Morambra on the W.

MORENIA CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral country about 35 miles from Yudanamutana.

MORIALTA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property and residence of the hon. Jno. Baker. It lies at the head of the Morialta creek, in the midst of the hills overlooking the Adelaide plains. The wines made from this vineyard have attained considerable celebrity. There is a splendid orchard on the property, an olive plantation, and an orchard and vineyard intermixed.

MORIALTA CREEK (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a fine creek, rising in the mount Lofty ranges, and flowing through the estate of Morialta and fine agricultural country into the Torren's river in the Adelaide plains. There is a picturesque waterfall at the end of this creek.

MORPHETT (*Co. Albert*) is the S.W. hundred of the county, lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, above Chucka bend. It is mostly taken up for pastoral purposes.

MORPHETT'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak nearly detached, and lying in the hundred of Kondoparinga, in a rugged scrubby district, about 5 miles E. of mount Magnificent, and 8 miles S.W. of Strathalbyn.

MORPHETT VALE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the hundred and electoral district of Noarlunga, and under the control of the district council of Morphett vale. It is situated in a fertile valley on the Great South road, on a creek generally known as Anderson's creek, from a gentleman of that name through whose ground it flows. To the E. lies a range of hills which separate the Morphett vale and Clarendon districts. In the township is a small flour mill, but operations have ceased there for some years past. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being extensively grown, and there being also many well cultivated vineyards. The Worthing copper mines lie about 5 miles N.W., but nothing is at present being done there. The country generally, however, bears strong mineral indications, and will most probably at some period be found worth the working. The nearest places are Reynella, 2 miles N.; and Hackham, 2 miles S.E. With these places, as with Adelaide, 15½ miles distant N., the communication is by Rounsevell's mail coaches and omnibuses. Morphett Vale has 1 hotel—the Emu;

Digitized by Google

it is has also a mechanics' institute, 2 government schools (duly licensed by the central board of education and well attended,) a Foresters' court, a Presbyterian (John Knox's,) Baptist (union chapel,) and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) churches, all under the charge of resident ministers. The ruins of an edifice, formerly a church of Scotland, are still standing, and give an older appearance to the township than is seen in most places in the colony. There is a local court (with the usual number of magistrates in attendance, possessing all the magisterial powers invested in such institutions,) a police court, a public pound, a post and money order office, several stores, workshops, &c. There are also a large number of neat residences, many of which have fine vineyards attached, from which wine of excellent quality is produced, some being favourably known as being really sound and valuable wine. There are also several orangeries, to which considerable attention has been paid of late years, with a most gratifying result. The surrounding country is elevated, the formation being generally limestone and sandstone. The population of the township and surrounding district numbers 930 persons.

MORPHETT VALE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Noarlunga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Robt. Bain, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £4970 10s.—rate 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £249 14s; total receipts, £627 9s. 2d.; office expenses and salaries, £56 3s 6d; expended on public works, £552 18s. 2d. The population numbers 930 persons; the area is 23 square miles, or 14,720 acres; land under cultivation, 7124 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 175.

MORRIS, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak of the main range, and a trigonometrical station, lying on the W. side the North road, opposite Angipena. The mount Coffin copper mine lies to the N.W. of this hill.

MORRISON POINT (*Kangaroo island*) is a bold rocky headland in Nepean bay, in the N.E. end of the island, forming the E. horn of Western cove. There are a few straggling rocks in deep water off the point.

MORTYANNA CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek flowing from the N.W. end of Elder's range into lake Torrens, and crossing the road from port Augusta to the north.

MOSQUITO CREEK (*Co.Robe*) is a drainage creek, flowing 10 miles N. of Narracoorte, in a W. direction, into Geary's swamp.

MOSQUITO CREEK RUN, (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 169; occupiers, W. and J. Robertson; area, 59 square miles, (actual area 61 square miles;) grazing capacity, 10,000 sheep, or 164 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £675 8s., deducting improvements valued at £373. This run lies 240 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 120 miles from Portland (Victoria,) where the wool is shipped.

MOSQUITO HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak and survey point lying in the scrubby country in the hundred of Nkangkita, about 3½ miles N.W. of Currency creek.

MOSQUITO PLAINS (*Co. Robe*) is a tract of flat swampy pastoral country lying to the W. of Narracoorte, and extending N. and S. about 60 miles, and E. and W. from 8 to 15 miles. These plains are bounded on the E. and W. by sandy ranges, and are watered by the Mosquito creek. Limestone abounds upon them, and much of the soil is suitable for agricultural purposes. The resident magistrates are H. Seymour, A. T. Gunning, and W. Wallace, Esqs.

MOSS GILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural settlement, situated near the township of Morphett vale, and inhabited by a few farmers.

MOUNT GAMBIER (*Co. Grey*). See GAMBIER MOUNT AND GAMBIER TOWN.

MOUNT BARKER (*Co. Hindmarsh*). See BARKER MOUNT.

MOUNT CRAWFORD (*Cos. Adelaide and Light.*) See CRAWFORD MOUNT.

MOUNT PLEASANT (*Co. Adelaide.*) See PLEASANT MOUNT.

MOY HALL (or WOOLGABURGH) RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 168; occupier, W. Robertson; area, 65 square miles (actual area, 63 square miles;) grazing capability, 12,000 sheep, or 190 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £483 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2081. This run lies 230 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 80 miles N. of Macdonnell bay, and 70 miles E. by N. of Guichen bay.

Digitized by Google

MUCRA STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN.

MUDDY FLAT (*Flinders district*) is a vast tract of flat country, lying to the S.W., of 26° S. lat., 139° E. long. It has no visible limit to the S.W., is bare of vegetation, and traversed by numerous water-channels.

MUD HUT STATION (*N. district;*) leases, 69 and 308. See BALCARRIE RUN.

MUDLA WIRRA (*Co. Gawler*) is a district council in the electoral district of Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. C. T. Scown of Willaston, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £12,238 14s. 6d—rates, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £158 13s. 11d.; total receipts, £421 3s.; office expenses and salaries, £116 12s. 11d.; expended on public works, £335 6s. 11d. The population numbers 1598 persons; the area is 110 square miles, or 70,400 acres; land under cultivation, 18,811 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 322.

MUDLA WIRRA (*Co. Gawler*) is an E. hundred of the county, consisting principally of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation, and inhabited by a body of industrious small farmers.

MUDLIPENA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name of a fine mountain stream rising to the N. of Angipena, and flowing in a S.E. direction through the gap of the same name.

MUDLIPENA GAP (*Flinders district*) is a piece of fine rocky scenery, with walls about 100 feet in height, and extending for a considerable distance between the hills to the E. of Angipena. A pretty little gravelly flat, of 4 or 5 acres, lies in the gap, and has some fine pools of water near it. The Angipena racecourse lies near this place.

MUIRHEAD, MOUNT (*Co. Grey,*) is a peak lying in the cluster of volcanic hills near Mount Burr.

MULE YARDS MINE (*Co. Burra*) is a copper mine lying near Stony gap. It is not now worked.

MUIRHEAD, MOUNT, RUN, No. 1 (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 211; occupier, A. Johnson; area, 75 square miles; grazing capacity, 9200 sheep, or 130 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £388 8s. This run lies 245 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 53 miles E.S.E. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped.

MULLEL RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 209; occupier, J. Meredith; area, 3 square miles (actual area, 2 square miles;) grazing capability, 400 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £22 per annum. See MINGBOOL RUN.

MULLIGON RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 966; occupier, P. Ferguson; area, 300 square miles; rental, £173 per annum. This run lies near lake Eyre.

MUNDAY RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a stream rising near mount Clive, and flowing N.N.W. past mount Lyndhurst, into the S. end of lake Eyre. It is fed by several springs and small creeks during its course.

MUNDOO ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a low sandy and swampy island lying to the S.E. of Hindmarsh island, and inside and opposite the sea mouth of the Murray river.

MUNDOWADAN RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 939; occupiers, T. T. H. and A. Matthews; area, 200 square miles; rental, £103 per annum. This run lies near Decoy hill, the next post town being Yudanamutana.

MUNJIBBIE CREEK (*N. district*) is a stream flowing on the E. side the main range, over the run of the same name, and through good saltbush land, fairly grassed.

MUNJIBBIE RUN (*N.E. district*) is the head station of the Munjibbie run, occupied by Mr. Geo. Hiles (lease, No. 64,) and having an area of 31 square miles, and a grazing capability for 6200 sheep, or 200 per square mile. Munjibbie is the N. half of the run originally held by Messrs. Hiles and Chewings, and since divided into two distinct runs for the convenience of the lessees. The Munjibbie portion consists of fairly grassed country, with saltbush and clumps of mallee, wattle, and other bushes. It is watered from wells and from the Munjibbie creek, where the head station and woolshed are situated, and whence there is a tolerable road to Kooringa, 35 miles S.W. Rent and assessment, £59 8s. 4d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £147 5s per annum, deducting improvements, which are valued at £1600. This run also comprises lease, No. 345, which has an area of 41 square miles.

Digitized by Google

MUNNO PARA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Yatala. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Smith, of Smithfield, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £7691 14s. 8d.—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £158 19s. 1d.; total receipts, £434 9s. 7d.; office expenses and salaries, £65 17s.; expended on public works, £238 12s. 9d. The population numbers 986 persons. The area is 43 square miles, or 27,520 acres; land under cultivation, 12,067 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 175.

MUNNO PARA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Yatala. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. S. Smitham, of Peachy belt, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £14,664—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £359 18s. 3d.; total receipts, £1009 12s. 11d.; office expenses and salaries, £102 2s. 1d; expended on public works, £639 6s. 8d. The population numbers 2323 persons; the area is 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres; land under cultivation, 28,965 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 418.

MUNNO PARA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred lying in the N. part of the county, on the S. bank of the Gawler river, and consisting for the most part of purchased agricultural land, taken up by small farmers. There is a volunteer rifle corps in this hundred.

MUNTA WURTA (*Yorke's peninsula*) is the native name for a small tract of good land on the E. side of Yorke's peninsula. See CLAY and ROPER'S GULLIES.

MURAT BAY (*Flinders district W.*) is a deep indentation into the land in the E. part of Denial bay, and to the N.E. of the Bird rock. It is a fine bay, having soundings in from 5 to 3 fathoms, and secure anchorage for vessels of any tonnage. In common with the other parts of this coast, the country inland is scrubby, with swamps and sand-hills, and the scarcity of water, which may however generally be found by digging in the sand dunes near the coast.

MURCULLET (OR MARCULLET) RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 155; occupier, A. McArthur; area, 30 square miles (actual area, 32 square miles;) grazing capacity, 3700 sheep or 115 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £164 5s., deducting improvements valued at £104. This run lies 180 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 70 miles N.E. by N. of Guichen bay. It is in the Tattiara country, the next post office being at Border town. On this run and adjoining leases of different date are 4100 sheep.

MURDOCK HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a high peak in the main or Adelaide range, in the hundred of Onkaparinga, and about 8 miles to the N.E. of the township of Balhannah.

MURMEEMA RUN, (*N. district;*) lease, No. 432; occupier, J. and J. H. Browne; area, 93 square miles. Rent and assessment, £79 1s. 8d. per annum. This run lies near mount Samuel, the next post town being Blinman.

MURKBO RUN (*S. E. district;*) leases 520, 557, 1143 and 1144; occupier, D. Power; respective areas of leases, 2, 24, 24 and 42 square miles. This run lies at the N.W. bend of the Murray river.

MURNINNIE MINE (*Flinders district W.*) is a copper and bismuth mine, lying 144 miles N.W. by N. of Adelaide, and on the N.W. side of Spencer's gulf, about 130 miles N. of port Lincoln. By the last report from this mine (July 31st, 1866) it appears that the directors have turned their attention to other methods of reducing the metals than those which were at first adopted (Cossin's patent,) and have found that that by acids is attended with satisfactory results, but the large cost of the necessary chemicals, and the difficulty of procuring them, may possibly interfere to prevent that process from being made use of to any great extent in the colony. In the meantime they have placed themselves in communication with a firm in England on the subject of the smelting of the ores by the methods in use there, with a view of having them treated either in Great Britain or in this colony, as may prove most advantageous to the company. They have also sent to London a sample of plumbago, which is found in large quantities at the mine, and a report upon it is expected at an early date. They have also shipped about 10 tons for sale, and should it prove to be worth only the very moderate price of £10 per ton, hundreds of tons can be procured and shipped without delay, and at a good profit. In No. 1 Winze, south adit, the 17-fathom level has passed under the shoot of bismuth ore, and as yet no change

Digitized by Google

back to it has taken place. The lode there is still from 6 to 8 feet wide, and well defined, and consists principally of plumbago. The directors sent a stone of plumbago and some dust to England several months ago, and they shipped 10 tons, which was now on the way. They had put down plumbago as being moderately worth £10 per ton. Plumbago from Ceylon is fetching £20 to £25 in London, and if this plumbago proved of value, there are hundreds of tons of it at the mine, and considerable facilities for shipping it.

MURNINNIE RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 1030; occupier, H. Holroyd; area, 38 square miles; rental, £19 per annum. This run lies W. of mount Young, and 130 miles N. of port Lincoln.

MURRABINNA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 198; occupier, D. Gollan; area, 16 square miles (31 square miles of the Blackford run have been transferred to this lease, the correct area therefore is now 47 square miles;) grazing capacity, 5650 sheep, or 120 per square mile. (On the entire run and land held under annual lease in the hundred of Lacepede are 1200 sheep, 900 head of cattle, and 200 horses.) Goyder's valuation, deducting improvements, £130 12s. per annum. This run lies 180 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 12 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Guichen bay.

MURRANNUGA STATION (*W. district*) lies 55 miles N.W. of the township of Flinders; occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE.

MURRAY FLATS RUN (*Co. Burra;*) occupier, W. H. Neale; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 8500 sheep, or 200 per square mile; rental and assessment, £64 15s; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £630 per annum, deducting improvements, which are valued at £300. (No. of lease, 14.) This run lies about 8 miles S.E. of Kooringa, and 95 miles N.E. of Port Adelaide. It consists of well-grassed plain and undulating land, with well-grassed valleys; there are also bare and scrubby rises, and patches of salt-bush and mallee. There are no springs or surface waters on the run, but water is obtained by means of wells, and there is access to the Stone Chimney creek on the N.

MURRAY, HUNDRED OF (*Flinders and Victoria districts,*) is the name given to the pastoral country lying on both sides the Murray river from the E. sides of the hundreds of Stuart and Cadell (in counties Young and Albert respectively,) in an E. direction to the border of the colony. This hundred comprises a tract of fine pastoral land, interspersed with belts of mallee scrub and sandy plains, with ridges of fossil shell limestone, which form lofty and precipitous bluffs on the banks of the river, alternating from side to side as it bends in its tortuous course.

MURRAY RIVER (*Pastoral district*) is a sub-district of the N.E. district lying in the S. part of that district, and along the banks of the Murray river. It also takes in the N. part of the S.E. pastoral district, and comprises the Murray scrub, and extends in an E. direction to the border of the colony.

MURRAY RIVER is the most important river, not only of the colony, but also of the continent, and is the only river navigable for vessels of any size in the colony, excepting the entrance to Port Adelaide, which can scarcely be considered a river. It rises in the Snowy mountains of New South Wales, and flows in a general W. direction, (dividing the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria) until it arrives at North-west bend in S. Australia, when it takes a S. direction, and empties itself into lake Alexandrina, at Pomonda point, near Wellington, whence it flows into the sea by a narrow opening from that lake called the Murray mouth. It is navigable during 8 months in the year for large steamers for a distance of over 1700 miles, and, with its tributary, the Darling, which is navigable 2000 miles in New South Wales, enables the settlers of Queensland, New South Wales, North-west Victoria, and the E. part of South Australia to draw supplies from, and forward their wool to Goolwa (on the W. side of lake Alexandrina, or the Lower Murray, as it is called,) which is looked upon as the natural port. The Murrumbidgee, another New South Wales river, is also navigable as far as Gundagai. About 30 steamers and barges are engaged in navigating the Murray and its tributaries from Goolwa, and convey a large amount of merchandise for the supply of settlers and of the various townships, bringing down annually several thousand bales of wool, for despatch to London direct, Melbourne, or Port Adelaide. The South Australian part of the Murray river was discovered by Sturt, in January, 1830, the upper part of that portion of it being found to be a noble stream, flowing through dense forests of sandy scrub, and bounded, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, by high cliffs, forming precipices from 150 to 500 feet high. The rock was white, like chalk, and quite as soft. Parts of these cliffs were very beautiful. A great many of the fossils, sometimes a whole precipice, was changed to selenite, which, while retaining all the

Digitized by Google

varied forms and fanciful tracery of marine ornaments, was as clear as crystal, and looked like fancy work in ice. When the setting sun shone full on the face of these cliffs, the red rays were reflected back off the crystalline facets into the dazzled gaze of the explorers, and made them imagine that they were in fairy land, and that palaces of diamonds were not quite things of fable. Sturt voyaged down the river to lake Alexandrina, which he partially examined, and then retraced his weary way backward, Captain Barker, after whom mount Barker is called, being the next to explore the newly-found region. This gentleman, however, having swum across a channel of the lake to a sand-hill on the other side, for the purpose of obtaining a better view, was treacherously murdered by the natives, and his body thrown into the water. On the South Australian banks of the Murray are large tracts of dense mallee scrub, the mallee being a small tree whose roots spread horizontally, and retain water, often found useful for travellers; and the quandong, or native peach, is also plentiful. There are but few streams flowing into the Murray in this part of its course, the principal ones being the Burra creek and the Rhine river, both of which fall into it on its W. bank. The lower part of the river, known as the Goolwa or lower Murray, is, in point of fact, a narrow arm of lake Alexandrina, separating the main land in the W. corner from the low sandy island known as Hindmarsh island. It is, however, navigable, and the channel which the Murray steamers use. Most of the land lying along the river banks is reserved in hundreds for agricultural purposes, although taken up in fact under pastoral leases at short dates. The river is crossed at Blanchetown, Swanport, and Wellington, by roads leading from Adelaide into Victoria. The towns and post offices on its banks are Overland corner, North-west bend, Blanchetown, Moorundee, Mannum, Wall, Swanport, Chucka bend, and Wellington E. and W. The sea mouth of this river bears from the Sturt light on cape Willoughby, N.E. by E. ½ E., 41 miles; and from Rosetta head, E. by N., about 13 miles. The bearings are magnetic; magnetic variation 6° 35′ E. The sea mouth of the Murray may be recognised by Barker's knoll, the first bare sand-hill of any elevation or extent to the eastward of the high land of Encounter bay. This extraordinary sand-hill, which is ever-changing in its form and appearance, according to the prevailing winds, and is fast receding to the eastward, in which direction the entrance has shifted 500 yards in 4 years, is about 90 feet high, and forms the eastern side of the entrance of the Murray; the western side being the termination of the low sand-hills of Sir Richard's peninsula. From the base of Barker's knoll an extensive sand-bank trends in a south-westerly direction, forming the eastern limit of the channel. On the highest part of point Pullen, the termination of Sir Richard's peninsula, is a flagstaff, from which the tidal and other signals are made. The flagstaff lies in lat. 35° 34′ S., long. 138° 57′ 15″ E., and bears from port Elliott obelisk E., distance 10½ miles; and from Victor harbour N. 81° E., 13 miles; whilst a course of N. 69° E., for 19 miles, leads directly from Porpoise head. On the opposite or western shore, point Pullen and its adjoining bank forms the western boundary of the channel. The bar, on which the least depths of water have been found recently to be from 6 to 8 feet, is constantly shifting in extent, depth, and relative position to the western extremity of Barker's knoll. The channel will generally be found deeper and more direct in the winter months, trending more in a westerly direction, as the descending currents become lessened in volume during the summer. The bar itself is composed of sand, covered with masses of seaweed. Inside the bar the soundings vary considerably, but, in all places between the Goolwa and the mouth, afford plenty of water for all vessels that can pass the bar in safety. In order to point out the deepest portion of the channel over the bar, two large triangular beacons have been placed inside the entrance; these beacons are shifted as occasion requires; at the present they bear N. 19° E., and S. 19° W. respectively.

MURRAY SCRUB (*Cos. Sturt, Eyre* and *Burra*) is a belt of sandy country, thickly covered with mallee scrub, lying on the Murray river, along its lower end, below the great or N.W. bend, and extending to the N. into the plains to the E. of Kooringa and mount Bryan. There are numerous patches of good pastoral land, which are taken up by squatters.

MURRAY SCRUB RUN, DUTTON'S (*Co. Burra;*) lease, No. 721; occupier, F. H. Dutton; area, 20 square miles; grazing capability, 2500 sheep, or 125 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £78; Goyder's valuation, £140 per annum, without improvements valued at £100. It lies 28 miles N.E. of Kapunda, and 75 miles N.E. of Adelaide, and is well-grassed, but has no surface water. This station is worked in connection with the Emu flats run, the head station being Anlaby.

Digitized by Google

MURRAY SCRUB RUNS (*Murray River district*) consist of the following leases, their respective areas and occupiers' names being attached:—294, T. and W. Scott, 6 square miles; 339, M'Bean, 3 square miles; 793, S. Hedger, 20 square miles; 867, J. Keynes, 21 square miles; 869, J. Keynes, 25 square miles; 870, J. Keynes, 32 square miles; 1055, T. Worsnop, 20 square miles; 1057, T. Worsnop, 35 square miles; 1058, J. Keynes, 13 square miles; 1059, J. Keynes, 11 square miles; 1060, J. Keynes, 15 square miles; 1089, R. Hicks, 10 square miles. These runs lie in the scrubby country on both sides the Murray river, the nearest post town being Blanchetown.

MURRYWYANNA LAGOON (*Co. Flinders district N.*) is a fine sheet of water formed by an expansion of the Frome river, 40 yards wide, 150 yards long, and 20 feet deep. It lies in a rocky bed, the rocks rising perpendicularly from the water.

MUSSEL WATER HOLE (*Flinders district N.*) See DAVENPORT CREEK.

MYPONGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural settlement, lying in a valley to the S. of Sellick's hill, and 14 miles S. of Aldinga on the main road from Adelaide to Yankalilla. It lies 44 miles S. of Adelaide, and has daily communication with all the places mentioned, by Rounsevell's mail coach. Myponga has a post office for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a store, and 1 hotel—the Myponga. The population is small and scattered, consisting chiefly of farmers. There is a public pound in this settlement.

MYPONGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of Encounter bay. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. Pavey, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £2761—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £128 1s. 3d.; total receipts, £201 0s. 11d.; office expenses and salaries, £68 6s.; expended on public works, £103 12s. 6d. The population numbers 585 persons; the area is 79 square miles, or 50,560 acres; land under cultivation, 2778 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 80.

MYPONGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a W. hundred of the county lying on the coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, at Rapid bay. The district is rich in minerals, and there are several silver lead mines in operation in the neighbourhood. About half of its area is purchased land, mostly agricultural.

MYPONGA HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak and point of survey lying in the scrubby country to the S. of Myponga township.

MYPONGA RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the coast ranges in the hundred of Myponga, and flowing N.W. into the sea by a wide channel.

NACKARA HILL, 32° 45′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

NACKARA MINE (*N. district.*) Under this name there are some small copper workings upon mineral claims, No. 2354, dated June 12, and Nos. 2387 and 2388, dated June 26, situated between 50 and 60 miles N. of the Burra. The proprietors, three Cornishmen, named James Pott, Thos. Williams, and Thomas Hodge, called at our office recently with samples, producing at the same time for our satisfaction the Government documents relative to their claims, and a certificate from Mr. Elphick, of which the following is a copy:—" Kooringa, August 24, 1866.—Assay of two samples of copper ore from Nackara mine for Mr. Thomas Hodge.—No. 1, produce 52½; No. 2, produce 51.—(Signed) Wm. K. Elphick, assayer." No. 1 appears to be red oxide, and No. 2 grey and green ore and oxide. The men state that they have been working the mine without assistance, pecuniary or manual, for the last 3 months, and have sunk 2 shafts, viz., Pott's shaft, which is now 12 fathoms deep, and in which they passed through a bunch of ore about 7 fathoms down; and Williams's shaft about 60 fathoms N. of the other. This is 7 fathoms deep, and carries a good copper-bearing lode. The samples are from Pott's shaft. They state that they have about 5 tons of ore at grass, and that the lode is 2 feet wide. Another sample was shown us—silver oxide—which we were informed had been assayed by Mr. Thomas and found to contain 61 per cent. of copper, but of this no certificate had been given.

NAILSWORTH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the Yatala district council. It is situated about 1½ miles from the Torrens river, and about 8 miles W. of the mouet Lofty range, in an agricultural, hay producing district. There is a manufactory of winnowing machines (Sloman's) in the township, a post office, and 1 hotel—the

Digitized by Google

Windmill (Matthews's.) The nearest places are Enfield, 2 miles N.; Prospect, 1 mile N.W.; and Walkerville, 1 mile E.; there is communication by omnibus with Enfield only, that with the other places being by horse or private vehicle. The communication with Adelaide, 2¼ miles distant, is by omnibuses which run thrice a-day. The surrounding country is elevated, and the formation of the limestone is abundant round Adelaide. The population numbers about 100 persons.

NAIRNE (*Co. Sturt*) is an agricultural village in the hundred of Kanmantoo, council district of Nairne, and electoral district of Onkaparinga, situated on Nairne creek, 24½ miles from Adelaide, on the main line of road between Adelaide and the Murray, *via* Callington, mount Barker lying 1½ miles S. In the township are 2 flour mills (steam) and a tannery. The Nairne district is an agricultural, pastoral, copper and gold quartz-mining district, there being 1 copper mine near the village, promising well, but not having yet been thoroughly tested. The nearest places are Dawesly, a copper-smelting village, 2½ miles E., and consisting of about 12 cottages, prettily situated on Scott's creek; Kanmantoo, 8 miles E., and Callington 12 miles E., both mining townships; and Harrogate, 11 miles N.E., an agricultural village of 9 cottages. There is communication by Rounsevell's daily coaches, and with Adelaide, 24½ miles W., by the same means. Nairne has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a public pound, branches of the Adelaide and South Australian insurance companies, an Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.) and a Foresters' court. The hotels in Nairne are the District, Millers' Arms, and Beehive. The surrounding country is elevated, and generally hilly. The population of Nairne numbers about 500 persons, the number of houses being about 100. A fair for agricultural produce and live stock is held at Nairne annually, in March and September. The resident magistrate is O. Wild, Esq., J.P.

NAIRNE (*Co. Sturt*) is a district council in the electoral district of Onkaparinga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. D. Chapman, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council, for 1865, were as follow:—Assessment, £17,057 5s.—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £446 9s 4d.; total receipts, £1,561 11s. 4½d.; office expenses and salaries, £214 19s. 9d.; expenditure on public works, £1224 8s. 2d. The population number 3120 persons; the area is 199 square miles, or 127,360 acres; land under cultivation, 9729 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 631.

NAKARA RUN (*N. E. district;*) lease, 229; occupier, A. McCulloch; area, 12 square miles; grazing capability, 1620 sheep, or 135 per square mile. Old rent and assessment, £13 15s.; Goyder's valuation, £66 per annum, excluding improvements valued at £95. It lies 70 miles N. of Kooringa, and 170 miles from Adelaide, and consists of fairly grassed valleys with salt and blue bush, and rough hills and gullies, with mallee scrub. It is watered by the Nakara spring, a well, troughs, and iron tanks.

NAKARA SPRING (*Eastern springs*) is a fine spring under the hill and on the run of the same name. It has been opened out in the form of a tank, and troughs been placed for the watering of stock.

NALANG RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 151 and 152; occupier, L. H. McLeod; total area, 126 square miles; grazing capacity, 2800 sheep. Goyder's valuation, £1998 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £508. This run lies 180 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 100 miles N.E. by N. Guichen bay.

NANGWARRY RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 182; occupier, A. Watson; area, 62 square miles; grazing capacity, 10,000 sheep, or 161 per square mile. (On this run, and an adjoining one in the colony of Victoria, are 10,500 sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 250 horses.) The stock is watered from swamps. Goyder's valuation, £253 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1235. This run lies 250 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, 75 miles by road E. by S. of Guichen bay, and 40 miles N. by. E. of Macdonnell bay.

NAPERLY STATION (*Co. Victoria*) is a sub-head station on the Crystal brook run—which see.

NAPOLEON MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine lying 200 miles N. of Adelaide, and about 7 miles N. of the Kirwan mine. About 15 tons of ore have been extracted from this mine, but operations have been suspended upon it for some time past. The country consists of carbonate of lime and felspar, containing a few specks of ore, but is of unpromising appearance.

NARRACOORTE (*Co. Robe*) is a small township or village in the electoral

Digitized by Google

district of Victoria, 254 miles S.W. from Adelaide, on the main line of road between Adelaide and Melbourne. A mail coach runs to Kingston, 57 miles; Penola 32 miles, twice a week, and to Border town, 56 miles, twice a week. It has a local court, a mechanics' institute, a telegraph office, an aboriginal station, and a post and money order office. It is situated on the Narracoorte creek. Mosquito creek flows parallel to Narracoorte creek, 10 miles N. from Narracoorte. There is a large lake on Mr. Seymour's run, 15 miles S.W. from Narracoorte; lake Ormerod, about 2 miles long by 1 wide, 4 miles W. from Narracoorte and Geary's swamp, 5 miles N.W. from Narracoorte. The district is a pastoral (sheep-farming) one. The surrounding country contains excellent soil, with sandy ranges running through it N. and S. (from Penola to Border town, Narracoorte being situated in a gap in the range.) It is all either the property of the sheep-farmer or the Crown. The country to the W. of this range is flat, and is called Mosquito plains; this flat country runs N. and S. about 60 miles; E. and W. 8 to 15 miles; beyond this to the W. is another sandy range. There are no mines in the neighbourhood; no minerals have been discovered more useful than stone. Limestone abounds in every direction. To the E. of this range there is also good country, more undulating than Mosquito plains, and well timbered. The country is all, with the exception of a few patches of sandy soil, fit for agriculture, and limestone quarries may be found in all directions. The nearest places are Kingston, 59 miles W.; Penola, 32 miles S.; Apsley, 20 miles E. (in the colony of Victoria;) Border town, 56 miles N.; Robe town, 76 miles S.W. Penola and Apsley are upon two different roads to Melbourne; there are two mails a week from Apsley to Melbourne, but no mail communication between Narracoorte and Apsley. With the other places there is communication by Rounsevell's mail coaches, which sometimes take passengers, and with Adelaide by Rounsevell's mail coaches. Distance, 250 miles N.W. The hotels are the Globe and the Commercial. Narracoorte is under the control of the south-eastern board of main roads in a hundred not named. The surrounding country to the N. and S. is mountainous, to the W. flat, and to the E. undulating. The formation is of limestone. The population of Narracoorte is about 500. Number of dwellings, 150.

NARRACOORTE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 165; occupier, T. Magarey; area, 83 square miles; grazing capability, 14,000 sheep, or 169 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £966 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £420. This run lies 230 miles S.S.E of Adelaide, and 60 E.N.E. of Robe (Guichen bay,) where the wool is shipped. There are 22,000 sheep, 280 head of cattle, and 30 horses on this run, and on 2300 acres of purchased land round the township of Narracoorte, the next post town.

NAVAN (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light and hundred of Gilbert. It is situated on the river Gilbert, 70 miles N. of Adelaide, and 15 miles N.W. of Kapunda. Finniss point, a high hill, lies to the E., and on the W. are some low hills, dividing the valley of the Gilbert and Alma plains. The district is an agricultural one, large quantities of wheat being grown in the valley, and sheep are depastured on the hilly ranges to the E. and W. The nearest places are Gilberton, 3 miles S., and Riverton, 3 miles N. (the next telegraph-station.) The communication with these places is by horse or private vehicle, and with Adelaide, 64 miles S., by Rounsevell's coach from Gilberton to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Navan has a post office, and a Roman Catholic church and school. The nearest hotels are at Gilberton and Riverton. The surrounding country consists of low hills lying E. and W., with rolling plain and valley land between. The formation is slate with fossils, and occasional basalt and freestone, also surface limestone. The population of Navan and its agricultural neighbourhood numbers about 300 persons.

NEALES (*Co. Eyre*) is a newly-formed hundred, lying in the N.W. part of the county, and containing only a small quantity of purchased land.

NEALES FALL (*Flinders district*) is a picturesque waterfall on section 1410, S. of the Yudanamutana workings. It is about 20 feet in height; but the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The water flows along a narrow gully, between steep, rocky hills about 300 feet high, covered with porcupine grass and pine and gum trees. The water is unfailing. Near the end of the gully there is a peculiar formation of rock, which rises perpendicularly to a height of about 70 feet, forming two-thirds of an elliptical basin, about 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. The water flows out of this basin through a cleft, and under a natural rocky bridge.

NEALES RIVER (*Flinders district N.*) is a fine stream, the recipient of the drainage of Stuart's and Hanson's ranges, and of the table land to the W. of the N.

Digitized by Google

part of lake Eyre. It spreads out over a sandy and grassy plain in numerous channels in its lower part, where it occupies a space of about 4 miles in width, although it is but seldom that any but the main channel contains water, and has abundance of green feed and fine gum trees along its banks. This river flows in an E.S.E direction, and empties itself into lake Eyre by a broad salt channel. A little above its mouth it is fed by a small creek flowing from springs, so salt as to crystallise every object it flows over. At its upper end it is fed by the Frew, Blyth, and Davenport rivers, and the Hume, Fincke, and other creeks, in some of which the water is salt, but where fresh water can be easily obtained by digging near the banks. The channel of the Neales may be described as a series of gorges cut in the sandstone level through which it flows, and which is generally of a light-brown colour, with stones on the surface and plenty of vegetation in the wet season. Sometimes the soil shows gypsum underneath, and thus opens out into fine grassy undulating country of a dark-red colour, slightly covered with scrub. Stuart found a bulbous plant somewhat resembling the Egyptian arum in and near the bed of the river. At the upper end of this stream fine smooth-barked gum trees, and splendid hakeas, 20 feet in height, with bark, like cork, are found.

NEPEAN BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is a wide opening in the E. part of the N. coast of the island, lying between Marsden point on the N.W. and Kangaroo island on the S.E. It contains Kingscote harbour, and at its S. end is a shallow channel leading into the Pelican lagoon. Flinders discovered this fine bay on the 20th May, 1802, and named it after Sir E. Nepean of the admiralty.

NEPOWIE CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small stream rising in the Nepowie peak, and flowing in a S.E. direction into lake Blanche, on its W. side, through the pastoral district known as the Eastern plains. Its flows about 30 miles from Yudanamutana. Shales, slates and silico-calcareous rocks.

NEPOWIE PEAK (*Flinders district*) is a lofty peak on an E. spur of the main range, lying about 30 miles S. of Yudanamutana, and at the head of Nepowie creek, in good pastoral country.

NEPOWIE RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 615, 560A, and 652; occupier, M. M'Callum; total area, 200 square miles; grazing capability, 2000 head of cattle. This station lies 40 miles distant from Yudanamutana, the nearest post town; and is watered by the Nepowie creek, the John, Itelowie, and Bulknona creeks, flowing in the locality.

NEPOWIE N. RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 560 and 689; occupiers, McTaggart and McCallum; area, 89 square miles. This run lies near mount McKinlay, and adjoining the Nepowie run.

NEPTUNE ISLES, between 35° 12′ and 25° 22′ S. lat., and 136° 1′ and 136° 9′ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is the name given to a cluster of small low islands lying to the S. of Thistle island. They are rocky and surrounded with breakers, with some low detached reefs amongst the North isles. Captain J. L. L. Stokes, of H.M. surveying ship *Beagle*, passed close to these isles in 1840, and places the southernmost in 35° 22′ 15″ S. lat., and 136° 17′ 45″ E. long.

NETLEY (*Co. Adelaide.*) See TWICKENHAM.

NEUDORF (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural and vinegrowing settlement, inhabited chiefly by Germans, and lying half-a-mile distant from the postal township of Lobethal.

NEVER-NEVER CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a small stream watering the central part of the Bundaleer run, and rising in the middle range of Scrubby hills.

NEVILLE (*Co. Cardwell*) is a hundred lying in the S.W. part of the county, and taking in portion of lake Coorong, upon whose E. bank are a few small patches of purchased land.

NEW CORNWALL MINE (*Co. Daly*) is one of the Wallaroo copper mines, lying 85 miles N.W. by N. of Adelaide and 1 mile E.S.E. from Kadina. Austin, writing in 1863, describes the mine as follows:—"It is now about two years since this mine was opened by the present company, and during the former part of the time operations were pursued with great vigour. Several shafts were sunk, drives cut, and stoping done. There are two main lodes—Lucas's and Sismey's. The former is the principal. They are almost parallel lodes, running nearly N.W. and S.E., but converging both as to their direction and their underlie. All the veins and strings of ore met with also converge towards the main lode. It is therefore expected that where the

Digitized by Google

lodes meet there will be a very large deposit of ore. Lucas's lode has varied in width from 1 to 14 feet. Squarey's (engine) shaft is now sunk to a depth of 29 fathoms on Sismey's lode, and No. 2 shaft, on the same side, is down 20 fathoms. A cross-cut is being driven from this level to intersect Lucas's lode. This is considered one of the leading points of the mine, as, 8 fathoms below the surface, the lode was opened on for a length of 15 fathoms, presenting a strong and promising appearance, and containing quartz, green carbonate, and muriate of copper. The cross-cut now being made will cut the lode at 12 fathoms lower. The lodes at present are not first-rate courses of ore, but disturbed and dredgey. There was a considerable influx of water in this cross-cut, but arrangements are being made to put the machinery in order to keep it in fork. Unfortunately, an accident, similar to what occurred some time since, has recently happened to the engine; and to prevent a recurrence of it the engine will have to be reset, which will cause the works to be suspended for about a month. The country in Squarey's engine shaft is as favourable in appearance as could be desired, and contains some good stones of ore and pieces of native copper. The ground throughout the mine is generally favourable. I must not omit to mention that a large block of ore, said to weigh nearly 5 tons, was sent to the International Exhibition of 1862, having been raised from Lucas's lode, out of White's shaft. Between 3000 and 4000 tons of stuff are now at grass, and will be dressed up so as to yield, probably, from 800 to 1000 tons of ore, worth 15 per cent. of copper. The buildings on the mine are substantial—being chiefly of stone and brick—and comprise captain's house, store, office, smiths' and carpenters' workshops, besides engine-house and chimney-stack (72 feet high,) also a crushing-house, with a separate engine to work up to 12-horse power, driving 2 feet rollers. There is also a still for distilling water, and a tank to hold 15,000 gallons, stone stables, and several miners' cottages. Close at hand is Mr. Rodda's smelting establishment, which will be described in another place. Though the prospects, or rather I should say the present position, of the mine is anything but satisfactory, Captain East, who is evidently a very intelligent, practical man, entertains the best hopes for the future, and I think not without good reason. I trust, for the sake of the shareholders, these anticipations may be realised. I should recommend them not to sell out; but to hold their shares for another six months at least." Since the above was written the mine has been actively worked; and, in July last, the third ordinary half-yearly meeting of the New Cornwall mining company was held in White's room, Adelaide; Mr. W. G. Luxmoore in the chair. The directors' and captain's reports were received and adopted. The balance-sheet showed an estimated balance in favour of the company of £11,886 9s. 6d. Captain East was present, and reported a fresh discovery in the new north lode, of a promising nature, consisting of a soft clayey ore, containing a good quantity of green carbonate. This is to the westward of the other portion of the property, and several sections have been taken out by the directors adjoining the property in the direction in which the new lode is expected to run. It was resolved in accordance with the recommendation of the directors that a further call of 10s. per share be made—5s. payable in July 25, and the remaining 5s. at such time as the directors may see fit.

NEWHAVEN or NORTH ARM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small rural village, lying on the N. arm of the entrance to port Adelaide.

NEWIKIE, (or MOUNT BRYANT,) CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small stream flowing in the mount Bryant run to the S.E. of the hill of that name.

NEWLAND LAKE, 33° 30′ S. lat., 134° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a salt water lagoon lying along the E. coast of Anxious bay, about 12 miles S.E. of Venus bay. The surrounding country is taken up for pastoral purposes. This lake lies 2 miles S. of the Talia post office, and 12 miles N.W. of Bramfield. Salt may be obtained in large quantities on its shores, although there are several fresh water springs round it.

NEWLAND LAKE E. RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 430; occupier, J. Tennant; area, 38 square miles; rent and assessment, £68 1s. 8d. The next post office is Talia.

NEWLAND LAKE RUN (*W. district;*) lease No. 507; occupier, J. Kelsh; area, 10 square miles; rent and assessment, £11 5s. per annum. The next post office is Talia.

NEWLAND'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation and survey point lying about 1½ miles from the coast at Encounter bay, and 2 miles W.N.W. of Rosetta head.

Digitized by Google

NEW MECKLENBURG (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural and vine-growing village lying 4 miles N.E. of the postal township of Rosenthal. It is inhabited by a small German population.

NEW TIERS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard lying in the mount Lofty ranges at the head of Cox's creek, and the property of his Honor the Chief Justice. Messrs. Campbell, Cobbledick, and Brooks have also vineyards in the New Tiers valley.

NEWTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village, chiefly hay growing and market gardening, lying 6 miles N.E. of Adelaide, and 1 mile E. of Campbelltown. The main reservoir supplying the Adelaide waterworks lies near this village. It has a population of about 30 persons, mostly gardeners and labourers, and 12 dwellings.

NIBLET'S GAP (*Co. Burra*) is an opening in the ranges lying near to the S.E. of the township of Apoinga.

NILPENA RUN (*W. plains;*) leases, Nos. 635, 636, 422, and 634; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; areas of leases respectively, 40, 56, 93, and 72 square miles. This run lies near mount Samuel, the next post town being Nuccaleena.

NILPENA RUN W. (*W. plains;*) lease, No. 1005; occupiers, Thompson, Stobie and Fowler; area, 177 square miles; rental, £88 10s. per annum. This run lies to the W. of the Nilpena run, and S. by W. of mount Deception, Nuccaleena being the next post town.

NIXON CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a small stream flowing E. and W. through the agricultural settlement of Inman valley, and falling into the Inman creek at 3 miles distance from that place.

NKANGKITA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a central hundred of the county, having about half its area of purchased land, and the remainder scrubby and mountainous pastoral country.

NOARLUNGA, 35° 15′ S. lat., 138° 30′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Noarlunga, hundred partly of Noarlunga and partly of Willunga, and under the control of the district council of Noarlunga. It is situated on the banks of the river Onkaparinga, about 3 miles from its mouth, and is almost surrounded by the river which at this portion of its course flows in a curve of the form of a horseshoe, from which fact the town is known as "The Horseshoe." There is a creek called the Pedler's creek, flowing about 2½ miles distant S., but no other creeks or rivers in the neighbourhood. The district is a purely agricultural one, growing wheat principally; small flocks of sheep are, however, kept by many of the farmers. Both copper and gold have been found on the banks of the Onkaparinga river, but not in paying quantities. The nearest places are Hackham, 2½ miles N.; and Bellevue, or McLaren's vale, 5 miles S.E. The communication as with Adelaide, 20 miles N., is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and by drays and passenger conveyances. Noarlunga has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a council chamber, 1 Episcopal church, 2 Wesleyan, 2 Bible Christian, and 1 Primitive Methodist chapel, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and branches of the Adelaide and South Australian insurance companies, and 2 hotels—the Horseshoe, and the Jolly Miller. There is a steam flour mill in full work in the township, a brewery (unoccupied,) and a brickyard. At the port of Noarlunga (Castleton) which is 3 miles distant, N.W. by W., is a harbour formed by a natural barrier of reef, about half-a-mile from the shore, behind which vessels can ride in safety in any weather. There is a jetty about 400 feet long, under the care of the district council, who receive jetty dues. Most of the wheat grown in the district is shipped thence to the other colonies. The resident magistrates are J. Clark, R. Budgen, and R. Bosworth, Esqs. The township lies low, not being many feet above the level of the sea; the surrounding country is hilly, but none of the elevations are of great altitude. The formation is principally of limestone. The population of Noarlunga numbers about 200, and that of the district about 1340 persons.

NOARLUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Noarlunga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. Oliver, of the White hills, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for the year 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £5736—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £336 7s. 10d.; total receipts, £714 13s. 1d.; office expenses and salaries, £121 5s. 2d; expended on public works, £473 0s. 2d. The population numbers 1341 persons; the area is 46 square miles, or 29,440 acres; land under cultivation, 10,162 acres;

Digitized by Google

and number of dwelling-houses, 254. Noarlunga district council is bounded on the N. by the S. boundary of the district of the Sturt, and by the main South-eastern road, from the E. angle of the last-named district to the Onkaparinga river; and on the W. by the sea coast; on the E. by the centre of the Onkaparinga river, from section 3816 to the crossing of a road which forms the S. boundary of section No. 820, and the N. boundary of section No. 834; thence along the centre of this road to the S.W. corner of section No. 821; thence by a direct line, following a direction nearly S.E., to a trigonometrical station known as Wickham's hill; thence following the summit of the range about S.W., passing by another trigonometrical station, McLeod's hill, and crossing the Encounter bay road at the summit level above Willunga; thence continuing along the same range, passing mount Terrible; and thence following that feature of the range which terminates at the S.W. corner of section No. 674. It comprises the district councils of Aldinga, Clarendon (N. part), Echunga (W. part), Morphett vale, Noarlunga, and Willunga (W. part,) and has a population of 6287 persons, and an area of 193 square miles, or 123,520 acres, of which 34,168 acres are under cultivation. The voting-places for this district are Noarlunga, Willunga, and Happy valley. Noarlunga is represented in the legislative assembly by J. Carr and J. Colton, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council 600, and for the Legislative Assembly 1058.

NOARLUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a W. hundred of the county, lying to the S. of Adelaide city, between the rivers Sturt on the N. and Onkaparinga on the S. It consists for the most part of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation. The townships of Clarendon, Glenelg, and Noarlunga are in this hundred.

NONNONG (*Flinders district*) is a postal township in the W. part of the electoral district of Flinders. It is situated about 6 miles N.E. of lake Macdonald, in the centre of a pastoral district taken up as sheep runs. Streaky bay lies to the S.E., the township of Watts being about 124 miles distant. The communication is by horse and dray only, the mail being carried on horseback once a fortnight. With Adelaide, 524 miles distant, the communication is by horse to port Lincoln, 324 miles distant, and thence by fortnightly steamer 200 miles, or by horse to Streaky bay, and thence by occasional coasting vessel. The surrounding country is low, sandy, and scrubby, alternating with limestone ridges and large open well-grassed plains, the ridges running generally E. and W. The population is scattered and small, consisting principally of the residents on the neighbouring stations.

NONNONG (or POINT BELL,) STATION (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 877, 1033, and 1153; occupiers, Marrabel and Miller; total area, 191 square miles; grazing capacity, 20,000 sheep. This station lies at point Bell, to the W. of Denial bay, and has a post-office (the furthest W. in the colony) for the convenience of the district. It lies 324 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, 124 miles N.W. of Streaky bay, and 180 miles N.W. of Venus bay. It is watered by wells dug in the sand-hills bordering the coast.

NORMANVILLE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township and small harbour in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Yankalilla, and under the control of the district council of Yankalilla. It is situate on the Bungala river, and is surrounded by hills and fresh water creeks, fresh water being to be had by sinking in any part of the district, which is both an agricultural and a pastoral one. There are several copper and silver lead miles in the neighbourhood, the principal one being the Big Gorge silver lead and copper mine. There is abundance of silver lead in Mr. Barritt's sections, and gold has been found in small quantities. The Big Gorge mine lies 2 miles S. of the township, on the face of a steep hill rising almost abruptly from a flat half-a-mile from the sea. The copper lode runs about N.N.E., and is traceable for above 250 yards on the surface. It is composed of a quartzose rock, strongly impregnated with blue and green carbonate of copper, and containing three veins of ore. Barritt's stations lie 1½ miles N. of Normanville. A mine (Barritt's) was opened on a hill in sight of the sea, in this place, in 1862, and ore, rich in gold and silver was raised. A discovery has been made at the Great Gorge mine which warrants the anticipation that that property will become one of the most valuable in the South. An adit level has been lately driven on the foot of the hill, and at 32 fathoms a lode has been cut fully 12 feet wide, carrying sulphate of copper and peacock ore, interspersed with felspar and micaceous slate. Several mining "authorities" who have seen the lode speak in the highest terms of it. It is intended to drive further on the level, as it is expected there are two other lodes even richer than this. The discovery was made only a short time ago. The Gorge mine is admirably suitable for the dressing and shipment of ores—it being on the

Digitized by Google

Yankalilla river, and not more than a mile and a-half from the Normanville jetty, with a good metalled road the whole distance. The following is an extract from Captain Price's report of the above mine, dated 7th September, 1866: "I find that there is still five fathoms more to drive before we can commence the rise to hole the shaft. These 5 fathoms I have let at £4 per fathom, and when this is driven the rise will be immediately commenced. I am happy to say that the mine looks well. We have driven through orey ground on the course of the lode N.E. 2 fathoms, and S.W. 1 fathom from which a quantity of stuff is laid aside for dressing. We have also sunk a winze on the lode in the N.E. side of the adit to a depth of 4 fathoms, in which, I am happy to say, the lode looks remarkably well, and yields some fine rocks of yellow sulphurets of copper, in fact, the lode in the winze is all paying work." The nearest places to Normanville are Rapid bay, 10 miles S.; and Yankalilla, the next telegraph station, 3 miles N.; the communication being by mail coach. With Adelaide, 53 miles N. the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches from Yankalilla. Normanville has a post office, a district court house, a custom house, 2 steam flour mills in full work, a brewery, a brick yard, a Foresters' court, an Oddfellows' lodge, a local court, a branch of the Adelaide Assurance and Guarantee company, and 1 hotel—the Normanville (Bryant's.) There is a coach office (Rounsevell's) at Hewitt's auction rooms. A new jetty is in course of construction, and will be, when completed, a great boon to the district. The surrounding country is mountainous, with abundance of good timber and fresh water, and the entire district is in a very flourishing state. There are some quarries of good building stone, and in the township several good substantial stone buildings are erected. The population numbers about 1500 persons in the town and neighbourhood of Normanville. The geological formation consists of granite, euritic schist, mica, and chlorile schists, with magnetic iron ore, and occasional deposits of hornblende and epidote. There are beds of gravel and occasionally good beds of marble found in the locality.

NORTH ARM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a branch of the entrance to port Adelaide running off from the main stream in an N.E. direction into the swamps which lie at the back of that part of the coast. The small village of Newhaven is situated in a bend of this creek.

NORTH AVENUE STATION (*Co. Grey;*) lease, 335A; occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 50 square miles. This station lies 30 miles W. of Penola, at the head of Reedy creek. See AVENUE RUN, NORTH.

NORTHERN PASTORAL DISTRICT is the name given to the vast area of country in the electoral district of Flinders, lying to the N. of the settled districts, and comprising the whole of the waste lands of the colony, to the N. of about lat. 34°, excepting the W. and N.E. pastoral districts. It is an immense tract of country, consisting for the most part of sandy and stony desert, arid, or covered with dense scrub and spinifex grass, and badly watered. Large portions of it are taken up by immense salt lakes and marshes, the principal of which are lakes Torrens, Gairdner, and Eyre, each of which is many thousands of square miles in extent, and lie in a depression, supposed to be volcanic, which extends from N. to S. across the continent. It was formerly supposed that these lakes were connected, but explorations have discovered the fact that there are wide tracts of country separating them, and that much of the country which was supposed to be desert is available for sheep and cattle runs. Very large blocks of land are now taken up under pastoral leases to the S. of lake Eyre, S. and W. of lake Torrens, N., and on both sides the main range, and to the S. of lake Gairdner. Most of these suffer, however, in dry seasons from the want of water, and the losses in the N. district during the drought which has prevailed for the last 3 years have been very great, many of the stations having been totally unstocked. In the country to the S. of lake Gairdner, and that to the W. of lake Torrens, there are some tolerably good streams and numerous native wells, whilst in the neighbourhood of the main range and lake Blanche, to the N. of the main range, and to the S. and S.E. of lake Torrens, the squatters have to rely in a great measure upon surface water, and have suffered exceedingly. In the country to the S. of lake Eyre is a series of singular springs, many of them hot, which afford a supply of water the year round. (See BLANCHE CUP.) The portion of this district lying to the W. of the main range is usually known as the Western plains. The towns and post offices in the district are Melrose, Beautiful valley and port Augusta in the S.; Kanyaka, Hollowelena, Blinman, Nuccaleena and Angipena on and near the main range; mount Margaret and Oomberatana in the N.W. (to the S.W. of lake Eyre;) and Yudanamutana, Blanchewater and lake Hope

Digitized by Google

in the N.E. In this district there are 1511 acres of purchased land, 8001 acres enclosed, and 12 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 2092 horses, 14,643 horned cattle, 133,199 sheep, 963 goats, 44 pigs, and 1712 head of poultry. The land under cultivation comprises 7 acres fallow, 4 acres garden, and 1 acre vineyard, the latter having 600 vines in bearing, and 230 not in bearing, and producing at the last crop 2 cwt. of grapes. The population numbers 855 persons, and the number of dwellings is 315.

NORTH-EASTERN PASTORAL DISTRICT. See EASTERN PLAINS.

NORTH RHINE (*Co. Eyre.*) See RHINE N.

NORTHERN TERRITORY is a vast tract of land annexed to the colony of South Australia by commission under the great seal, bearing date 8th July, 1863, comprising all the country which lies to the N. of the 26th parallel of S. lat., and between the 129° and 138° of E. long., together with all bays, gulfs, and adjacent islands, within those limits. The E. boundary line of this territory cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth river on the W. shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, and the W. near cape Domett on Cambridge gulf. The following account of the proceedings in reference to the settlement of this part of the country is extracted from Forster's work on South Australia:—

"In consequence of the success of Mr. Stuart, in crossing the Australian continent, from Adelaide to Van Diemen's gulf, and the favourable report given by him of the character of the country upon the northern coast, the South Australian government, having obtained the protectorate of the new territory, resolved to undertake the experiment of colonising it. A town was to be laid out in the most convenient situation, in allotments of half-an-acre each, and country sections were to be surveyed of a minimum area of 160 acres. It was proposed that, first of all, land orders should be issued for 250,000 acres of country land, at 7s. 6d. per acre, half to be sold in Adelaide, and half by the agent general in London, each section of 160 acres entitling purchasers to a town allotment. A second survey of 250,000 acres was afterwards to take place, bnt the price was to be raised to 12s. per acre.

"The first land orders were offered, simultaneously, in England and in South Australia, in March, 1864, and were all disposed of, a company having been formed in each place to buy up the residue, after the applications of the general public had been satisfied. And on the 29th April, 1864, the official staff sent to prepare the way for the settlement of the new colony took their departure from Port Adelaide in the *Henry Ellis*. They consisted of:—B. T. Finniss, government resident; J. T. Manton, engineer and surveyor; F. E. Goldsmith, surgeon, and protector of aborigines; E. Ward, clerk and accountant; Clement Young, clerk and postmaster; Stephen King, storekeeper; John Davis, assistant storekeeper; W. Pearson, R. H. Edmunds, H. D. Packard, J. Wadham, and A. R. Hamilton, surveyors; R. Watson and J. W. O. Bennett, draughtsmen; and sixty-seven chainmen and survey labourers.

"After arriving at his destination, the government resident fixed upon Escape cliffs, at Adam bay, as the site of the first town. The rest is soon told, though volumes have been written from the new settlement on the subject of the official proceedings there. Several of Mr. Finniss's officers and men became disaffected, and sought, through the medium of the newspapers in Adelaide, to give publicity to their grievances, the principal of which was an objection to the locality chosen for the town. As many as could leave the settlement did so, one party having proceeded to Champion bay, a distance of 1600 miles, in an open boat. The Government called upon Mr. Finnis for explanations, and finally recalled him to Adelaide, until the complaints against his administration could be investigated, Mr. M'Kinlay, in the meanwhile, being sent to Adam bay to report upon the general state of affairs there, and particularly upon the site of the proposed town. Looking at the correspondence published on both sides, it is difficult to come to the conclusion that Mr. Finniss has greatly erred in his proceedings. Writing to a friend in England, he attributes the failure of the scheme—if failure there should be—to the unnecessary condemnation of his site for the capital, and to his being recalled at a time when it would have been much more reasonable to have sent him additional men and means of transport. The considerations which guided him in the selection of the locality for the town he states as follows:—'There is an abundance of fine grazing for all the cattle of South Australia in the belt of country parallel to the coast, at the distance inland of about 25 miles, and extending along the back country of the Adelaide down to the Victoria on one side, and I believe towards the Roper on the other. I have been up the Victoria 110 miles, to Palm

Digitized by Google

island, in a boat, and landed at several places. I could see enough of the Whirlwind plains, of Stokes, and of the distant hills, to be able to form a certain conclusion in my own mind that Litchfield's discoveries on the Daly river are connected with the Whirlwind plains by similar country throughout. The extension from the Adelaide, at the back of the Alligator river, towards the gulf of Carpentaria, of this same fertile tract, I consider established by the similarity of geological formation in that direction. This belt of country comprises all the ranges, ridges, and spurs, with their intervening valleys, which stretch out from the line of Gregory's march between the Roper and the Victoria. The problem with me was, having first ascertained that there was good land enough to supply the demands of purchasers to the extent of 500,000 acres, with an unlimited back run, to connect this land with a port of call for shipping. Now, this, I consider, exists at the mouth of the Adelaide, to the N. of the Narrows. But shipping, if aided by steam, can pass up the river for at least 80 miles, and small vessels and steamers much higher. Moreover, boats and barges can be worked in almost all the creeks which branch out of the Adelaide, and carry produce either to a vessel at the head of the navigation, or to the more convenient port of call near the Narrows. I would have put the capital at the head of the navigation, but I considered it impossible for the vessels used in trade at present—sailing craft, and frequently clippers of great length—to go up the river without steam. The tides are so strong, the bends so tortuous, and the winds so uncertain and light, that they must be towed either by steam or by boats, or they would constantly get ashore on the soft mud, and lose many tides in reaching a capital so placed. I found, also, that the swamps, and marshes, and prairies—or river flats, as they might be called—which constitute the valley of the Adelaide, would be injurious to the health of a population located within close proximity to the fogs and malaria of the rivers and creeks. I therefore prepared a town for residence within the sight and influence of the sea, and I found a level plateau, dry in the wettest season, at Escape cliffs.' Its situation, on a narrow peninsula, exposes it to the influence of constant breezes either from the S.E. or N.W., or I should rather say from the E.S.E. and N.N.W., which are the prevailing winds—indeed the constant winds. It was the consideration of its evident healthfulness, and my extreme doubt as to the healthfulness of other parts more exposed to malarious influences, which made me shun all inland harbours for residence. Thus, I never dreamt of making the Narrows a principal town, but only a place of business, to be deserted at sunset for the more genial climate of Escape cliffs. With regard to the country, Mr. Finniss says:—'The belt of fine land which I have proved to exist 25 miles, on the average, back from the coast, is separated from the intervening land by low ridges of, say 150 feet elevation, sinking gradually to 30 feet on the coast; and these ridges run N. and S., striking the sea at right angles to the line of shore. Between them are the various rivers, all tortuous and muddy, with flat plains on each side, of a black clay soil, which in dry weather breaks up into deep cracks, and in the wet weather retains the water, apparently from want of fall towards the river. These plains are clothed with long grass, as indeed are the ridges, which are composed of a sandy loamy soil, frequently of a reddish-brown hue. I consider this second-rate soil; but I have tried its character, and find that it produces cotton, I believe equal in quality to the Sea island cotton, of which I had seeds to plant, and sample to compare it with. Vegetables of all the kinds grown in Adelaide, or nearly so, may be produced in this land, not from Adelaide seeds, but from seeds of varieties acclimatised in Java and Timor. I have only now to add, that Adam bay itself affords excellent shelter for shipping for 9 months in the year. During the months of December, January, and February, there are sometimes strong gales from the N.N.W. and W., but I never saw any sea, even in the worst weather, that could cause a ship to drive from her anchors, although it would at such times be undesirable to land goods over the reefs in open boats. At first, until stores and wharfs are constructed at the Narrows inside point Ayers, ships would remain outside, and discharge at the Cliff, at a place which I have named Beatrice bay. I have no time to go into the question of port Darwin; but my reasons for not preferring that superior harbour are to be found in the fact, that its naval capabilities are perhaps its only qualification for settlement, and it has many disadvantages.' Some interesting meteorological observations were made at Palmerston—the name of the embryo capital at Escape cliffs—for the months of January, February, and March, 1865, by Mr. Jacob Bauer, formerly connected with the Melbourne Observatory. The longitude of the locality is given as 131° 15′ 55″ E., and the latitude 12° 8′ 42″ S. The highest mean temperature for January was 86·8; the maximum day temperature for February was 97·5, and for March 98·2, and maximum

Digitized by Google

night temperature 89·0 and 89·6 respectively. The total rainfall for the 3 months was 38·508 inches; the fall in January being 19·673, in February 12·993, and in March, 5·842 inches. In January it rained 25 days, in February 17 days, and in March 16 days. The fall in the last month occurred principally between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. From the 15th to the 21st of January the large quantity of 10·068 inches of rain fell. The plan for colonising North Australia, proposed by the Government, was faulty from the beginning. If, instead of first of all laying out a large town, they had accepted some of the proposals sent in to them for depasturing stock in the new territory, the usual and only safe course of settlement would have been initiated, the gradual development of which would have led to the further arrangements necessary for meeting the wants of an increasing population. Perhaps it would be well to recur to this mode now, without any greater expenditure of time and money in pursuing what, at the best, can only be looked upon as a doubtful experiment. As there appears to be little question as to the suitability of the country for the rearing of sheep and cattle, it would be a pity if its extensive and splendid pastures were not occupied as speedily as possible."

The following extracts from the report of Mr. Waterhouse, who was employed as Naturalist to Stuart's expedition, describe the character of the country in the interior:

"Near here (mount Hay) are some broken ranges, some of which are running nearly parallel with the Macdonnell range, forming broad and level valleys, in which the soil is much enriched from the washings from the ranges on either side. An abundance of fine grass is found in these valleys, which, judging from a distant view which I obtained, on our return, from a high part of the mount Hay range, I think must be very extensive. A continuation of these well-grassed valleys seemed to extend in a north-westerly direction as far as I could see. * * * From central mount Stuart we crossed again the Hanson, which was dry, but found, at a few miles further on, some water in small lagoons under some sand-hills; these on our return were dry. Near here I saw some bean-trees in bloom *(Erithrina.)* The blossom of these trees is rich and handsome, of reddish colour, in clusters of papillionaceous flowers; the leaf is biloped; the foliage of the tree is scanty, and the wood exceedingly soft and spongy. We next came to the Stirling, where we camped, with plenty of water. * * * The Bonney, S. lat. 20° 24′ 30″, was the first running stream I had seen since leaving Adelaide. There was a plentiful supply of water here, and in parts a fine broad stream of deep water; on our return in September, there were but a few long shallow waterholes left. A few smooth-barked gum trees are growing on the banks. * * * This creek (Attack creek) had some very long, broad, and deep waterholes, with much conglomerate rock in the bed of the creek. There were some fine smooth-barked gum trees on its banks. On our return in September, the water was much reduced, yet there was still a good supply. We next crossed the Whitington range, and camped on one of the sources of the Morphett, where we found water. This range is of a very hard, compact, siliceous sandstone. From thence we went to the Tomkinson, where we found plenty of water; and then we proceeded to the Burke, where we found some good waterholes. * * * Most of these watercourses have the appearance of not having had water in them for many years. In the beds of the most considerable are to be seen growing gum trees of all ages, as well as acacias and shrubs. In some places, large gum trees, now black with age, that have been deposited by great floods, are to be seen scattered over the valleys near the banks. The only water I saw in these creeks, either going or returning, was in waterholes in the deepest parts of the beds; many of these were small, and contained but a scanty supply, and often a great distance apart; they had not the appearance of being permanent. Many of them we found dried up on our return. I found this portion of the country very poor in zoology, having met with, while travelling, very few species of birds or animals. The common rock wallaby was found throughout in rocky ranges, and the uroo kangaroo was occasionally seen in the same localities. The dingo or native dog was heard and seen throughout the continent. The birds which were seen were chiefly those that are common in the far north, such as the small rock pigeon, the blue-crested, the bronzed-winged, and brown flock pigeons; kites, on Sturt's plains (where they feed on grasshoppers,) were very numerous. * * * These ponds (Howell's ponds) consist of a chain of small waterholes in a low part of the plain, which are supplied by surface drainage. Most of them are deep, and I should think would hold water a long time, the soil being of a tenacious clayey nature. Judging from the appearance of the surrounding country, in which there are many depressions, I think it probable that when it becomes

Digitized by Google

better known many similar chains of ponds may be discovered. Small swamp gums are generally growing around them, but so are they also in other low localities where no water is, so that they afford no indication that can assist the explorer: the general nature of the country is such, that the waterholes can only be seen upon a near approach, and are thus difficult to find. These fine open plains are evidently very extensive, and of a dark alluvial soil of a somewhat clayey nature, covered with luxuriant grass, are very suitable for pastoral purposes. Belts of thick scrub are frequently met with, where sand has been accumulated by the action of the wind. Whilst camping at Howell's ponds, I met with a beautiful arborescent species of *bignonia*, with a long yellow trumpet-shaped flower. This was the only tree of the sort I found in blossom, though afterwards I met with many in fruit, which I was enabled to collect. The tree grows about 14 feet high, with a delicate foliage; the leaves are long and narrow; the seed-vessel is a long pod, with a curiously winged seed inside. * * * The Daly waters consist of some waterholes in a conglomerate rock in the bed of a creek; the one near which we camped was about 8 feet deep, although not large. In it were many small fish of the perch tribe, some skins of which I procured; these fish are of the same species as those I found throughout the country from Merchant's springs to the Roper. I here met with a very pretty species of green and red parrot, which probably is new, as I do not find it figured in Gould's work; also a singular black and white, with long bill curiously notched (*cracticus picatus,*) and several other birds, which I shot and skinned. There are several new species of handsome gum trees near these waters, the foilage of which is bold, the leaves being the largest I have seen, some of the leaves were broad and nearly a foot long; one species has a very smooth bark of a pale nankeen colour; these trees give a very pretty and varied effect to the scenery. The nut trees, a species of *terminalia*, or, perhaps, *achras*, are very plentiful near here, and a second species was found with a long leaf. The gum of these trees is readily soluble in cold water, and is good to eat when pounded very small and dissolved; three large table spoonsful we found would make one quart of thick gum water. In appearance it is very similar to gum *tragacanth*. Another new tree was found growing on the banks of the creek; it was about 50 feet high, with a fine thick foliage; the leaves were dark green and shiny, the bark was rough, the barrel straight, and about 18 inches in diameter. The wood of this tree is exceedingly hard, and much resembles *lignum vitæ*. I regret being unable to procure any flowers or seeds from this handsome tree. In the neighbourhood of Daly waters many very interesting plants were common, as several malvaceous plants, a species of caper, some acacias, among them *acacia farinesiana*, a *grewia*, a *terminaiia*. * * * The banks of the river (Strangways) are deep and steep, and there are many small creeks running into it; the bed is with a rapid fall, and was dry, with the exception of a few waterholes in deep places, generally at a great distance apart. From this camp, still following the river, we passed over a country with good alluvial soil, well timbered and with good grass, till we arrived at the Rock camp, where we camped by some immense detached blocks of sandstone rock. To the W. and N.W. were seen many sandstone rises, one of which I ascended for the purpose of obtaining a view of the surrounding country, which I found in the direction of these stony rises appeared to have much porcupine grass, but moderately well timbered with small gum and other trees. To the E. the country appeared much better, being level, and having larger trees and good grass. * * * The general character of the Strangways is that of a narrow, deep river, with steep banks in a clayey soil. The banks are well lined with a large species of *casuarina* and other trees, which keep them from falling in. The descent is rapid, which may account for the bed being dry, except in a few deep parts, where there were small waterholes. The soil near the banks was generally of a rich alluvial character, and the grass both tall and good, although dry. A few good dams, placed at intervals across the river, would keep the water up and prevent so much running away. * * * * Leaving the camp on the West Roper, June 26th, for the purpose of making the Adelaide river, we returned by following up the river in search of a ford: after passing over some excellent and well-watered country, having rich alluvial soil with most luxuriant grass and well-timbered with gum trees, we succeeded in finding a ford on the second day's journey. The river winds very much, and the banks are so thickly lined with trees, palms, and canes, that it is quite concealed from view, and we often found it difficult to reach the water from the thickness of the growth of the vegetation on its banks. * * These fine springs (Keckwick's springs) furnished a good supply of water to several rivulets, the number and extent of which were concealed by dense vegetation; several species of ferns were growing near these springs, and some of the largest and finest

Digitized by Google

callistemons that we had seen. We here met with, for the first time, a beautiful species of parrot (*tichoglossus rubritorquis*) very similar to the one known near Adelaide as the Blue mountains. Proceeding from the springs we soon arrived at a stony rise, ascending which we came on some table-land extending, in the part over which we crossed, about 13 miles. The whole of this table-land was well-timbered with tall, straight gum trees, of from 1 foot to 18 inches in diameter, of a species much resembling stringybark (*eucalyptus fabrorum,*) occasionally a few native pines (*frenela,*) were seen, as well as some fan palms (*Livistona*) in seed, some of which I collected. After travelling about 4 hours through this forest of trees, we suddenly came on a deep precipice of rough porous volcanic rock, from the top of which we had a very extensive and beautiful view. In the foreground was a fine broad deep valley, through which a stream was running, but so overgrown with trees and palms, some of which were from 60 to 70 feet high, that the stream was completely concealed from view. * * * To the N. and N.E., beyond the valley, the country was flat as far as could be seen, and appeared to be well grassed. Far to the N.W. the country appeared hilly and well timbered. * * * After leaving Billiatt's springs, July 15th, S. lat. 13° 17 22″, we met with frequent stony rises, some composed o very hard sandstone with veins of quartz, others entirely of very white granular quartz—occasionally a little coarse-grained grey granite was seen to crop out in the form of boulders, and near which was generally some blue schistoze rock of a very finely laminated nature. This part of the country is much intersected by narrow deep creeks of running water concealed by palms, bamboos, gum, and other trees growing on the rich alluvial soil on the banks; and in the valleys, which were well-grassed, and timbered with several species of gums, with occasionally a few native pines (*frenala*) and other trees. * * * On coming on the Adelaide river, which, at the part where we struck it, appeared to be about 80 yards broad, with steep banks and deep water, the edge of which was well-lined with palms and large bamboos. The water was without any apparent current, and there was no indication of a tidal mark on the bank. Soon after leaving the river, we came on an extensive marsh, in parts thickly wooded with large gum trees. * * * From Anna's creek the country gradually falls, and is intersected by deep creeks of water, thickly lined by beautiful palms, bamboos, and trees. Occasionally volcanic rock was seen in small rises, and some thickly timbered belts, with a dense undergrowth of scrub and woodbine, which were passed through with difficulty. This sort of country continued till we arrived on a very extensive and luxuriantly grassed fresh water marsh, on the margin of which we camped, where there was some slightly elevated ground a short distance from the river. The next morning I went down to the river for the purpose of examining it, and I found a fine sheet of water extending in a northerly direction as far as I could see, and probably about 80 yards in breadth. * * * * * To the E. the marsh was skirted by a low rise of well-timbered ground. The bank of the river being too boggy to proceed that way to its mouth, we were obliged to skirt the marsh by following the rising ground to the E., which after passing over well wooded and watered country, with occasionally some fine open grassy flats of rich black alluvial soil, we came on a belt of marshy ground, crossing which we found on the other side a narrow belt of scrub, composed of mangrove and several sorts of umbrageous trees with a thick growth of underwood, in which was much woodbine, which we were frequently obliged to cut to clear a passage for the horses. After forcing our way through this, we came suddenly on the sea (July 24;) the tide was out at the time, and the shore presented to our view nothing but a level sheet of blue mud extending half-a-mile to the water's edge. There was a narrow margin of sand above high-water mark, on which were found a few dead shells, but no sea-weed was anywhere to be seen."

The following extract from the *South Australian Register* of 26th December, 1862, also bears on the same subject:—"Our readers will doubtless be glad to have an opportunity of perusing such statements as are recorded by other explorers relative to the country which has now been opened up by Mr. Stuart, and which lies between the scrub recently passed through and the sea coast which formed the terminus of his journey northward. We are fortunately able to supply full particulars on this subject from having obtained a copy of Leichhardt's journal, which contains a detailed description of that part of Arnhem's Land, which lies between the Roper river and Van Diemen's gulf. When Leichhardt described this country in 1846, public attention was struck with his account of the magnificent scenery which he had passed through; but, though a strong impression was produced, the new country appeared to the people of these

Digitized by Google

colonies so far distant, and so completely unconnected with existing settlements, that no more immediate results were anticipated from the explorer's discovery than if his travels had been in Borneo or Java. But now the case is different. The glowing description given by Leichhardt of a country separated from Sydney and Adelaide by a dangerous journey of many thousand miles, will be applied in the diary of Stuart to a country within easy access of our northern boundary, and likely, at a very early date, to be occupied by stock from this colony. When Mr. Stuart states that, the public will be astonished to learn the particulars of this part of his journey; and when Mr. Keckwick remarks, as he does in a communication given elsewhere, that the beauty of some part of the country, with its palm-trees and other tropical vegetation, was remarkable, our readers will have no difficulty in understanding the extent of these statements after the report which Leichhardt has given of the same region. The Roper river, which Stuart struck soon after getting through the belt of scrub, is thus described by Leichhardt:—'As far as the tide extends, this river is from 150 to 200 yards broad, deep, with steep banks lined with dense hedges of the pandanus, of the drooping tea-tree, and several other brush trees, amongst which jasmin in blossom rendered the air fragrant with the perfume of its flowers. Vines hung from tree to tree, and a fine luguminous climber, with green flowers, big pods, and big brown seeds, grew in abundance." These seeds, crushed and boiled, formed, it is said, a very nutritious food. Speaking of the Roper in another part of his journal, Leichhardt says:—"The country along the river is openly timbered, particularly its upper part, which opens into fine plains, and would be well-adapted for pastoral purposes. There are, however, many rocky ranges, bluff isolated hills, and mountains which frequently approach the river, and render the travelling along its banks difficult." The South Alligator and the East Alligator are afterwards fully described by the same explorer. He says:—"The valley of the upper East Alligator, which I rather should call Goose river (for nowhere we observed so many geese, and what is called an alligator is no alligator, but a crocodile,) is one of the most romantic spots I have ever seen in my wanderings. A broad valley, level, with the most luxuriant verdure; abrupt hills and ranges rising everywhere along its E. and W. sides, and closing it apparently at its southern extremity; lagoons, forming fine sheets of water, scattered over it; and a creek, though with salt water, winding through it." Descending from the high land through which these rivers run, and approaching the coast now reached by Mr. Stuart, but more to the eastward, Leichhardt gives a full account of the low country around Van Diemen's gulf. One of the first things which attracted his attention was the appearance of buffalo tracks, which increased as the expedition neared the sea shore. Describing this part of the country Leichhardt says—"The stringybark, the melaluca gum, and the leguminous ironbark are the prevailing timber. The cypress pine is abundant on the neck of the peninsula, the cabbage-palm with long pinnetified leaves grows along some of the creeks, and even on the ridges, and forms a grove and almost a forest at Mortejolk. Along the creeks and in the swamps the tea-tree grows to a stately size, and yields an excellent timber. The small fan-leaved palm is very abundant; the little gooseberry-tree becomes a low shrub." As the party proceeded, herds of buffalo were seen, until, as Leichhardt says, the whole country became as closely covered with buffalo tracks as a well-stocked run in New South Wales could be with bullock tracks. The natives whom Leichhardt met in the neighbourhood of Van Diemen's gulf were friendly. Many of them used Malay words, and some of them, from having been in contact with sailors, were acquainted with a little English. Some attempts at theft were detected amongst them, but there was exhibited none of that ferocity which had been met with amongst the natives on the other side of the gulf of Carpentaria. The chief result of his journey through this country was, he thought, that it demonstrated the existence of a practical route between the eastern part of the continent and the Alligator rivers. It seems never to have entered into his imagination that the fine country which he was passing through could be possibly approached from South Australia, or that the magnificent rivers which he was descending would at any time be regarded as possible outlets for a direct overland trade between these colonies and the Indian ocean. Gregory, who in 1856 made a journey from the Victoria river, around the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, to New South Wales, passed at no great distance beyond the belt of scrub which Mr. Stuart has now penetrated. It was an object with Gregory to keep as far inland as possible. But the country towards the centre of the continent looked so hopeless that he went round by the Roper river, and availed himself of that useful stream as Leichhardt had before, and as Stuart has now done, though for a different purpose. Gregory describes the country in the neighbour-

Digitized by Google

hood of the Roper as the best with which he met after leaving the Victoria. The ranges he found were of basalt, and there were feed and water for stock in abundance. This concurrent testimony in favour of the country around the Roper is valuable, for it appears, from Mr. Stuart's chart, that it is by the way of this river that the tableland and the sea coast beyond must be reached. It is in that direction, after failing in all others, that he has now succeeded in penetrating the bad country which repelled him in his last expedition—the bad country which made Gregory shun the interior, and which had previously caused Leichhardt to hug the coast as much as possible. It is by way of the Roper that the whole river system of Arnhem's land can be reached. By bringing this valuable coast country into direct communication with South Australia Mr. Stuart has done more than he would if he had explored new lands in the interior. He might have shown us, as some explorer doubtless will before long, what kind of region lies between the centre of the continent and Western Australia. An immense country never yet trodden by the foot of white man there still remains to be examined. But no discovery of new territory could be half so important as this extension of Mr. Stuart's previous track to a part of the coast which is supplied with good harbours, and backed by a fertile tableland, across which vast rivers take their course downward to the sea. We look upon this extension as practically giving South Australia another sea frontage. By a coincidence, which we have a right to accept as a good omen, the great river which Mr. Stuart followed down already bears the name of Adelaide, and is thus associated with South Australia in the minds of all persons."

The following is an extract from the *South Australian Advertiser* of January 26, 1863: —"In a kind of postscript to his journal, addressed to the hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Stuart thus sums up his views of the newly discovered country: —'In conclusion, I beg to say, that I believe this country (*i.e.* from the Roper to the Adelaide, and thence to the shores of the gulf,) to be well-adapted for the settlement of an European population. The climate being in every respect suitable, and the surrounding country of excellent quality and of great extent. Timber—stringybark, ironbark, gum, &c., with bamboo, 50 to 60 feet high on the banks of the river—is abundant, and at convenient distances. The country is intersected by numerous springs and watercourses in every direction. In my journey across I was not fortunate in meeting with thunder showers and heavy rains, but, with the exception of two nights, I was never without a sufficient supply of water. This will show the permanency of the different waters, and I see no difficulty in taking over a herd of horses at any time.'"

On Mr. Finniss's departure from the new settlement, Mr. Manton was left in charge as Government resident, and between him and Mr. M'Kinlay disagreements soon sprung up—the latter stating that he was totally unfitted for the post, and that instead of forwarding researches into the country he remained at head quarters impeding all investigation. M'Kinlay, however, penetrated to a considerable distance into the interior and found some good country, but was obliged to return in consequence of the floods he experienced during his journey, and having expended nearly all his provisions, and being unable to retrace his steps by land had to perform a considerable portion of his backward route in a boat, constructed of saplings and skins. After reaching the settlement, and still finding disaffection and misunderstandings amongst the officials there, he left for Adelaide, which place he reached in October last, when he bitterly complained of the conduct of Mr. Manton, his report stating, in effect, that under the system of mismanagement which had been carried on, the undertaking had proved a failure. On this, the Legislature, after some deliberation, came to the conclusion that they could not, without breaking faith with those person who had invested money in the scheme, abandon it, and advertised for tenders for the completion of the survey of that part of the country lying near the new settlement. Whether this will be carried out, or whether the scheme will prove a successful one, remains yet to be seen.

NORTHUMBERLAND, CAPE, 38° 4′ S. lat., and 140° 42′ 33″ S. long. (*Co. Grey,*) is a prominent head of the S.E. coast standing boldly out into the sea, and having a reef of rocks running off it. The land about this cape may be easily known by 2 remarkable mountains near each other. Mount Gambier, the N. one, is peaked and bears from the cape N. by E., 12 miles; mount Schanck, the other, is flat-topped, and bears N.N.E. ½ E., 9 or 10 miles from the cape. To the E. of the cape lies Macdonnell bay, and off it to the S.W. is the Macdonnell light—which see. There is a rocket apparatus and a lifeboat at this place.

NORTH-WEST BEND, or VON RIEBEN'S, 34° S. lat., 139° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Eyre,*) is the name of a post office at the North-West bend hotel, on the main road from

Digitized by Google

Adelaide to Wentworth, and on the river Murray, the hotel being situated on a lagoon lying parallel with the river, and half-a-mile distant to the W. of it. This lagoon is deep and contains permanent water; it abounds in fish, and is the breeding-place of immense flocks of aquatic birds. It lies in the hundred of Eba, the district being a pastoral one, stocked with sheep and cattle. The nearest townships are Blanchetown, 23 miles S.; and Kapunda, 45 miles W. by direct road; the communication with the former place being by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach, and with the latter by horse or private conveyance. With Adelaide the communication is by Rounsevell's weekly mail coach *via* Blanchetown to Freeling, and thence by rail, the distance by that route being 117 miles; or by horse or dray to Kapunda, and thence by rail, 92 miles. There is also communication by the river steamers to Goolwa, and thence by coasting steamer. The North-West Bend hotel (Von Rieben's) is a calling place for Rounsevell's line of intercolonial coaches, the next hotel being Mallyon's, 16 miles N.E., and also on the main road to Wentworth. The surrounding country consists of an extensive plain, which lies about 100 feet above the level of the river; it extends about 40 miles E. and W., and is sandy and intersected by dense belts of mallee scrub. The predominating formation is tertiary, represented by limestone very rich in tertiary fossils. The population within a radius of about 30 miles numbers about 100 persons. The resident magistrate is R. N. Bell, Esq., J.P.

NORTH-WEST BEND RUN (*Co. Young;*) lease, No. 94; occupier, C. H. Armytage; area, 55 square miles; grazing capability, 5500 sheep, or 100 per square mile; old rental and assessment, £82 10s.; Goyder's valuation, £184 10s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £865. The sheep are shorn at the woolshed in the hundred of Stuart. The stock is watered from a deep well and the river Murray. This run lies on the great bend of the Murray river, 50 miles E.S.E. of Kooringa, and 110 miles N.E. of Adelaide. The post office is on the main road, at Von Reiben's North-West Bend hotel, near the run. The main overland road passes through the run, and on it about 15,000 sheep pass every year. This run also includes leases, Nos. 253, 370, 441, 242, 895, 896, 900, 901, and 944. The entire block has an area of 820 square miles, the grazing capability being variously estimated at from 50 to 150 sheep per square mile. The stock on the run at present is 8000 sheep, 200 head of cattle, and 195 horses. On the whole of this run are 137 miles of wire and brush fences, forming sheep paddocks, and several wells, some of which are from 200 to 300 feet in depth. A portion of this run is known as the Government Well station. The manager is Mr. D. McLean.

NORTH-WEST BEND E. RUN (*Murray river district;*) lease, No. 330; occupier, F. Taylor; area, 43 square miles; rent and assessment, £44 15s. 10d. per annum. The next post office is at the North-West bend.

NORWEST, MOUNT, 29° 68′ S. lat., 137° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a high rocky peak forming the S. point of a range of hills which run in a N.W. and S.E. direction from the pastoral country to the S. of lake Eyre, for about 20 miles through rugged desert country.

NORWOOD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township suburban to the city of Adelaide, and forming part of the municipality of Kensington and Norwood, in the hundred of Adelaide. It lies on the E. side of Adelaide, at a distance of about 2½ miles from the central part of the town. There are 2 creeks running through Norwood, known as the First and Second creeks. Both rise from the hills about 4 miles E. of Norwood, and only flow during the wet season of the year, or about 3 or 4 months, and empty themselves in the river Torrens. In Norwood there are 2 brick manufactories, and several wine manufactories, or distilleries of brandy; also, in Kent town, a brewery; and in Hackney, a flour mill. Both these places adjoin and form part of Norwood township. Glenosmond is the nearest mine to Norwood; it is a silver lead mine, and lies about 6 miles S. Norwood is bounded on the E. by Kensington and Marryatville; N., by Stepney and Hackney; and W., by Kent town. It has 4 sections, the other places 1 section each. Conveyances run to and from Adelaide or Kensington, passing through the above towns every 10 minutes. In Norwood there is a benevolent asylum known as the Female Refuge, which is supported by voluntary contributions by all denominations. There are the following hotels in the township—Britannia, Old Colonist inn, Alma inn, Vintage Shades, Gold-diggers' Arms, Bath hotel, and Robin Hood inn; in Kensington are the Rising Sun and Globe inn; in Marryatville, the Marryatville hotel; in Stepney, the Maid and Magpie, and Buck's Head; and in Kent town, the Kent

Digitized by Google

Town hotel, and Kentish Arms. There is a cab stand at Kensington for conveyances to Adelaide. There is a post and money order office, and a public pound in the township. The resident magistrates are G. W. Hawkes, and T. Ward, Esqs. Norwood, Kensington, Marryatville, and Kent towns, are under the corporation of Kensington and Norwood, consisting of a mayor and 8 councillors; and Stepney and Hackney under a district council. The country is flat, surrounded E. and S. by hills. The College of St. Peter is situated in Hackney, St. Bartholomew's church, Norwood; St. Matthew's church, Kensington; and Dissenters have 6 places of worship in the above townships. (See KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD MUNICIPALITY.) At the N.E. extremity of Norwood, Mr. E. Cartwright has a vineyard, where he grows table grapes, and Grenache, black Portugal, Malbec, and Shiraz, for red wine. Under the house is a capital cellar. Near Mr. Cartwright's, Mr. A. H. W. Meyer has a vineyard of 2½ acres, chiefly planted with the Grenache variety.

NUCCALEENA, 31° 3′ S. lat., 138° 30′ E. long. (*N. district,*) is a postal mining village in the electoral district of Flinders, and lying on the W. side of the main North road, to the S. of mount Hemmons. The resident magistrate is P. Morrison, Esq., J.P. The Nuccaleena mine is situated about 120 miles to the N. of port Augusta, and is the property of an English mining company (the Great Northern mining company, limited,) which was formed in the year 1859 to work the several mineral claims taken out by Messrs. Chambers and Fincke. A large deposit of very valuable ore was found on the surface, which yielded in little more than 12 months about 800 tons. This deposit, however, ran out in a few fathoms, and though the lode continued, the yield of ore so far diminished, and the difficulties of mining operations were so much increased by the drought which then prevailed in the north, that the works were suspended about 2 years ago. Another of the company's properties is the Two Brothers mine, about 2 miles N. of Nuccaleena, and exceedingly promising at first, a lode of rich red oxide, nearly 2 feet in width, being traceable the entire length of the section, but being lost when sinking was commenced. The Oratunga, Mooroo, and Mount Chambers mines all lie in the district, and there are strong indications of copper in them all, malachite and green carbonates being plentifully scattered on the surface, particularly of the last named mine. Operations are, however, suspended at present on them all. The formation of the country is hard pipeclay, with boulders of primitive limestone.

NUMBER TWO CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small creek flowing past the foot of O'Halloran hill. There are some quarries of excellent road metal in the neighbourhood.

NURIOOTPA (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light, and hundred of Nuriootpa. It is situated on the Gawler river, and lies in an agricultural district. The nearest places are Angaston, 4 miles E.; Tanunda, the same distance S.; Stockwell, the same distance N.E.; and Greenock, the same distance W.; the communication with them being by mail cart, and with Adelaide by mail cart to Freeling, and thence by rail, the entire distance being 47 miles. For goods there is also communication by means of 2 4-horse carriers drays to Freeling. Nuriootpa has a post and telegraph office, branches of the National bank of Australasia, and of the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company, a brewery, a lemonade and soda-water manufactory, a steam flour mill, 2 brickyards, 3 stores, and the usual tradesmen's shops. There are 2 hotels—the Nuriootpa, and the Angas Park. The surrounding country is flat and taken up by small farmers and vignerons. The population, within a radius of about 4 miles, numbers about 350 persons, mostly German; the number of dwellings being about 60.

NURIOOTPA (*Co. Light*) is a S.W. hundred of the county, lying to the N. of the N. Para river, and consisting for the most part of purchased land, chiefly agricultural, and taken up by an industrious race of farmers, who grow wheat and other produce in large quantities. The townships of Greenock, Freeling, and Nuriootpa are in this hundred. Its area is 64,000 acres, of which 38,890 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 2968 persons, mostly agriculturists. There are 3 steam flour mills in this hundred, working 7 pairs of stones by an aggregate of 46 horse-power.

NUYT'S ARCHIPELAGO (*Flinders district W.*) is the name given to a number of islands contained in a large bight of the main coast between point Bell and cape Westall, or between 32° 18′ 36″ and 32° 53′ 45″ S. lat., and 133° 8′ 30″ and 134° E. long. This archipelago is the E. extremity of New Holland as discovered by Peter Nuyt in 1627. The principal islands are those of St. Peter and those of St. Francis (10,) although there are numerous others which are named as follow:—Purdie island,

Digitized by Google

Lound's isle, Land's reef, Bird rock, Goat island, Eyre's island, Franklin islands (3,) Flinders reef, Evans island, Lacy's group (2,) Masillon isle, Fénélon isle, Cannan's reef, Hart's island, Olive island, and Eba island. There are, besides these, some rocks scattered amongst them, but there is generally deep water close to them, and they are safe to approach, except between Purdie island and point Bell, where there is a sunken rock rising out of 9 fathoms water, upon which the swell does not always break. There is no tide upon them worthy of notice, either from its velocity or its rise and fall. Land and sea breezes are experienced in this archipelago during the summer months, the sea breeze setting in from the W. usually about noon, after a few hours' calm or light winds, and veering at night to the N.E.

NUYT'S CAPE, 32° 2′ S. lat., 132° 18′ E. long., is the high cliffy extremity of some rocky land that extends to the W. upwards of 9 miles towards Nuyt's reefs, whence it takes the direction of N.W. by N. for 60 miles, forming the Great Australian bight; a pyramidical rock lies near the cape, and to the E. of it are 2 small bights with a steep rocky projection between them, but they are both open and encumbered with rocks, which appear to front the shore for several miles on each side of the cape. The country inland from this cape consists of salt swamps, with sandy hills and scrubby ridges, having intervals of sparsely-grassed plains, and occasional pools of brackish water.

NUYT'S REEF, 32° 3′ S. lat., 132° E. long., is the name given to a number of rocky islets, lying off the coast to the W.S.W. of Cape Nuyt's.

OAKBANK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river, 20 miles E. of Adelaide, on the main line of road to mount Torrens, and at the junction of the Western Branch creek with the Onkaparinga river. The district is an agricultural one, cheifly wheat. Gold has been found in some of the watercourses near, but not in such quantities as to pay for the working. The nearest places are Woodside, 3 miles N.E.; and Balhannah, 1½ miles S.W. With these places, as with Adelaide, 20 miles distant W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. Oakbank has a post office, a mechanics' institute, a brewery, and a sodawater manufactory. The nearest hotel is at Balhannah. The resident magistrate is J. Johnstone, Esq., J.P. The surrounding country is mountainous, well grassed and timbered, and excellently adapted for agricultural pursuits. The formation is mostly of micaceous slate.

OAKDEN HILLS (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a range of low flat-topped hills, lying between the Island lake and the Pernatty lagoon, in the country to the W. of lake Torrens. Messrs. Oakden and Hulkes found good country and plenty of water about this place in 1857, and afterwards took up a run there, but were obliged to leave it in consequence of drought. There is, however, good available pastoral land in the district.

OAKLANDS (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property of S. and J. H. Kearne, lying on the banks of the Sturt river, about 6 miles from Adelaide, and 1 mile from the shore of the gulf of St. Vincent. This vineyard is leased by several gentlemen, and is managed by Mr. Kelsey. There is a large cellar, and 4 kinds of wine are made on the property, pure Verdeilho, pure Rousillon, pure Gros Rubico, and a mixed white wine.

OBSERVATION, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a peak and survey point in the hundred of Nkangkita, on the S. bank of the Finniss river, and about 5 miles N.E. of Currency creek township, whence it is a prominent land mark. It lies near the Finniss bridge, and 11 miles S.E. of Meadows township.

OGDEN, MOUNT (*Co. Stanley,*) is the name of a hill lying about 1½ miles W. of the township of Penwortham, and abounding in iron ore, with traces of copper.

O'HALLORAN CREEK, 27° 30′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a creek of considerable size, having a pond of water at its termination. It was discovered by M'Kinlay. It lies to the S. of a range of irregular sand-hills, which separate it from the Tooraringana creek and lake M'Kinlay. In his despatch of the end of September last, Major Warburton states that he had traced this creek, which, he says, ought to be called a river, to its junction with the Barcoo river. He reports that the country in the neighbourhood is of good quality, and not wholly dependent on local rains; but that if any danger in its occupation is to be apprehended at all, it is rather from an excess than a deficiency of water.

Digitized by Google

O'HALLORAN HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a straggling postal village in the electoral district and hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control, partly of the Brighton, and partly of the Clarendon district councils. It commences at the top of an eminence at the Main South road, called Tapley's hill, and runs along that road from Adelaide to Willunga and the S. townships, in a S. direction for about 2 miles, where it crosses a creek, known as the No. 2 creek, from the land through which it runs having been formerly called the No. 2 station of the South Australian company. O'Halloran hill is 11 miles S. of Adelaide, adjoining it on the E. is Happy valley, 2 miles S. is the township of Reynella, 4 miles N.W. is the corporate town of Brighton, and 7 miles S.E. is Clarendon. The O'Halloran hill post office stands at the junction of the South road and the E. branch of the Bull's creek road, 11 miles S. from Adelaide, and about 19 N. from Willunga. Rounsevell's coaches run daily from Adelaide to Willunga, thrice a week to Clarendon, and twice a week to Talisker, passing through O'Halloran hill. There are no regular means of conveyance to Brighton. The hotels are the Victoria, at Tapley's hill; and the Crown, at Reynella. The surrounding country is hilly, the Sturt river running within 3 miles S.E. of the village. The soil is excellent, and where not cropped produces a most nutritious and fattening grass. Most of the timber in the neighbourhood has been cleared off, and the land taken up for agricultural purposes, wheat and grapes being extensively grown. Limestone is abundant to the W. of the South road, but is absent to the E., where the formation is of sandstone and schist. Some of the rock along the course of the No. 2 creek forms excellent road metal. The population numbers about 250 persons, scattered over the neighbourhood, and chiefly employed in farming. There is a post office and a branch of the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company in this village.

O'HALLORAN, MOUNT, 27° 30′ S. lat., 135° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.W.,*) is the name of a prominent peak in the N.W. end of Hanson's range. It is situated on the N. bank of the Neales river.

OKILTIBIE RUN, (*W. district;*) occupiers, Bishop & Beard; area, 54 square miles; grazing capability, 2650 sheep, 12 head of cattle, and 4 horses. This run lies 140 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, and 8 miles from the post office at Talia.

OLINTHUS, MOUNT, 33° 20′ S. lat., 136° 33′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a lofty peak of a low range, lying in Eyre's peninsula, on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, and to the N.W. of Franklin harbour. This peak attains an altitude of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a prominent landmark both from the gulf and the surrounding district. It is situated in a scrubby country, there being, however, tolerably good pastoral land at a little distance to the S.E.

OLIVE ISLAND (*Flinders district W.*) is a small rocky island, about a quarter of a-mile in diameter, and elevated 60 feet above sea level, lying E. ¼ N., distance 4¾ miles from Cape Bauer, the S. head of Streaky bay. It is surrounded by reefs and dangerous straggling rocks, over which the sea almost always breaks.

ONAUNGA (*Cos Hindmarsh and Sturt*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. May of Wanstead, near Woodchester, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £6002—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £237 6s.; total receipts, £597 14s. 9d.; office expenses, £96 13s. 8d.; expended on public works, £431 6s. The population numbers 851 persons; the area is 121 square miles, or 77,440 acres; land under cultivation, 10,295 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 157.

ONE-TREE HILL (*Co. Light*) is a postal village lying on the One-tree hill creek, about 10 miles E. of mount Crawford, and to the E.S.E. of Smithfield. It is in an agricultural and vine-growing district, the principal vineyard being that of D. Randall, Esq., J.P. (See GLEN PARA.) There is a public pound in the village.

ONE-TREE HILL CREEK (*Co. Sturt*) is a stream rising in the E. slope of the main range, and in the hundred of South Rhine, and flowing in a N.E. direction into the North Rhine river.

ONKAPARINGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Onkaparinga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. Grasby of Balhannah, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £14,765 11s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £648 12s. 1d.; total receipts, £1371 17s. 10d.; office

Digitized by Google

expenses and salaries, £192 15s. 9d.; expended on public works, £1176 15s. 10d. The population numbers 2963 persons. The area is 77 square miles, or 49,280 acres; land under cultivation, 8929 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 609. The resident magistrate is A. Farmer, Esq., J.P. Onkaparinga electoral district is bounded on the W. by the E. boundary of the district of East Torrens; on the S., by the districts of Noarlunga and Mount Barker; on the E. by the centre of the river Murray; and on the N. by district of Gumeracka. It comprises the district councils of Crafers (E. part,) East Torrens (E. part,) Nairne, and Oakaparinga, and the hundred of Mobilong, and has a population of 7393 persons, and an area of 422 square miles, or 270,080 acres, of which 19,311 acres are under cultivation. The voting-places for this district are Woodside, Nairne, Kanmantoo, Hahndorf, and Lobethal. Onkaparinga is represented in the Legislative Assembly by W. Milne and W. Townsend, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 797, and for the Legislative Assembly, 1262.

ONKAPARINGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is an E. hundred of the county, lying on the upper part of the Onkaparinga river, and consisting mostly of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation. Large crops of grapes and garden produce are grown in this hundred, which contains the townships of Woodside, Balhannah, and Hahndorf.

ONKAPARINGA REEF (*Co. Adelaide*) is a reef of hard rocks runing out from the coast near the mouth of the Onkaparinga river, and 7 miles N. of port Willunga.

ONKAPARINGA RIVER (*Co. Adelaide*) is a fine stream rising in the ranges to the S. of mount Torrens, and flowing in a S.W. direction 30 miles into the gulf of St. Vincent, near port Noarlunga, by a wide mouth. It flows by the townships of Balhannah, Woodside, Clarendon, and Noarlunga, and waters a large tract of good agricultural country. The Onkaparinga has numerous tributaries, the principal ones being Cox's, Scott's, Echunga, Jupiter, and Cattle company creeks. This river forms a curve round the township of Noarlunga, near its entrance into the sea, whence that township derived its former name of "the Horseshoe." Small quantities of gold have been found in its bed in the district of Echunga, but the diggings have never been properly or regularly worked.

OOMBERATANA, or UMBERATANA (*Flinders district N.*,) is a small postal hamlet in the electoral district of Flinders. It is situated at the head of the Windowiedina creek, and is in a pastoral district where both sheep and cattle grazing are carried on extensively. The nearest place is Blinman, 90 miles S., with which place the communication is by horse or dray. With Adelaide, 415 miles S, the communication is from Blinman by Rounsevell's weekly coaches; and for goods to port Augusta by means of camels, and thence by steamer. The surrounding country is mountainous. The population numbers about 30 persons.

OOMBERATANA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 527, 540, 544, 556, 562, 565, 592, 566, 686, and 1133; occupier, the hon. T. Elder; respective areas of leases, 15, 80, 74, 32, 31, 105, 110, 69, 45, and 25 square miles. This run lies at the postal station of Oomberatana, in the far north.

OORAPARINNA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 231, 382, 457, and 501; occupier, S. Boord; respective areas of leases, 56, 20, 73½, and 32 square miles. This run lies near the Patawarta hill and N. of the Passmore river; the next post office being at Kanyaka and Blumit, being 20 miles due N. The total area of this run is 180½ square miles, and the grazing capability about 6000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle in average seasons; but during the last two years, owing to the severe drought, there has not been feed for a fourth of that number.

OOROOLDANA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine mountain stream rising in mount Painter, and flowing S.E. past the Welcome mines into lake Blanche, on its W. side. It waters the pastoral country known as the Eastern plains. Geological formation: shales, slates, and calcareous rocks. There is a mine on this creek, consisting of an immense mass of rocks, about 100 feet wide and 12 or 15 feet high. They are very hard quartzose rocks, and contain numerous stains of copper. At one place the rocks have been broken, and some fine thin veins of rich grey ore displayed. The workings are however stopped. This mine lies 320 miles N. of Adelaide.

ORATAN ROCK, 32° 50′ S. lat., 139° 58′ E. long. (*Flinders district.*) is a solitary rocky hill lying in the scrubby wilderness of the Eastern plains.

Digitized by Google

ORATAN AND PANDAPPA RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 878, 880, 882, and 894; occupiers, Elder and Smith; respective area of leases 109, 56, 62, and 73 square miles. This run lies in the E. plains—the next post office being Outaalpa, and the next post town Kooringa, to the W. See also PARATOO.

ORATUNGA AND MOOLOOLOO (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 236A, 367, 387, 443, 444, 476, and 598; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas of leases 18, 325, 141, 42, 109, 32, and 50 square miles. This run lies to the S.W. of mount Serle, near the Munday river—the next post office being at Angipena.

ORMEROD LAKE (*Co. Grey*) is the name of a sheet of water lying 4 miles W. of the township of Narracoorte. It is 2 miles long, by 1 mile wide, and receives the waters of the Narracoorte creek. Its surplus waters drain into Geary's swamp.

OSMANLI REEF (*Kangaroo island.*) See D'ESTREE BAY.

OULNINA HILL, 32° 35′ S. lat., 139° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

OULNINA RUN (*N.E. district*) is a large run lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains. It comprises leases, Nos. 397, 666, 678, 665, 889, 893, 892, 907, 888, 304, 397, 558, 730, 564, 679, 735, 949, 953, 954, 955, 957, 950, 951, 1141 and 1142; occupiers, Levi and Sprigg; respective areas of leases, 25, 12, 17, 12, 51, 21, 15, 63, 3, 12, 25, 50, 12, 10, 31, 20, 24, 36, 66, 74, 65, 34, 62, 46 and 34 square miles. The next post office is Outaalpa, 30 miles S., and the nearest post town Kooringa, 110 miles S.W. The grazing capability is 30,000 sheep. There is an aboriginal station on this run, and the resident magistrate is H. L. Sprigg, Esq., J.P. The present mail track to the Eastern plains passes the N.W. corner of this run.

OUTAALPA (*Flinders district N.E.*) is a postal hamlet in the electoral district of Flinders, lying in the midst of a pastoral (sheep grazing) country. No mines have been opened up, but copper has been found in the neighbourhood, and competent judges imagine that gold may be found by a thorough investigation. The nearest township is Kooringa, the distance being 169 miles S.W., a mail conveyance running fortnightly between the two places. With Adelaide the communication is by Rounsevell's fortnightly coach *via* Kooringa to Kapunda, and thence by rail, the total distance being 269 miles. The surrounding country consists of ranges of low hills, with flat grassy and saltbush plains intervening, and is known as the Eastern plains. The population numbers about 40 persons.

OUTAALPA RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 402, 607, 526, 653, 654, 1092, 1112 and 1113; occupiers, Duffield and Harrold; respective areas of leases, 32, 77, 189, 202, 20, 60, 38 and 30 square miles. This run lies near Weakeroo hill and King's bluff, the Outaalpa post office being at the head station.

OVERLAND CORNER, 34° 10′ S. lat., 140° 25′ E. long. (*Co. Young,*) is a postal namlet in the electoral district of Flinders, and hundred of the Murray. It is situated on a bend on the N. bank of the river Murray, about 6 miles N.W. of lake Bonney. The lake Bonney, Ral Ral and other creeks, forming a complete network in wet seasons, lie to the E. The district is a pastoral one, sheep, cattle and horses being grazed in large numbers. Excellent grapes and garden produce are produced on the alluvial flats. A copper mine was opened some years ago by Mr. J. Brand, but nothing payable was found. The nearest township is Blanchetown, 55 miles S.W. by the new, and 85 miles by the old mail route *via* North West bend, Mallyon's and Little Yarra flat. The communication is by H. Brand's coach, and with Adelaide, 174 miles S.W., by that coach to Blanchetown, thence to Freeling by Rounsevell's mail coach, and thence by rail. The direct horse and dray route is *via* North West bend to Kapunda or Kooringa, each 110 miles distant from Overland corner. There is a post office and 1 hotel,—the Overland Corner (G. Brand's,)—the Lake Bonney (Napper's) being 6 miles, and Mallyon's hotel, 38 miles distant. There is an aboriginal station at this place. The surrounding country is flat, with undulating hills and occasional swamps; it is timbered with box, polygonum, and stunted blue and flooded gum. The soil is sandy, and overlies beds of tertiary limestone abounding in fossils, the limestone strata showing distinctly in the bluffs at the bends in the river. The population is small and scattered.

OWANEGAN POUND (*Flinders district N.*) is an opening in the hills, surrounded on all sides by steep hills, except at a narrow entrance, which is fenced across. The hills are bold and capped by rocks. Within the enclosure there is abundance of grass, and pine trees and occasional gums grow in the entrance and within the pound.

Digitized by Google

Owanegan was formerly the head station of M'Kinlay, the explorer, and was at that time, 1850, the most distant station from Adelaide, about 300 miles N. It lies a few miles N.W. of Blinman. There is a remarkable mass of rocks which, when viewed from one side, resemble an old man's face, and are named accordingly. There is a creek in the pound, but it is often dry.

OWINIA COUNTRY *(Flinders district)* is the native name of a large tract of country, much of which is now taken up for pastoral purposes, watered by the Frome river, and lying to the N.E. of lake Torrens and the S.E. of Lake Eyre. This country was crossed by Parry in 1858, who describes it as soft yet stony ground, with broken hills, and large ponds containing abundance of water. There were thousands of pigeons about these waterholes.

OYSTER BAY RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;)* lease, No. 21; occupiers, Rogers, Landon and Stephens; area, 52 square miles; grazing capability, 7000 sheep, or 135 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £353 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £831. This run lies at Oyster bay, 50 miles W. by S. of port Adelaide in a straight line, and 150 miles overland, *via* port Wakefield, from Adelaide. On this run and the lake Sunday, Corney point, and other runs, held by the same lessees, are 23,300 sheep, 75 horses, and 240 head of cattle; the total area being 244 square miles.

PADTHAWAY (or CAMPION'S,) RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 156 and 157; occupier, R. Lawson; areas of leases respectively, 34 and 45 square miles (correct area of the latter, 50 square miles;) total grazing capability, 17,000 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £1186 12s., deducting improvements valued at £492. This run lies 190 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 75 miles N.E. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped. This run also includes leases Nos. 824, 872, 913, and 921, which have respective areas of 6, 14, 18, and 9 square miles. On the entire block are 26,500 sheep and 250 head of cattle. There is an aboriginal station in this run.

PAGAN CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a mountain stream found by Hack, in 1857, in the Gawler ranges, to the S.E. of lake Gairdner. The country is now taken up for pastoral purposes.

PAGES, THE (*Backstairs passage,*) is the name given to a group of rocky islets, lying 9 miles N.E. by E. of cape Willoughby, and at the entrance from the E. of Backstairs passage. The N. Page, which is the largest of the group, is about 60 feet in height, and is visible from a distance of 11 miles from the deck of a moderate-sized vessel. Between the two larger islets, soundings of 10 fathoms were found; the passage, which is a mile and a-quarter in width, is quite safe with a commanding breeze. The S. Page is of nearly equal height with the northern one, and lies 1¼ S. by W. from it. The northern extremity of the rocks, three-quarters of a mile to the S. of the southern Page, show above water at all times of tide, but the S. portion forms a reef covered at low water. During light S. winds and a flood tide, this reef should be most carefully avoided by vessels standing across the passage when to windward of the group.

PAINTER, MOUNT (*Flinders district.*) is a peak of the N.E. end of the main range, lying to S. of the township of Yudanamutana, and near the head of the Arcaroola Creek.

PAISLEY (*Co. Albert*) is a hundred lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, opposite Blanchetown. It is taken up for pastoral purposes.

PAISLEY, MOUNT, 30° 3′ S. lat., 135° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to the E. extremity of an E. spur of the limestone range crossed by Stuart in 1858. It has stony plains, with sand-hills and patches of grass and saltbush to the S. and S.E., and to the E. lie several fresh water lagoons.

PALDINEA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 974; occupier, J. Geharty; area, 10 square miles; rental, £5 per annum. The nearest post town is at Venus Bay Parkin.)

PANDAPPA RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 229; occupier, A. McCulloch; area, 12 square miles; rent, £7 15s. per annum. This run lies to the E. of Black rock, the next post town being Kooringa, to the W.

PANDAPPA STATION (*N.E. district;*) occupiers, Elder and Waite. See PARATOO RUN.

Digitized by Google

PANDLOTINGA CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a perennial stream flowing through the township of Reynella.

PANDO (*Flinders district*) is the native name of lake Hope—which see.

PANORAMA, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a high peak in the coast range, lying about 4 miles to the S.E. of the township of Clarendon. It is a survey station, and takes its name from the fine view afforded from its summit.

PAPEGOONA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing into the W. side of lake Blanche, in an E. direction from its source in the Freeling heights, a short distance to the N.E. of the township of Yudanamutana, passing through the pastoral district known as the Eastern plains. Shales, slates, and calcareous rocks.

PAPPARDAAR (or APPERDAAR,) LAKE, 28° 20′ S. lat., 139° 8′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a fresh-water lake, dry in time of drought, lying in a polygonum flat, on course of a branch of Cooper's creek, of which it is an expansion, and situated about 14 miles N.W. of lake Hope. The surrounding country consists of ranges of low sand-hills, with moderately wide flats between, having good feed for a great part of the year.

PARABARANA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small creek flowing in an E. direction into lake Blanche, from its source in the Freeling heights, near Yudanamutana. It waters the pastoral district known as the Eastern plains. Shales, slates, and calcareous rocks. On this creek is a copper mine, with 3 distinct lodes on the section—2 running N. and S., and the other E. and W. Two pits have been sunk on one of these lodes—one in the creek, and the other at a short distance from it, in each place blue and green carbonate having been found. Openings have also been made in the other lodes. The late drought has, however, put a stop to operations on this, as on almost all the northern mines.

PARABARANA STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 715; occupiers, W. and J. Jacob, is part of the Paralana run—which see.

PARADISE (*Co. Adelaide*) is an agricultural village in the hundred of Adelaide It lies half-a-mile N.E. of Campbelltown, 1½ mile N.W. of Athelstone, and 5½ miles N.E. of Adelaide. It contains 1 hotel—the Paradise bridge—and 15 cottages, with a population of 70 persons, mostly labourers engaged in farming and gardening pursuits.

PARA HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a peak in the Yatala range of hills, situated about 3 miles S.E. of the township of Salisbury, and overlooking the cemetery belonging to that town.

PARALANA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small tributary of the Arcaroola creek, flowing through some magnificent scenery, the sides of the creek being composed in many places of rocks, rising to a height of 300 to 400 feet, sometimes smooth and regular, and at others wild and rugged in the extreme.

PARALANA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 595; occupiers, W. and J. Jacob; area, 130 square miles. This run lies N.E. of mount M'Kinlay—the nearest post town being Yudanamutana, to the N.W. This run also includes leases, Nos. 613, 714, 715, 987, 988, and 997, having respective areas of 186, 140, 121, 10, 12, and 69 square miles.

PARAMANACOONA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek, flowing into the gulf of St. Vincent, at Rapid bay.

PARAPET, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a peaked hill, lying to the N. of Franklin harbour, and on the W. shore of Spencer's gulf. There is tolerably good pastoral country in the neighbourhood.

PARA PLAINS (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a tract of fine agricultural and grazing country in the hundred of port Adelaide, and watered by the Little Para river. It is bounded on the E. by a range of wooded hills, and on the W. by a large salt swamp, into which the Little Para empties itself. Much of the land is taken up by farmers, who cultivate wheat and hay; and the border of the swamp affords excellent fattening pasturage for sheep and cattle.

PARA RIVER, LITTLE (*Co. Adelaide.*) is a stream rising in the Gawler ranges, and flowing in a W. direction for about 30 miles, until it loses itself in the swampy flats lying round port Adelaide. It flows through the township of Salisbury, where it is crossed by the N. railway line. It is fed near its source by Gould's creek.

Digitized by Google

PARA RIVER, NORTH (*Co. Light,*) is the name given to the N. head of the Gawler river. It flows through good pastoral country, and joins the S. Para at Gawler. the stream being then known as the Gawler river.

PARA RIVER, SOUTH (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a fine stream rising in the main or Adelaide range run, and flowing in a N.W. direction for about 24 miles into the Gawler river at Gawler. It is fed by the Tenefate creek, which joins it near the Gawler town hill.

PARATOO AND PANDAPPA STATIONS (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 348, 398, 434, 548, 549, 656, 873, and 890; occupiers, Elder and Waite; are stations lying in the Eastern plains—the former one, Paratoo, being the head station, and the post office for the district. It lies 80 miles distant from Kooringa, in a N.E. direction, and 190 miles N.E. of Adelaide. The latter station, Pandappa, is about 50 miles N.E. of Kooringa, or about 30 miles S.W. of Paratoo. Both runs comprise an area of 719 square miles, and have grazing capability for 40,000 sheep. The wool from these stations is sent by horse or bullock teams to Kapunda, and thence by rail to port Adelaide. There is fortnightly communication with Adelaide by Rounsevell's coach. See also ORATAN. The resident magistrate is P. Waite, Esq., J.P.

PARA WIRRA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. James Jones, of mount Gould, Kersbrook, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure on this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £6552;—rate 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £98 13s. 8d.; total receipts, £262 17s. 6d.; office expenses and salaries, £50 6s.; expended on public works, £80 8s. 5d. The population numbers 958 persons; the area is 64 square miles, or 40,960 acres; land under cultivation, 2949 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 191.

PARA WIRRA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred in the N.E. part of the county, lying to the S. of the South Para river, and consisting for the most part of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation. In this hundred, on the W. side of the North railway and 1 mile from Gawler, is situated Mr. W. Duffield's vineyard and orchard. The principal varieties of grape are Frontignac, of which a pure wine is made; Mataro and Shiraz, of which a red wine is made; and Verdeilho and Muscat, of which a white wine is made. There is also an excellent orangery and apiary on this property.

PARINGA (*Co. Sturt*) is a small mining village, lying 3 miles S. of the township of Kanmantoo. The population consists principally of miners. See KANMANTOO.

PARINGA RUN (*Murray River district;*) lease, No. 93; occupier, D. Cudmore; area, 16 square miles; grazing capability, 1000 sheep, or 62 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £35 per annum. This run lies 20 miles E. of lake Bonney, and 180 miles N.E. of Adelaide, at a distance of 2 miles from the river Murray, on its S. bank; the next post office being at Overland corner. This run also includes leases 353A, 389, 910, and 1088, which have respective areas of 12, 29, 58, and 13 square miles. On the entire block are 7000 sheep, 2000 lambs, 500 head of cattle and 40 horses.

PARKIN (*Flinders district W.*) is a newly established township at the head of Venus bay. It lies 40 miles N.W. of Bramfield, and 150 miles W. of port Lincoln, and has at present a settled population of 6 persons only. There is a hotel, a post office, and a store in the township. See VENUS BAY.

PARKSIDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal residential suburb of Adelaide, lying 2 miles distant from Adelaide on the S. side. It is a favourite place of residence for merchants and others whose business lies in the metropolis Parkside lies in the midst of a flourishing and rapidly improving agricultural neighbourhood, and has numerous fine orchards and vineyards. The suburb of Unley lies 1 mile distant, N.E. by E. Cars run to that place and to Adelaide several times daily. There is 1 hotel —the Turf. The resident magistrates are C. Bonney, G. Young, and W. A. Wearing, Esqs. Parkside is celebrated for the excellence of the fruits grown, and the jams and pickles manufactured there. Mrs. L. A. Chance, of this place, exhibited in the Melbourne exhibition of 1866: 3 dozen tomato sauce, 3 dozen West India sauce, 1 dozen Prince of Wales sauce, 2 dozen chutnee, 6 jars pickled figs, 6 jars pickled walnuts, 6 jars pickled cauliflower, 6 jars pickled picalilli, 6 jars pickled citron, 6 jars pickled quinces, 4 jars pickled almonds, 3 jars pickled red cabbage, 3 jars pickled white cabbage, 2 jars pickled onions, 6 jars pickled tomatoes, 6 jars pickled lemons, and 1½ dozen 2lb. tins assorted jams.

Digitized by Google

PARLA (*Flinders district*) is the name of a tract of grassy country lying about 30 miles to the N. of Streaky bay, and discovered by Mr. Hack in 1857. There are, however, only a few waterholes lying in the granite rock, and a few low granite hills command a cheerless view of the surrounding country, which is very scrubby.

PARLA HILL, 22° 50′ S. lat., 134° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is an elevation in the pastoral country lying to the E. of Streaky bay, and about 30 miles distant from that bay. It lies in a scrubby country, with here and there a granite hill projecting. There is a good belt of grassy country, in bold downs, containing about 100 square miles, lying about 15 miles N. of this hill. This was the first camp formed by Hack in 857, on his exploration journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf, and from this place he started for the Gawler range, which he could see to the N.

PARLA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 611, 779, 821, and 1098; occupiers, Lindsay and Gibson; respective areas of leases, 14, 12, 17, and 20 square miles. This run lies at Parla hill, to the N. of Venus bay, the next post office.

PARLA E. RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 1110; occupier, J. Hiern; area, 26 square miles; rent, £13 per annum. Next post town, Flinders (Streaky bay.)

PARLA N. RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 816 and 926; occupier, J. Forster. This run is also known as Chandada and Pollitia—which see.

PARLA N. RUN, No. 2 (*W. district;*) lease, No. 976; occupier, A. Schlinke; area, 64 square miles. Next post town, Flinders (Streaky bay.)

PARLA N. RUN, No. 3 (*W. district;*) lease, No. 927; occupier, J. Thompson; area, 36 square miles; rental, £18 per annum. Next post town, Flinders (Streaky bay.)

PARLA W. RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 780; occupier, A. Tennant; area, 59 square miles; rental, £29 10s. per annum. Next post town, Flinders (Streaky bay.)

PARNAROO RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 373, 397, 303, 305, 304, 413, 434, 400, 414, and 610; occupiers, Levi and Williams; respective areas of leases, 26, 25, 10, 10, 12, 26, 15, 35, 23, and 22 square miles. This run lies in the Eastern plains, the next post town being Kooringa, to the W. There is an aboriginal station on this run.

PARNKA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 226; occupiers, Rankine and Walker; area, 7 square miles; grazing capacity, 700 sheep, or 100 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £15 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £100. This run lies between the Coorong lake and the sea coast, S.W. of Magrath's flat, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Wellington, and 100 miles by road from Adelaide.

PARRANA (or PIRARA) STATION (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, 232; occupiers, Bowman and Parnell; area, 27 square miles. The grazing capability of this station, with that of the Tickara station and Winter run, is 4000 sheep and 20 head of cattle. Parrana station lies to the S. of Clinton, 23 miles S.E. of Moonta, the next post town.

PARROT HILL (*Co. Light*) is a peak in the main range, lying in the hundred of Moorooroo, about 6 miles E. of Angaston.

PARRY, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak in a W. spur of the main range, lying to the N. of mount Scott, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Angipena.

PARTACUNA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 587; occupier, H. M'Conville; area, 28 square miles; rental, £14 per annum. This run lies to the W. of mount Scott, the next post office being Angipena, to the E. about 30 miles.

PARTAWARTA HILL (*Flinders district N.*) is a rugged lofty peak, lying 10 miles N. of the township of Blinman. It is composed of hard siliceous rock, dipping N.W.

PARTRIDGE, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of the Gawler ranges, lying to the S.E. of lake Gairdner, and named by Hack in 1857.

PARTRIDGE, MOUNT, STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 566, is part of the Oomberatana run—which see.

PASLEY'S PONDS (*Flinders district*) is a chain of ponds, lying on the W. side of the S. part of lake Eyre, and 10 miles W. from mount Hamilton.

PASSMORE RIVER (*N. district*) is a fine stream, rising near Wilpena, and flowing through the Wilpena pound in an E. direction through the fine pastoral country known as the Eastern plains, where it is lost in the scrub.

Digitized by Google

PATACHILNA CREEK (*N. district*) is a stream rising by three heads, the N. one in Patawarta hill, and the others to the S. of Blinman. These unite to the S. of mount Samuel, and flow in a W. direction across the main North road into the W. plains.

PATAWARTA HILL (or MOUNT RUGGED,) 30° 59′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long., is a bold, dark rocky peak in the main range, and near the main road from Blinman to the N. There is a mineral claim (No. 1654) on the slope of this hill, which claim contains several lodes, having backs of ironstone protruding above the surface, and showing a good deal of copper and yellow ore. Copper is found scattered in many places over the section, and the lodes are traceable over 2 hills and a gully for a distance of nearly a mile. Some very good specimens of ore have been found, and bismuth of a high percentage has also been discovered. There is a fine natural pound between the hills at this place, into which cattle may be driven, and the entrance closed by a fence, the mountain sides being so steep that they cannot climb them. This hill is about 500 feet higher than the general level of the range, and consists of reddish and yellow rugged rocks, covered with scrub. There are 2 small caves in it, and the peak is visible from mount Remarkable, 170 miles S.

PATAWARTA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 489, 368, 359, and 437; occupier, the hon. J. Baker; respective areas of leases, 80, 61, 10, and 84 square miles. This run lies round Patawarta hill, a few miles to the N. of Blinman—the next post town.

PATSY'S SPRINGS (*N. district*) is the name given to a spring of fresh water lying to the N. of mount Scott.

PAYNEHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal agricultural village lying about 3½ miles distant N.E. from the city of Adelaide, in the midst of an agricultural district taken up by small farmers engaged in the culture of wheat and hay, principally the latter. There is a post office in the village for the convenience of the neighbouring locality. The resident magistrates are E. C. Gwynne, A. Hallett, and H. Mildred, Esqs. There is a public pound in the neighbourhood. His Honour Mr. Justice Gwynne has a fine vineyard, orchard, garden and pinery at Glynde, near this village.

PAYNEHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council on the electoral district of East Torrens. It is under the control of a chairman—the present one being M. G. Hill of Campbelltown, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £17,363—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £427 7s 9d; total receipts, £946 2s. 4d.; office expenses and salaries, £101 0s. 9d.; expended on public works, £831 18s. 2d. The population numbers 2749 persons. The area is 13 square miles, or 8320 acres; land under cultivation, 4225 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 539.

PEACHORAM STATION (*Co. Sturt*) is an out-station occupied by the hon. John Morphett (manager, H. Harslett,) lying on the Murray river, in the hundred of Brinkley, 13 miles N. of Wellington, and 3 S. of Swanport. See WOOD'S POINT STATION.

PEAKED HILL STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 610; occupiers, Levi and Williams; area, 22 square miles. This run lies to the N. of Black rock, the next post town being port Augusta to the W.

PEARCE POINT (*Yorke's peninsula*) is the S. point of Wardong island—which see.

PEARSON ISLANDS, between 33° 57′ and 34° S. lat., 134° 13′ E. long., is the name given to a cluster of 6 small granite islands forming part of the Investigator group. The N. island is a remarkably abrupt peak, rising 655 feet from the sea. The other islands are also abrupt, but not so high.

PEDLER'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small creek crossing the main S. road, about 2½ miles from Noarlunga.

PEERALILLA HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an elevation and survey point, lying on the E. bank of the Hindmarsh river, about 6 miles N.W. of Port Elliott.

PEKINA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a creek flowing in the W. part of the N. plains pastoral district, 12 miles N.W. of Black rock.

Digitized by Google

PEKINA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 80; occupier, Price Maurice; area, 320 square miles; grazing capability, 43,200 sheep; old rent and assessment, £520; Goyder's valuation, £2000 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £5968. The head station of Mr. Price Maurice is on this run, and on this and the Appila, Boolooroo, Walloway, Mucra, Tulubra, Wepowie, and Tarcowie stations, in the vicinity, but held under different leases, there were at the time of valuation 50,000 sheep, 130 head of cattle and 70 horses. This run is tolerably well grassed, with ferns, bushes and a little saltbush, and spinifex hills and plains with oak, wattle and mallee. It lies 55 miles E. by S. of port Augusta, and 170 miles N. of Adelaide, and is watered by numerous springs, waterholes and wells. This run also includes leases, Nos. 311, 245, 268, 383 and 448, having respective areas of 85, 42, 11, 85 and 128 square miles.

PELICAN LAGOON (*Kangaroo island*) is a large salt lake or arm of the sea, running inland in a S. direction from the head of the deep bight on the N.E. coast, known as Newland bay. The entrance to the lagoon from the bay is a narrow channel, about 3 miles in depth and 8 feet deep, where the main body of water spreads out in a large sheet to the E., with a deep arm to the S. The tides are irregular and rapid. The lagoon is shallow and overgrown in many places with dense reeds, which afford breeding places to immense flocks of aquatic birds. It is separated on the S. side by a narrow neck of sandy land, little more than half-a-mile in width in one place, and called Flinders isthmus. Fresh water is obtainable near the W. side of the entrance.

PELICAN POINT, native name TURULLUG (*Co. Russell,*) is the name of the N. point of the opening of the Coorong lake into lake Alexandrina. The land at this point is swampy and covered with reeds.

PELORUS ROCK, 36° 6′ 20″ S. lat., 137° 35′ 50″ E. long. (*Kangaroo island,*) is a rock lying 3 miles S.E. ½ E. from cape Gantheaume, standing between 30 and 40 feet above the surface, and having a reef extending to the eastward about half-a-mile. The channel between the coast and the Pelorus rock is quite safe, having about 24 fathoms in its centre.

PENFIELD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Munno Para, and under the control of the district council of Munno Para W. It lies about the middle of the Gawler plains, about 7 miles S. of the Gawler river, and 5 N. of the Para. The district is an agricultural one, grain of various kinds being grown by the farmers, who also graze a few sheep in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Salisbury, 6 miles S.E.; and Virginia, 4 miles distant. The communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach; and with Adelaide, 18½ miles S., by that coach to Salisbury, and thence by train. Penfield has a post office, a large wheat store, and the regular tradesmen's shops, a literary institute and library, and 1 hotel—the Plough and Harrow. The surrounding country consists of an extensive plain, bounded by the sea to the S. and W., and by the range of hills extending from Adelaide to Gawler on the E. and N.E. A considerable quantity of the plain is under cultivation, much of the low timber by which it was formerly covered being now cleared. The population numbers about 50 persons.

PENGUIN ISLAND (*Co. Grey*) is a small rocky islet lying off the S.E. coast near cape Jaffa.

PENOLA, 37 25′ S. lat., 140° 55′ E. long. (*Co. Grey,*) is a township in the hundred of Penola, and in the electoral district of Victoria. It is 286 miles from Adelaide, and 299 miles from Melbourne, the junction of the main line of roads from Melbourne to Adelaide and Port Macdonnell to Adelaide being here. The district is pastoral, the stock being chiefly sheep. The nearest places are Gambierton, 32 miles S.; Narracoorte, 31 miles N.; and Robe, 70 miles W. Coaches leave for Adelaide, Narracoorte, and mount Gambier twice a-week, and for Melbourne three times a-week. The hotels are the Royal Oak and the Prince of Wales. The coach and parcel carrying offices are Cobb and Co.'s for any part of Victoria, and Rounsevell's for South Australia. The surrounding country is flat, well-grassed land, with numerous swamps. The population numbers about 500 persons. Penola has a local court, police station, telegraph, post, and money order offices, an aboriginal station, a Foresters court, a public pound, a National school, a branch of the National bank, and an excellent mechanics' institute. There are 2 churches—the Presbyterian and the Catholic The resident magistrates are J. M. Carter, E. Kirby, G. Riddoch, G. B. Scott, and J. A. and H. E. Wells, Esqs. A ridge of limestone, with light red soil, formed by the decomposition of the outcropping limestones, commences near Penola, and runs in

Digitized by Google

a N. direction for more than 50 miles, sloping down to the W. all the way into open, marshy country, sparingly timbered with sheoak, honeysuckle, red gum, and wattle. With regard to the swampy country lying round Penola, and the means for its drainage, see DISMAL SWAMP.

PENOLA (*Co. Grey*) is one of the N. hundreds of the county, lying in the N.E. and containing a considerable quantity of sold land. The township of Penola lies in this hundred.

PENRILL (*Co. Light*) is the name of a small hamlet lying 1 mile distant from the township of Angaston. It has a chapel and a steam flour mill. The population is small, and engaged principally in farming.

PENTON VALE RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 34; occupiers, Anstey and Giles; area, 107 square miles; grazing capability, 21,000 sheep, or 196 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £1182 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1916. This run is watered from wells and springs, and lies near Wool bay, 56 miles W.S.W. of port Adelaide by sea, and 160 miles overland, *via* port Wakefield, from Adelaide. On this and Gum flat runs are 44,500 sheep 350 head of cattle, and 330 horses.

PENWORTHAM (*Co. Stanley*) is a small village situated on a flat, surrounded by hills. Skilligalee creek runs through it. Mount Horrocks is about 1½ mile E., and mount Ogden, 1½ mile W. It is 6 miles S. of Clare, and 3 N. of Watervale, and has a flour mill in full work (Roach's.) It has a church of England, Wesleyan chapel, a store, and public-house—the Derby Arms. There is also a post office. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, wheat being grown, and cattle depastured. There are large deposits of iron ore in the hills W. of Penwortham, and copper, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for the working. The nearest places are Clare, 6 miles W.; Watervale, 3 miles S.; and Mintaro, 5 miles W.; the communication being by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. With Adelaide, 87 miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's mail coach to Kapunda, and the railway thence to Adelaide. The hotel is the Derby Arms (Freeman's.) The main road is under the supervision of the central road board; but Penwortham is under the control of the district council of Clare, as far as the by-roads, &c., are concerned. It is in the district of Clare, and county and electoral district of Stanley. The surrounding country is very hilly, and the formation sandstone and slate. The village of Penwortham has about 100 inhabitants; but the surrounding district is thickly populated for a farming district. There is a public pound in the village.

PERFORATED ISLE (*Co. Flinders.*) See WHIDBEY ISLANDS.

PERIGUNDI LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a salt lagoon, lying about 60 miles N. of lake Hope, in a sandy and stony plain, with sand-hills and patches of rank vegetation.

PERI, PORT (*Co. Victoria,*) is a shipping port for wool, &c., lying to the S. of port Germain, on the E. coast of Spencer's gulf. A shipping place and store has been erected at the port, where cargo can be landed and loaded at high water.

PERKINDOO, 35° 23′ S. lat., 139 30′ E. long. (*Co. Russell,*) is a camping place on the main road from Wellington to Border town. There is a well at this place known as the Twelve-mile well, from its being 12 miles distant S.E. of Wellington.

PERLUBIE (*Flinders district W.*) is a prominent white sand-hill, lying on the E. side of the head of the bight of Streaky bay. Fresh water may had of excellent quality and in abundance in the hollows of this hill, but care must be taken in clearing out the wells not to penetrate the clayey substratum which holds the water.

PERLUBIE STATION, (*Port Lincoln district;*) lease, No. 1090. See KIRKALA RUN.

PERNATTY LAGOON (*Flinders district N.*) is a large swampy salt lake lying to the W. of the S. part of lake Torrens. It is fed on its E. side by a small fresh creek flowing from Bonney's bluff, and known as the Pernatty creek. This creek and lagoon, and also a fine fresh waterhole, called by the natives Pernatty, were found by Swinden in 1853.

PERNUNNA RUN, (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 403, 442, and 475; occupier, hon. J. Baker; respective areas of leases, 81, 87, and 32 square miles. The next post office is Angipena.

Digitized by Google

PETALINKINA FALL, or MOONSHINE WATER, (*Flinders district N.*) is a remarkable waterfall, falling over the side of a range of rocks on section 1685, at Yudanamutana. This range is 200 feet high from the gully, and about half-way up is a mass of overhanging rocks which causes the water to fall in a cloud of spray into a pool 35 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep.

PETAMORA SPRING (*Flinders district N.*) is a spring of good water impregnated with soda, and having a peculiar smell, going off however after the water has been exposed some time to the fresh air, and not arising from any deleterious quality in the water. This spring bubbles up with a force to a height of several inches above the surface. Timber is scarce in the neighbourhood which lies to the N. of the Freeling range, and about 400 miles N. of Adelaide.

PETERLUMBO RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 1145; occupier, G. Hawson; area, 24 square miles; rent, £12 per annum. This run lies on the Gawler ranges, in the postal district of port Lincoln.

PETER POINT, 32° 12′ 40″ S. lat., 133° 27′ 10″ E. long., is the name given to the W. head of Denial Bay. It is a rocky peninsula, running out from the mainland in an E. direction, and is of moderate elevation, although on either side the land retreats with sandy beaches. The N. bight of this peninsula forms a small but safe harbour known as Tourville bay, which offers secure anchorage and facilities for landing even on the open beach.

PETER'S HILL (*Co. Light*) is the highest peak of the Belvidere range of mountains, and lies about 4 miles W. of the township of Hamilton. The surrounding country is partly taken up by farmers. A small copper mine, the Belvidere, closed for some years past, was formerly worked at the N. end of this hill.

PETER'S HILL, 29° 30′ S. lat., 136° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a hill lying in the pastoral country, to the S.W. of lake Eyre.

PETHERTON, S. (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of an agricultural village lying 3½ miles S. of mount Pleasant. It has one hotel—the District hotel; and a small farming population.

PETINA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 937, 936, 1093, 1047, 800, and 801; occupier, Henry C. Hawson; total area, 138 square miles; grazing capability, 7000 sheep. The leases have respective areas of 41, 12, 13, 17, 37, and 18 square miles. This run lies 30 miles N.E. of Flinders, the nearest post town on the E. side of Streaky bay, Blancheport being the shipping port.

PEWSEY VALE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village near Tanunda, the land being taken up by small farmers and vignerons. At this place is a vineyard, the property of J. Gilbert, Esq. It is situated on the eminence of one of the smallest of a long line of hills lying to the S. of the Barossa range, the view on all sides being enclosed by hills, some of which are 1400 to 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The vineyard lies round the residence, and bears Verdeilho, Gouais and Reisling for white wines, and Shiraz and Carbonet for red. There are also Malaga, Muscatel, Chasselas musque, black Lombardy, white Malvaria, and black Morocco or Black prince. There are excellent wine cellars on the property, the lower part being used for the storage of, and the upper for manufacturing wine. On this property is also an extensive range of stables, where Mr. Gilbert keeps his blood stock, comprising some of the best in the colony. A small creek flows through the estate into the Para river, and a small church (St. Thomas's) has been erected by Mr. Gilbert for the neighbouring inhabitants, in which the clergyman of Lyndoch valley officiates each alternate Sabbath.

PHILE'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak of an E. spur of the main range lying about 4 miles N.E. of Macclesfield.

PHILIPSTOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural township lying about half-a-mile N.E. of Chain of Ponds, the nearest post office. It has a fine spring flowing through it all the year round, the stream being imbedded in water cresses, which grow all the year round. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its vineyards and fruit gardens. It has one hotel—the Morning Star and a store, and a population of about 100 persons, with 18 dwelling-houses. The formation is o ferruginous sandstone and quartz.

PIAPEO RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 86 (part of,) 386 (part of,) 1054, and 1086; occupier, J. Chambers; respective areas, 72, 22, 16, and 21 square miles. This run lies near the E. boundary of the colony, the nearest post office being Overland corner.

Digitized by Google

PICHI-RICHI PASS (*Co. Frome*) is the name of an opening in the ranges on the N. road from Stirling and port Augusta. The Saltia creek flows through the pass, and the township of Saltia is situated at its entrance.

PIERCE POINT STATION (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See YORK VALLEY STATION.

PILLAWORTA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 104; occupier, W. Borthwick; area, 15 square miles; grazing capability, 2400 sheep, or 160 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £130 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £50. This run lies 22 miles N. by E. of port Lincoln, 10 miles E. by N. of Tumby bay, where the wool is shipped, 380 miles overland, and 200 miles by sea from Adelaide.

PILLEROO STATION (*W. district.*) See ULIBBIE RUN.

PILTINIBY STATION (*port Lincoln district;*) lease, No. 1129. See KIRKALA RUN.

PINBUTA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 1160 and 1161; occupier, J. London; area, 300 square miles; rental, £140 per annum.

PINDA RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 122; occupiers, Grant and Stokes; area, 29 square miles; grazing capability, 4600 sheep, or 104 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £288 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £300. This run lies 15 miles N. of Melrose, 30 miles by road E. by S. of mount Remarkable, and 180 miles N. of Adelaide. On this and on the Coonattoo, Yanyary, and other runs held by the same lessees are 90,000 sheep, 150 horses, and 150 head of cattle.

PINDILPENA MINE (*Flinders district*) lies near the Paralana station, and consists of ironstone rocks impregnated with green carbonate and grey ore, the lode running E. and W. for about 80 yards. The geological formation of the ground is singular—ironstone, granite, greenstone, disintegrated quartz, felspar, limestone, micaceous schist, and quartz crystals being all found in the locality, and within a short distance. This mine is not being worked at present.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small stream flowing in the pastoral country to the S.E. of Mount Bryant.

PINE CREEK (*Co. Light*) is the name of a small creek flowing through agricultural country, in the hundred of Saddleworth, into the Wakefield river.

Also a small creek rising in the main range in the hundred of Julia creek, and flowing S. into the Light river.

PINE HUT CREEK (*Co. Eyre*) is a small creek flowing 10 miles E. of the township of Keyneton. The Wheal Alfred copper mine is situated on this creek.

PINKERTON'S FLAT (*Co. Gawler*) is a fertile plain lying about the middle of t he county of Gawler. Part of this flat is under cultivation.

PINNAROO RUN (*S.E. district;*) occupier, W. Hack; area, 20 square miles; grazing capability, 500 head of cattle. This run lies 78 miles N. of Border town (Tattiara country,) 80 miles W. of Wellington, and 95 miles N.E. of Magrath's flat.

PINTHAPUT RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 1079 and 1080; occupiers, Hosking and Bryant; area, 26 square miles; rental, £13 per annum. This run lies E. by N. of mount Southam, the nearest post towns being at Venus and Streaky bays.

PIPECLAY LAKES (*Co. Macdonnell*) is the name given to some swampy lagoons lying on a bed of whitish clay, whence the name. These lagoons are situated near the coast.

PIRARA STATION (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See PARRANA STATION.

PLANTAGENET, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak in the main range, lying at the head of the Kanyaka creek, and to the E. of Watts's sugar loaf. The Wirrawilka mine lies to the N., and the Kirwan to the S.

PLAYFAIR, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak lying on the border of the West plains, to the N. of mount Parry, and S.W. of the Frome river.

PLEASANT, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the hundred of Talunga, electoral district of Gumeracka, and is under the control of a district council. It is situated on the E. source of the Torrens river, Cudlee creek falling into the Torrens near the township. Flagstaff hill is 2¾ miles N.E., and the mount Pleasant range, which divides the hundreds of Talunga and Barossa, is 1½ miles to the N.N.W.

Digitized by Google

The district is an agricultural one, the chief product being wheat. There are also several sheep runs in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are Baker's, Melrose's, and Murray's. There is also a copper mine—the Kanappa, lying 14 miles distant. The nearest places to mount Pleasant township are S. Petherton, 3½ miles S., on a district road; and Spring town, 5 miles N.E. on the main line of road to Angaston. There is no regular communication with S. Petherton, and only by carriers' waggons to Spring town. With Adelaide, 35 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and passenger 'bus, and by carriers' waggons, 2 four-horse teams plying regularly for the conveyance of goods. Mount Pleasant has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a mechanics' institute, an Oddfellows' lodge, and a Foresters' court, a public pound, a steam flour mill (Giles',) and English, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; also a school, and 2 hotels—the Talunga and the Totness. There is a racecourse and agricultural show ground, where races, and a ploughing match and agricultural exhibition are held annually. There are branches of the South Australian bank and the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company. The resident magistrates are G. Melrose and J. Bennett, Esqs. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous. The population numbers about 1000 persons.

PLEASANT, MOUNT, RANGE (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of an E. spur of the Flinders or main range, dividing the districts of Talunga and Barossa, and lying 1½ miles N.N.W. of mount Pleasant.

PLYMPTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal agricultural village, lying about 3½ miles distant, S.W. from the city of Adelaide, in the midst of an agricultural district taken up by small farmers engaged in the culture of wheat and hay, principally the latter. There is a post office in the village for the convenience of the neighbouring locality. There is also a public pound in the neighbourhood. The population is small and scattered.

POINT PIERCE (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See PIERCE POINT.

POLLITIA STATION (*W. district;*) occupier, J. Forster; is a part of the Chandada run, and lies 28 miles from the head station Chandada—which see.

POMONDA POINT (*Cos. Sturt and Russell*) is a point into the N.E. end of lake Alexandrina, and forming the W. head of the entrance of the Murray river into that lake. It is a small peninsula running out boldly into the lake in a S. direction, and having a hill at its extremity, with a swampy lagoon lying behind it.

PONARA, or MOUNT GRANITE (*Flinders district,*) is an elevation lying on a well-grassed plain, and lying about 50 miles N. of Parla. About 6 miles further is a good waterhole, known by the aboriginals as Waroona, where water can be had all the year round by scraping in the sand. From this place Koondoollea spring lies 8 miles, Yalbinda 16 miles, Koorahkilda 8 miles, Yanna 10 miles, and Wanea 30 miles, all through indifferent saltbush and scrub country, known only to the aboriginals, and leading to a large salt lake. This country was discovered and tracked by Mr. Hack, in 1857.

POODNON RUN (*Port Lincoln district.*) See MANGALOW RUN.

POOLE'S POND (*Flinders district.*) See COOBAKATUR-THOWENE LAKE.

PORCUPINE HILL (*Flinders district*) is a peak in the low scrubby ranges lying to the N.E. of mount Bryan and of the county Burra. The surrounding country is covered with mallee scrub, and is the N. part of the great Murray belt of scrub.

PORT ADELAIDE (*Co. Adelaide.*) See ADELAIDE PORT.

PORT AUGUSTA. See AUGUSTA PORT.

PORT CAROLINE (*Co. Macdonnell.*) See CAROLINE PORT.

PORT ELLIOTT (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See ELLIOTT PORT.

PORTER'S HILL, 29° 58′ S. lat., 137° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a low hill lying in the desert country to the N. of lake Torrens.

PORT GAWLER (*Co. Gawler.*) See GAWLER PORT.

PORTLAND ESTATE (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a small hamlet adjoining port Adelaide on its S.E. side, and having one hotel, a public pound, an Oddfellows' lodge, and a Foresters' court. There is a post office in this district for the convenience of the residents, who are principally farmers, engaged in the cultivation of hay. The district lies to the N. of Port Adelaide, the communication being by means of horse or dray.

Digitized by Google

PORTLAND ESTATE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of port Adelaide. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Rann, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in the district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £3141 10s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £158 17s.; total receipts, £426 8s. 8d.; office expenses and salaries, £54 8s. 9d.; expended on public works, £367 16s. 8d. The population numbers 654 persons. The area is 125 acres, and the number of dwelling-houses 152.

PORT LINCOLN (*Co. Flinders.*) See LINCOLN PORT.

PORT LINCOLN, or EYRE'S CROSSING, 32° 30′ S. lat., 137° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a crossing place over the salt swamps, lying at the head of Spencer's gulf, a few miles to the N.W. of port Augusta. This crossing was found by Eyre in 1839.

PORT LINCOLN MINE (*W. district,*) is a copper mine lying 3 miles N.E. of the mount Liverpool mine, now the property of Messrs. Levi and Beck. It is not at present working. See MOUNT LIVERPOOL MINE.

PORTNEY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

PORT VICTOR (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See VICTOR, PORT.

PRARELLALA STATION (*W. district;*) occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE STATION.

PREAMIMMA MINE (*Co. Sturt*) is a copper mine situated 29 miles E.S.E. of Adelaide, and lying about 6 miles N.E. of Callington, on a hill near the Murray scrub. This mine was opened 1854, some good ore being raised, chiefly carbonates; after a time the lode was lost, and the mine abandoned. It was, however, reopened about 4 years since. Grey and black ore, and also muriates of copper are found in this mine. The mine is, however, not regularly worked.

PRIMROSE HILL AND SPRINGS, 28° 5′ S. lat., 136° 20′ E. long. (*Flinder district,*) is a sand hill lying on the W. of lake Eyre, between the Davenport and Neales rivers, and near mount Charles. Upon the summit of this hill are several hot springs, and on its E. side some colder ones covered with reeds. This hill and the springs upon it were found by Stuart in 1859.

PRINCESS ROYAL MINE (*Co. Burra*) is a copper mine, now not worked, lying in a special survey to the S.E. of the Burra mine, and opened about the same time as that mine. It was worked with considerable success for a time, and a great quantity of rich ore was raised and shipped to England, the average percentage of copper being above 27. A large parcel made over 29 per cent. The workings were carried on until the year 1851, when the water was cut at about the 30-fathom level, and the capital of the company being all expended, as well as the proceeds of the ore, —in machinery, buildings, wages, &c. &c., the shareholders lost heart and determined on abandoning the mine. The land was subsequently sold, and enclosed for a sheep run, the price paid being £9000 for 10,000 acres. The total proceeds of the ore raised were above £7000, and the mine ultimately paid a dividend of about 13s. in the pound on the original cost and outlay. The shares, however, at one time rose to above £200 each. It is not at all unlikely that if a company were to recommence working this mine in a legitimate way, and with the determination to sink £20,000 or £30,000 at the outset and look for no return beyond what would pay for the labour employed for 12 months, the mine might yet prove to be one of great value. Its comparative proximity to a shipping port is greatly in its favour.

PRINCETOWN (*Co. Burra*) is a small village on the Burra mines lying to the S.W. of Kooringa. It is principally a place of residence for the miners employed on the mines.

PRISM HILL, 30° 50′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a lofty and isolated peak and survey point, lying between the main range and the W. shore of lake Blanche, and to the S. of the Big John creek. The Mooroo copper mine is situated about 8 miles W. of this hill, and copper has been found on its S. slopes. It is a prominent landmark in the pastoral district known as the Eastern plains, in which it is situated. Sandstone, shales, slates and calcareous rock.

PRONY CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a prominent headland on the N. coast o the island.

PROSPECT HILL (*Kangaroo island*) is the name of a hill lying at the W. end or narrowest part of Flinders isthmus, and on the N. shore of Pennington bay.

Digitized by Google

PROSPECT VILLAGE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburb of N. Adelaide, lying to the N. of that place, and separated from it by the Park lands. There are numerous suburban residences of gentlemen having business in town in the village. The communication with Adelaide, about a mile distant, is by the Walkerville 'bus several times in the day, or by car from the N. Adelaide stand. The village lies on a high plateau of limestone and dolomite, covered with tolerably good soil, which produces excellent grapes. The population numbers about 150 persons, mostly gardeners and labourers employed in lime-burning, which is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood.

PUALCO RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 472, 518, and 577; occupier, G. Hiles; respective areas of leases, 12, 30, and 60 square miles. This run lies to the N. of mount Bryant, the next post town being Kooringa.

PULLEN POINT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the end of the low sand-hills (SIR RICHARD'S PENINSULA,) forming the W. side of the sea mouth of the Murray. On its highest part, in 35° 34′ S. lat., 138° 57′ 15″ E. long., is a flagstaff, whence the tidal and other signals are made.

PULLEN'S ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small rocky islet lying off the point known as Freeman's Not, at the S. extremity of port Elliott. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the land.

PULPANCE, or CRISHNA LAKE, 27° 37′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small waterhole lying to the S. of lake Buchanan, in the grassy plain in which M'Kinlay camped before starting to cross the continent.

PUNCHBOWL (*Co. Grey*) is a crater in the extinct volcano of mount Gambier, lying on the S. side of the mountain, and looking like a hollow scooped out by an eruption in its side. It is very deep, and somewhat resembles a funnel in form, with one side much lower than the other. A sort of pitch-stone porphyry is common, especially on the inner or lower side.

PURDIE ISLANDS are the north-westernmost of the islands forming Nuyt's archipelago, and consist of one principal island somewhat elevated, 6 miles S.E. by E. from point Bell, with a ledge of rocks, on which are some smaller islets extending 3 miles from it to the E.N.E. A small separate islet exists also 3 miles E., and a smaller one, three-quarters of a mile off its S. end. They are probably joined to it by sunken reefs. There is also a sunken rock, on which the sea does not always break, lying between it and point Bell, 2¼ miles N.N.W. ¾ W. from it.

QUEENSTOWN (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement adjoining the township of Alberton, of which it forms part. The population is a scattered one, and engaged principally in the cultivation of wheat, hay, &c., which are grown in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood. Clay, swamp, and sandy drift. This place forms part of the district council of Alberton and Queenstown—which see.

QUEENSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL (*Co. Adelaide.*) See ALBERTON AND QUEENSTOWN.

QUIN'S ROCK (*Kangaroo island*) is a rock (awash) 3 miles to the westward of cape Gantheaume, and may be avoided by keeping the Pelorus rock off the cape, bearing E. ¾ S. until a sufficient distance is attained. A reef projects about 1 mile in a S.S.E. direction from the cape; the sea generally breaks on its outer extremity.

RABELAIS, CAPE (*Co Robe,*) is a promontory on the S.E. coast, lying at the point of division between the counties of Robe and Grey.

RADSTOCK, CAPE, 33° 11′ 45″ S. lat., 134° 15′ 20″ E. long., is one of the most remarkable projections on the W. portion of the coast, and forms an unmistakable guide for mariners bound either from the E. to Streaky bay, or standing in from seaward towards Venus harbour. The cape is of wedgelike form, and, being 348 feet in height, may be distinguished for a considerable distance. The land to the N.W. becomes gradually lower towards cape Blanche, and also to the E. towards Beard's bay. Cape Radstock forms the N. and W. head of Anxious bay, and lies 12¼ miles W. by N. from point Weyland, the soundings between the two being generally about 35 fathoms.

RADSTOCK, CAPE, (or CALCA, or BAIRD'S BAY) RUN, (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 554, 795, and 851; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; areas, respectively 85, 10, and 46 square miles. This run lies to the W. of Venus bay, the next post office being Parkin, at the head of that bay.

Digitized by Google

RAGLESS RANGE (*Flinders district*) is an E. spur of the main range, running in a N. and S. direction from about 32° 10′ to 33° 3′ S. lat., and 138° 50′ E. long. It is rugged and scrubby, and lies on the W. border of the Eastern plains, in good pastoral country. Its principal peaks are Marchant's hill, Eke's hill, Black rock, and Black hill.

RANDALLSEA (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See RAPID BAY.

RANDELL (*Co. Albert*) is a hundred, lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, above Blanchetown. It is taken up for pastoral purposes.

RAPID BAY, 35° 35′ S. lat., 138° 16′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh;*) also known as Second valley, Finniss vale, and Randallsea; is the name of a postal township in the hundred of Yankalilla, electoral district of Encounter bay, and under the control of a district council. It is situated on Rapid bay, a boat harbour on the S.E. side of the gulf of St. Vincent, and on the Paramacoona creek, mount Rapid being W.S.W., distant 5 miles, and forming the bluff of the same name in the gulf. There are numerous small creeks in the neighbourhood, with abundance of water. The district is agricultural and pastoral, both sheep and cattle being grazed, and the soil bears strong mineral traces. The Talisker silver lead mines are 10 miles S.W., and the Wheal Coglin mine S.W. by W. 3 miles distant. The township of Normanville lies 8 miles N.E. by E., and Glenburn 5 miles S.W. by W., the communication being by horse or dray, and the mails being carried on horseback. With Adelaide, 62 miles N.E., the communication is by horse or dray to Yankalilla, 12 miles N. (the next telegraph station,) and thence by Rounsevell's daily mail coach. There is 1 hotel in the township—the Finnis Vale hotel (Major's,) and 1 on the road to cape Jervis, 10 miles distant W.S.W. There is also a post office, a store, and a steam flour mill (Leonard's.) The surrounding country is elevated, and the ground bears evidences of lead and copper, a mine of which was some years ago (1844) opened by Mr. W. A. Phillips. The lodes of lead were close to the surface, and yielded 75 per cent. of lead and about 23 oz. of silver per ton. The copper lodes were found cropping out on the surface, and showing also in the face of the cliffs fronting the sea at a depth of about 500 feet from the summit. The ores consisted of grey, yellow, and peacock ores. About 50 tons of silver lead ores were raised, when the works, from some cause, were stopped. The ground is hard, but the situation is unsurpassed for the facilities which it affords for dressing and shipping away the ore. Some fine white marble is found in the neighbourhood. The country is very pretty; but to the S., between Rapid bay and cape Jervis, a belt of stringy bark forest intervenes, relieved towards the coast by beautiful and fertile valleys, which are taken up for grazing purposes, and some of which are cultivated. The geological formation of the district is of granite and limestone. There is a magnificent spring of clear water in the township, which has a population of about 60 persons. Rapid bay has a public pound and a volunteer rifle corps. The resident magistrate is W. Randell, Esq., J.P. The geological formation consists of dark earthy schists, with glistening surfaces, interstratified with bands of hard quartz sandstone, and irregular beds of white and grey crystalline limestone, or coarse saccharoid marble.

RAPID BAY (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of Encounter bay. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. F. Ransford of cape Jervis, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £5249 16s. 3d.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £257 0s. 9d.; total receipts, £628 14s.; office expenses and salaries, £77 17s. 6d.; expended on public works, £508 12s. 11d. The population numbers 1119 persons, the area is 93 square miles, or 59,520 acres; land under cultivation, 4028 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 238.

RAPID, MOUNT, BLUFF (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the bold W. extremity of mount Rapid, which forms a prominent bluff on the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent.

RAPID, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a lofty hill lying about half-a-mile from the coast, and 1½ miles S. of Rapid bay.

RAT ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small sandy island lying near the junction of the lower Murray and Holmes Creek, and off the E. point of Hindmarsh island.

RAT, MOUNT (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a hill lying on the W. side of Yorke's peninsula, a little to the S. of port Victoria, to the entrance of which it forms a landmark for navigators.

Digitized by Google

RAT, MOUNT, RUN (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See GUMFLAT RUN.

RAVIN DE CASOARS (*Kangaroo island*) is a remarkable gorge in the cliffs on the W. coast of the island, lying about 3 miles S. of cape Borda.

RAWNSLEYS' BLUFF (*N. district*) is a lofty peak in that part of the main range known as the Wilpena range, and lying between Kanyaka on the S. and Blinman on the N.

RAZORBACK, MOUNT (*Co. Burra,*) is a peak of the range lying to the N. of Koringa, and running into the E. plains. It lies to the S. of mount Bryant, and attains an altitude of 2992 feet above the level of the sea. The geological formation consists of blue, grey, and brown arenaceous slate and sandstone, dipping E. and W. from 20° to vertical.

REAPHOOK (*N. district*) is an E. spur of the main range, lying in the pastoral district of the Eastern plains, between the Balcoranna and Yudnapunda creeks.

REAPHOOK RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 605 and 1138; occupier, R. Beatson; areas, 120 and 110 square miles. This run lies to the N.W. of Rawnsley's bluff, the post town being Kooringa to the S.

RED BANKS (*Co. Gawler*) is a recently surveyed township (laid out and sold last year) lying 9 miles E. of the township of Two-wells, and 4 miles N.W. of Mallala, to which place, however, there is no direct road. Seven public roads meet at Redbanks, and the township contains a blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, a store, and 1 hotel—the Seven Stars. The population numbers about 30 persons.

RED LAKE (*Flinders district*) is a salt lagoon in the scrubby sandy plains lying between lakes Torrens and Gairdner, and forming in wet seasons part of the Island lagoon—which see.

REDRUTH, or ABERDEEN (*Co. Burra,*) is a small mining township in the electoral district of the Burra and hundred of Kooringa. It adjoins the Burra mine, and is situated on the E. side of the Burra creek. On the W. side of the creek is a small township, named Aberdeen, but generally called Redruth. The two townships are united by an excellent stone bridge, with 1 arch, span 60 feet, and are supplied with excellent water from wells about 30 feet deep, sunk on the surrounding hills. Redruth is chiefly inhabited by miners who work at the Burra mine, and by smelters and labourers employed at the Kooringa smelting works. There is a mine, now not working, called the Bon Accord, adjoining to the Burra mine, and although large sums have been spent in sinking and driving, apparently in the direct line of ore at the Burra, no copper has yet been found over the Burra boundary. Within a few yards of that boundary some of the richest ore discovered at the Burra has been raised. But little land has been ploughed, but in wet seasons good crops can be grown. In dry seasons the crops are generally stunted. The chief pursuit in the country round it is the rearing and depasturing of sheep, the dry nature of the soil and excellent grass affording peculiar advantages for this occupation. Copper has been found all around the Burra at various distances; but, although lodes are clearly defined, they have not had sufficient ore to pay expenses. There is reason to believe that if a sufficient depth were sunk, plenty of payable ore would be discovered. The names of the abandoned mines are the Wheal Sarah, the River Broughton, both situated on the river Broughton; the North Burra, at Caroona; the Princess Royal, the Royal mine, near Black springs, and now being tried; the Kingston, 8 miles N. of Kooringa; the Scrubbers' Camp, 20 miles N.; and the Nakara, 60 miles N. of the Burra. The nearest townships are—Hampton, half-a-mile distant; Kooringa, scarcely a mile distant; and Copperhouse, 1½ miles distant. With these places the communication is by rough bush-roads, that have never been repaired. From the dry nature of the soil, the roads, however, except between Kooringa and Redruth, are very fair. With Adelaide, 100 miles S., the communication is by four-wheeled mail vehicles between Redruth and Kapunda, and thence by railway. There is 1 hospital, for miners' use only, in Aberdeen, supported by the mine. The hotels are—in Redruth—Bushman's Home, Court House hotel; in Aberdeen—Aberdeen hotel, Smelters' Home, and the White Hart. The reason why there are only 3 inns in Kooringa and 5 in the much smaller townships of Redruth and Aberdeen, is that Kooringa is built on leasehold property belonging to the mine, and the landlord will allow but 3 public-houses in the whole township. Redruth and Aberdeen are built on freehold property, and therefore the owners are not subject to the mine regulations, and have built public-houses to secure some of the publicans

Digitized by Google

trade that would be done in Kooringa were more houses of that class allowed. The rrounding country is undulating and hilly, comprising excellent grazing lands for sheep. All the timber within 20 miles of the neighbourhood has been cut down and used as fuel for the mine. Within a radius of 5 miles not a tree can be seen, and beyond that distance timber can only be seen on long-purchased property. All the recently purchased lands from Government are bare. Redruth, from the property being freehold and not leasehold, like Kooringa, has been selected by the Government to build the principal Government buildings upon. It contains a large, commodious court-house for the use of the local court, a well-built gaol, capable of accommodating 30 prisoners, and a police station. It also contains a Wesleyan, a German Lutheran, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and there is a licensed school averaging nearly 100 scholars.

REDSTONE HILL, 29° 25′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district.*) is a solitary hill lying in a sandy and stony flat to the N.E. of lake Harry.

REEDBEDS (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a vast area of flat swampy agricultural land lying near the coast, to the S. of port Adelaide. The Torrens river, and several small creeks, empty themselves into this flat, these waters draining off by a few watercourses, most of which flow into the Saltwater creek or Thomas river, and by that means into the gulf of St. Vincent, at Glenelg. There is a troop of volunteer cavalry in this neighbourhood. Nearly the whole of this area is either under cultivation, hay being grown in large quantities upon it, or forms excellent fattening pasture for sheep and cattle, which are depastured upon it all the year roand.

REEDY CREEK (*Cos. Robe and Macdonnell*) is a swampy drainage creek, rising in the S. part of the S.E. district, and draining the marshy pastoral country in that district. It flows in a N.W. direction, and falls into the Maria creek, near Kingston, after crossing the main S.E. road at the Reedy creek hotel, a well-known accommodation house.

REEDY CREEK (*Co. Sturt*) is the name of a stream rising in the E. slope of the Flinders range, and flowing in a S.E. direction into the Murray river, between the townships of Wall and Mannum. There is a copper mine in this creek known as the Reedy creek mine, but operations are at present suspended upon it.

REEDY CREEK RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 216; occupier, A. Pearson; area, 37 square miles (correct area, 39 square miles;) grazing capability, 5000 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £226, deducting improvements valued at £120. This run lies 206 miles by road S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 30 miles E. of Robe (Guichen bay.) On this and the adjoining lease, held by the same lessee, are 7600 sheep, 60 head of cattle, and 70 horses.

REEDY CREEK S. STATION (*Co. Robe;*) occupiers, Thomas Tilley and Co.; area, 74 square miles; grazing capability, 21,000 sheep, and 50 head of cattle. This station lies 33 miles E. of the township of Robe, on the Swampy creek, whence it takes its name.

REEDY CREEK STATION (*Co. Robe;*) occupier, Alex. Pearson; area, 50 square miles; grazing capability, 8000 sheep and 100 head of cattle. This station lies 22 miles E. from Robe town in a straight line.

REEDY LAGOON, 30° 20′ S. lat., 135° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is the name given to a fresh water lagoon lying to the E. of the Limestone range, and discovered by Stuart in 1858. It is situated in a stony flat with narrow ranges of sand-hills, a few limestone and ironstone rises, and numerous lagoons. The country is covered with dense mulga scrub and patches of grass, sometimes thick but oftener sparsely scattered.

REEDY SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a spring lying about a mile to the S. of Weathered hill, and discovered by Mr. Goyder in 1857. It is, as its name imports, in the centre of a swamp overgrown with reeds.

REEDY WELLS (*Co. Cardwell.*) See JEM CROW'S FLAT.

REEDY WELL RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 810; occupier, J. Hooper; area, 54 square miles; rental, £27. This run lies at Binnie's look-out, on the road from Wellington to Border town, the former place being the next post town.

REEDY WELL RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 1000; occupier, P. McDonald; area, 17 square miles; rental, £8 10s. This run lies to the N.E. of Reedy Well, on the road from Wellington to Border town, about half-way between the two places.

Digitized by Google

REEF POINT *(Co. Flinders)* is a dangerous reef of sunken rocks, over which the sea rolls with fearful violence, lying 5½ miles S.W. by S. of point Sir Isaac, and stretching 2 miles to the W.

REEVESBY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR. J. BANKS'S GROUP.

REEVESBY ISLAND RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 227; occupier, F. H. Dodd; area, 10 square miles. This run comprehends the islands of the Sir Joseph Banks's group, the next post town being port Lincoln.

REEVE'S PLAINS, 34° 30′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long. *(Co. Gawler,)* is the name of a post office, situated in the centre of an agricultural district known by the same name, and lying between the rivers Light and Gawler, on the N. and S. respectively. The post office is distant 7 miles S. of the former and 8 miles N. of the latter rivers. The nearest townships are Redbanks, about 4 miles N. (where is the nearest hotel;) and Two-wells, 7½ miles S.W. The communication is by horse or dray, and with Adelaide by horse or dray to the port Wakefield and Adelaide road, which lies a few miles to the W., thence by coach to Salisbury, and thence by rail. The surrounding country is low and flat, and the population small and scattered. Reeve's plains form part of the electoral district of Stanley.

REMARKABLE, MOUNT (*Co. Frome,*) is a lofty hill lying to the N. of the township of Melrose, and attaining an altitude of 1857 feet above the surrounding land, and 3000 feet above sea level. The geological formation consists of soft aluminous stone, similar to that at Kapunda. The beds in which it is found dip 85° W., and are overlaid by soft, red, gritty quartzose sandstone. Near the top of the mount are thick bedded sandstones of this description, and siliceous freestones, dipping about 15° to 25° W. There is a local court, a public pound, and an aboriginal station at this place. The resident magistrates being J. B. Yeates, S. Yeates, J. B. Smith, and C. H. Pearson, Esqs.

REYNELLA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in district B of the county, in the hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the central road board and the district council of Morphett vale, It is situated on the Pandlotinga creek, a never-failing stream, the mount Lofty ranges, or rather the continuation of them, passing to the E. and S. of the township. The district is both pastoral and agricultural, principally the latter, There is an excellent 3-storey steam flour mill in the town, having all the most modern improvements, and Hallett's mines, now abandoned, lie within 2 miles. The nearest places are Morphett vale, 2 miles distant on the main S. road; O'Halloran's hill and Youngville, 1 mile N.E.; and Clarendon, 5 miles E. by S.; the communication being by coach along the main S. and district roads. With Adelaide, 13 miles N., the communication is by mail coach. Reynella has 1 hotel—the Crown—a post office, a store, a public school, and Wesleyan chapel. The surrounding country is undulating and hilly, with an alluvial flat known as Hurtle vale, and running down to a tea-tree scrub swamp E. of the bridge on the main South-road. The formation is limestone, with red loam and sandy soil on the surface, and black alluvial earth in the low grounds. The population of Reynella township has not been ascertained separately, but the neighbourhood, from Morphett vale to O'Halloran's hill, including collateral groups of allotment settlers, such as the "United States," "Midville," &c., the population is large, and for the district, probably the densest country population in the colony, the district having been settled immediately the land was surveyed, about 1838. The population of the district mentioned numbers about 1000 persons. This district is eminently adapted to the cultivation of the vine, as well as to agriculture generally, the seasons bringing to perfection all the later kinds of grapes just before the rains usually set in. The climate is salubrious, partaking of the purity of that of the hills, with the invigorating properties of that of the seaside. The rainfall is somewhat above the average one of the colony. About a quarter of a mile S.E. of this township lies Reynella farm—the vineyard and farm of J. Reynell, Esq.,—it comprises about 450 acres, of which 15 acres are under vines, some of which were planted 23 years ago. The principal varieties of grapes are the Verdeilho, Carbonet, Malbec, Pineau Gris, Gouais, Rousillon, Pedro Ximenes, Doradilla, Temprana, Palo-mino-blanco, Shiraz, and Frontignac. The orchard is also worthy of mention, and produces exceedingly fine apples and pears.

REYNOLDS, LAKE (*Flinders district,*) is a small lagoon lying in the Stony plain, with sand-hills and numerous lagoons, to the N. of lake Younghusband. It is probable that in times of heavy floods this and others of the neighbouring lakes are

Digitized by Google

united, forming one vast inland sea, whilst in periods of drought they shrink into merc oozy swamps. The losses recently sustained by sheep-farmers who have planted stations there show how dangerous it is to depend upon them in dry seasons.

RHINE, NORTH, RIVER (*Cos. Eyre and Sturt,*) is the name given to a fine stream rising by 2 heads in the hilly country to the W. of the hundred of N. Rhine, Co. Eyre, and flowing in an E. direction into the Murray river. It is fed by the S. Rhine river and the One Tree hill creek.

RHINE, NORTH (*Co. Eyre,*) is the S.W. hundred of the county, being nearly all purchased land, and taken up for farming purposes. This is a wine-making district, and in it is a public pound. The resident magistrate is J. Keynes, Esq., J.P. The area of this hundred is 79,360 acres, of which 8241 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 1010 persons, chiefly small settlers.

RHINE MINE, NORTH (*Co. Eyre,*) is a copper mine on sections 563 and 570 in the hundred of North Rhine, the land being freehold. There are 2 lodes, running nearly parallel, upon it; the ores found near the surface being green and blue carbonates, of promising appearance. The works on this mine have been suspended for some time. Austin describes the mine as follows:—"This mine is situated on sections 563 and 570—the company having also the adjoining sections, numbered 550 and 562—all freehold. Copper is found on the whole of the land, and one of the lodes is traced through 2 sections. There are 2 lodes, running nearly parallel, in a N. and S. direction, with an underlay towards the W. of about 18 inches in the fathom. The ores found near the surface were green and blue carbonates, of promising appearance. The eastern lode was first opened; and about 20 tons of ore, averaging a little over 20 per cent. of copper, were sent to England; but as the water soon became too strong to be kept in fork by animal power, an engine-shaft was sunk near the main (or Nicholls') lode, and a 70 horse power engine and pump work fixed; this has been working very efficiently since March, 1860. Another shaft, near the engine-shaft, had been commenced prior to the present company taking the mine, and this was continued by Captain Barker, until the lode was cut at 20 fathoms, where it was 4 feet wide, being composed of black ore, mundic and spar. The sinking was continued to 30 fathoms, and it was after this that the engine-shaft was sunk. The lode was, unfortunately, not found to yield ore in paying quantities when cut again at the 30-fathom level; but the indications were deemed such as to warrant further sinking. When the 43-fathom level was reached a drive was made and carried on for 70 fathoms on the course of the lode; but although the lode varied from 3 to 6 feet in width, it contained too large a proportion of mundic to allow of its being worked to advantage. The engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 fathoms, and another drive made for 50 fathoms, but the lode unfortunately remains unremunerative, although containing black sulphuret throughout. The drive is being continued, in order to communicate with a winze which is in course of sinking from the 43-fathom level."

RHINE, SOUTH (*Co. Sturt,*) is a district council in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Bennett, sen., Dale-view, South Rhine, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 1287 persons. The area is 101 square miles, or 64,640 acres; land under cultivation, 14,102 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 204.

RHINE, SOUTH (*Co. Sturt,*) is a hundred in the N.W. part of the county, consisting in a great measure of purchased land, and watered by the S. Rhine river. It is taken up by a German farming and vinegrowing population.

RHINE, SOUTH, RIVER (*Co. Sturt*) is a stream rising near Keyne's hill, and flowing in an E. direction into the N. Rhine river.

RHYNIE, 34° 25′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long. (*Co. Gawler,*) is a road-board postal township in the hundred of Alma, and electoral district of Stanley. It is situated at the Government Freshwater reserve, and on Springs creek, 70 miles from Adelaide as per mail route, and on the main road from Adelaide to Clare, Mount Remarkable, and the far north. The river Wakefield lies 5 miles N., bearing W.S.W.; and the Woolshed creek, into which the Springs creek falls, flows 2 miles N.W. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, the former pursuit being extensively carried on. The soil is admirably suited to the purpose, and all the land within a radius of 25 miles is taken up for cultivation farms. The chief product is wheat, but little other being attended to. The pastoral interest, sheep and cattle, is carried on upon a small scale only. Rhynie

Digitized by Google

has a flour mill in course of erection, a machinist's workshop, stores—and the usual tradesmen's shops. There is a post office. There is 1 hotel—the Springs hotel, in the township. A copper mine, having rich indications, is worked by Messrs. Nickolls Brothers. There are also indications of copper and of tin in various parts of the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Riverton, 4 miles E.; Gilberton, 9 miles S.; and Undalya, 5 miles N.; the two latter places being situated on the main North-road. With Adelaide, 70 miles S., the communication is by mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The distance by direct road for drays, waggons, &c., is 60 miles. The surrounding country is slightly hilly and undulating, the portions not occupied for agricultural purposes being richly grassed and well timbered, there being abundance of good building stone and road metal. Rhynie is a new township, established in 1859, before which year there was not a dwelling-house within miles of it, nor was it surveyed by Government. It is now a rapidly improving place, and as pretty and picturesque a town as any in the colony, being well laid out, and dotted with productive orchards and vineyards. It contains 31 dwelling-houses, and has, within a radius of a mile, a population of 248 persons. The resident magistrate is J. Nicholls, Esq.

RICHMOND (*Co. Adelaide.*) See COWANDILLA.

RIDLEY (*Co. Sturt*) is the N.E. hundred of the county, lying on the W. bank of the Murray river, and consisting almost exclusively of pastoral country. This hundred lies in the belt of mallee brush known as the Murray scrub. For the population &c., see ANGAS HUNDRED.

RILEY POINT (*Co. Daly*) is a prominent headland lying on the W. side of the N. part of Yorke's peninsula, a little to the N. of Port Wallaroo.

RILEY, POINT, RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 445; occupier, E. Stirling; area, 22 square miles; rent and assessment, £23 6s. 8d. The nearest post town in a direct line is port Adelaide; the overland route being S. from Wallaroo.

RILEY, POINT, STATION (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, 449; occupiers. J.W. and T. R. Bowman; area, 62 square miles; rent and assessment, £82 13s. 4d. Nearest post town, port Adelaide; route overland, S. from Wallaroo.

RIVERTON, 34° 10′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Light.*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light, of which it is one of the polling places—and hundred of Gilbert. It is situated on the river Gilbert, the Light river being 8 miles E., the Wakefield river, 9 miles N.W., and Macaw creek, 3 miles S.W. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the staple product. Gold and copper have been both obtained in the neighbourhood, but no payable mines have been discovered. The nearest places are Hamilton, 8 miles E.; Marrabel, 7 miles N.E.; Saddleworth, 6 miles N.; Auburn, 9 miles N.W.; Rhynie, 4 miles W.; Navan, 4 miles S.; Gilberton, 7 miles S.; Kapunda, 18 miles S.E.; and Stockport, 12 miles S.S.W. The communication with these places is by horse or private conveyance, and with Adelaide, 68½ miles S.S.W. from Marrabel or Auburn, by Rounsevell's mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail, or by the main road or private conveyances, *via* Navan, Gilberton, Templers, Gawler, &c., 62 miles. Riverton has 1 hotel—the Riverton—a post and money order office, telegraph office, public pound, 5 stores, (one of which employs 2 saddlers,) a large wheat store, 2 blacksmiths' smithies, (one of which employs 2 wheelwrights,) 3 shoemakers' shops, and 1 butcher's. The masons' and carpenters' trades are well represented, there being 5 of the former and 5 of the latter. The post and money order offices, telegraph office, and registration office for births, deaths, and marriages are situated in a building attached to one of the stores. A local court is held on the first Wednesday of each month, in the large room of the hotel, and a sum of money has been voted by the Government for the erection of a court-house and police station, which will be commenced shortly. There is a neat church and parsonage (church of England,) and a Bible Christian chapel, 2 sabbath schools, and a public school-house, with master's residence nearly completed. There is also a branch of the South Australian insurance company. The surrounding country is low and undulating, a range of hills running N. and S. about 5 miles E. of the township. All the land in the neighbourhood, with the exception of a few water reserves, is purchased, there being no Government land in the neighbourhood. The resident magistrates are M. Moorhouse and T. Giles, Esqs. The population numbers 235 in the township, and the country round is thickly populated by farmers and settlers.

Digitized by Google

RIVOLI BAY (*Co. Grey*) is an indentation in the S.E. coast, the township of Greytown lying at its head. It lies between cape Martin on the N., and cape Launes on the S.

RIVOLI BAY RUN (*S.E. district*;) lease, No. 195; occupiers, Tilley and Ormerod; area, 13 square miles; grazing capability, 1850 sheep, or 142 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £47 8s., deducting improvements valued at £88. This run lies 225 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 37 miles S.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.) The head station is at Gillap, and on this and other runs held by the same lessees, under leases of similar dates, are 34,200 sheep, 250 head of cattle, and 40 horses.

REAPHOOK HILL (*Flinders district*) is a spur of the ranges lying to the N. of the Passmore river, and takes its name from the peculiar shape it assumes, which somewhat resembles a reaping-hook.

ROBE TOWN, 37° 9′ 45″ S. lat., 139° 44′ 15″ E. long., mag. var. 5° E. long. (*Co. Robe,*) is a postal seaport town in the electoral district of Victoria, hundred of Waterhouse, parish of St. Peter, and under the control of the S.E. district road board. It is situated on the S. side of Guichen bay, lake Butler lying to the W. of the town, lake Robe about 3, and lake Eliza 4 miles distant from the town. Mount Benson lies about 3 miles from the N. shore of Guichen bay. The district is a pastoral one, sheep and cattle being largely depastured. There is a considerable quantity of good agricultural land in the neighbourhood, which will probably be rendered available for cultivation in the course of a year or two. The nearest place is Kingston, on the main road to Adelaide, about 30 miles due N., and within 1 mile of port Caroline, Lacepede bay. The communication is by mail car twice a week, and with Adelaide, by mail car twice a week, or by the steamer *Penola* once a fortnight, the distance by land being about 230, and by sea about 200 miles. The average length of passage by the *Penola* is 18 hours. Robe has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, custom house, local court, volunteer rifle corps, branches of the National and South Australian banks, and of the South Australian insurance company, an aboriginal station, a rocket and life boat station, and a literary institute, the subscription to which (one guinea per annum) entitles subscribers to the use of the reading-room, and the perusal of all the leading colonial, intercolonial, and British newspapers and magazines, and to the use of the library, which contains a well-selected number of works of various classes of literature. There are 3 hotels in Robe—the Robe, the Criterion and the Caledonian—about 2 miles from the town, the Newton and the Carriers' arms. On the mount Gambier road, distant about 12 miles, is the Stone Hut inn, and on Adelaide road, the Telegraph hotel, (9 miles,) and the Emu inn, (12 miles.) The resident magistrates are J. Ormerod and E. Gower, Esqs. Robe town is situated amidst a dreary country of sand-hills, but lies on a limestone tertiary formation, which supplies a white and durable building stone, of which most of the buildings are constructed, giving the town a peculiarly cheerful aspect. The population numbers 409 persons The surrounding country is flat and in places swampy, the soil is a light sandy loam.

ROBE COUNTY is a county lying in the S.E. part of the colony, and bounded on the S. by the county of Grey, on the N. by that of Macdonnell, on the W. by the sea, and on the E. by the colony of Victoria. The E. and W. parts of this county only are taken up, the central part consisting of immense swampy plains and brackish lagoons, drained to the W. by the Reedy creek. The settled portions are divided into the following hundreds:—E. hundreds—Joanna, Killanoola and Comaum; and W. hundred, Waterhouse. The principal township in this county is that of Robe, a seaport on the S.E. shore of Guichen bay, and Narracoorte, a roadside village, and the centre of a fine pastoral district in the N.E. The W. side of the county consists of sandy and rocky hills, with some swampy lakes, the principal of which are lake Eliza and lake Hawdon. The central plains are known as the Mosquito plains, and extend over the N. border of the county. In the W. part of the county is the celebrated Biscuit flat, so called from its being covered with round flat pieces of limestone, as like wine biscuits as stones can be. Sometimes they are small, about the size of a penny piece, covering the ground so thickly that nothing else can be seen, and at other times more like dumplings than biscuits, being of large size and nearly spherical. They are supposed to be caused by the lime and pipeclay in the water, which settles in the small depressions in the plain becoming hardened after drying up, curling up to some extent in the sun, and thus becoming detached from the ground. This county is comprehended in the electoral district of Victoria. This county has an area of 2028 square miles, or

Digitized by Google

1,297,920 acres, of which 82,035 acres are purchased land, 63,007 acres being held by freeholders, 994,474 acres enclosed, and 712 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 4858 horses, 4487 horned cattle, 393,507 sheep, 120 goats, 184 pigs, and 3428 head of poultry. Of the land under culture 8 acres are under wheat, 7 acres under barley, 436 acres under hay, 60 acres under green forage, 136 acres are fallow, 18 acres under potatoes, 9 acres orchard, 28 acres garden, and 10 acres vineyard, the latter having 6296 vines in bearing, and 2150 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 180 bushels wheat, 102 bushels barley, 521 tons hay, 33 tons potatoes, 550 gallons wine, and 26 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 1740 persons, being an increase of 263 since 1861, and the number of dwellings is 502, being an increase of 40 since that year.

ROBE, LAKE (*Co. Robe,*) is a swampy lagoon, lying 3 miles distant from the township of Robe.

ROBINSON, MOUNT, 27° 40′ S. lat., 136° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*) is a high flat-topped hill, lying in a sandy plain to the S. of the Frew river, and being the source of a small S. tributary of that river. It was discovered by Stuart in his explorations of 1859.

ROBINSON'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a peak of the scrubby ranges in the hundred of Encounter bay, lying on the S. side of and 4 miles distant from the Inman river, and about 8 miles W. of Victor harbour.

ROCKWELL CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a spot in the pastoral county to the S of lake Gairdner, and lying in a low range to the S.E. of that lake, where a fresh water spring was discovered by Hack, in 1857, in his exploration journey from the Gawler ranges to the head of Spencer's gulf.

ROCKY ISLAND, 34° 50′ 20″ S. lat., 134° 42′ 30″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a precipitous granite rock, 17 feet in height, with a reef of rocks running in a N.W. direction for about half-a-mile. It lies to the S.W. of point Sir Isaac.

Also, another small rocky islet, lying N.W. by N. from point Drummond, and 42 miles E. of the Pearson isles.

ROCKY POINT (*Flinders district*) is a peak of the mount Norwest range.

ROCKY RIVER (*Cos. Frome and Victoria*) is a fine stream rising to the S. of mount Remarkable, near Melrose, and flowing in a S. direction through pastoral country into the Broughton river, on its N. side. In the neighbourhood of this river are belts of finely timbered land, wooded with large gum and pine. The country is very fine, and forms magnificent sheep runs. A singular variety of the wild duck has been observed in the locality, being only half web-footed, and having the power of perching on the boughs of trees. There is a resident magistrate in this neighbourhood —H. B. Hughes, Esq., J.P.

ROCKY SPRINGS (*Flinders district*) is the name of a spring, lying about half-a-mile S. of Weathered hill, and found by Mr. Goyder in 1857. It is, as its name imports, bubbling out of a pool surrounded by large masses of rock.

ROCKY WATERHOLE (*Flinders district*) is a name given to a deep waterhole on the Kanyaka creek—which see.

RODWELL'S CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an E. spur of the main range near Macclesfield; and flowing in an E. direction, about 10 miles into the Bremer river, 6 miles N.E. of Strathalbyn township. It is fed by Archer's and several other small tributary creeks, flowing into it from the N., and watering the agricultural country in the hundred of Strathalbyn.

ROEBUCK, MOUNT, 30° 50′ S. lat., 139° 2′ E. long. (*Flinders district*) is a lofty peak and survey point, lying about 15 miles S.E. of Angipena, on the S. bank of the Rose creek.

ROGUE'S GULLY, or MUNTA WURTA (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a small tract of land lying in a valley on the E. side of Yorke's peninsula, and adapted to agricultural development. A small stream of good water flows down the gully into the gulf of St. Vincent during, and for some time after, rainy seasons.

ROSEBANK STATION (*Co. Eyre*) the head station of G. Melrose, Esq., lying 3 miles E. of mount Pleasant. See TUNGAPA STATION.

Digitized by Google

ROSE CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a fine mountain stream rising in mount Hack, and flowing in a S.E. direction, past mounts Roebuck, John, and Frome into lake Blanche.

ROSE, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a copper mine, lying about 215 miles N.E. of port Augusta, and not now worked. At the time of stopping the following report fairly shows the operations which had been carried on upon it :—" No. 2 shaft is above 13 fathoms in depth. The lode has been stoped away N. from this shaft for 2½ fathoms, and it is more than 3 feet wide, of solid black and grey ore of high per centage, and which is standing 7 feet high in the N. end of the stopes. No. 3 shaft is sunk 10 fathoms, on the underlay of a large counter lode, 5 feet of which have been cut through, and only one wall found at present. A few feet were driven on the course of the lode, and a branch or leader of fine ore, 18 inches wide, was cut in the bottom of the level. No. 4 shaft is sunk to the depth of 10 fathoms, and contains a quantity of mundic, also a lode, 2 feet wide, and composed of green carbonate of copper, mixed with ironstone and gossan. This lode is parallel with that in No. 2 shaft. The ore shipped to Swansea was assayed by Messrs. Bath and Co., there, and yielded a produce of 28¾ per cent."

ROSE, MOUNT, STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 527, is part of the Oomberatana run—which see.

ROSENTHAL, 34° 34′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long. (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Barossa, and under the control of the Barossa W. district council. It is situated on the Gawler or N. Para river, and on the road from Sandy creek to Sheoak log, the Salt creek being about three-quarters of a mile N.W., and Sandy creek 4 miles S. The district is a wheat-growing one, a few sheep being depastured in parts. The nearest places are Sheoak log, 5 miles N.W.; New Mecklenburg, 4 miles N.E.; Lyndoch, 5½ miles S.E.; Sandy creek, 5½ miles S.; and Gawler, 8 miles S.W. The communication is by horse or dray only, the mail being conveyed on horseback twice a-week. With Adelaide the communication is by horse or dray to the Tanunda and Gawler road, 4 miles S., where a daily coach passes from Tanunda to Gawler, and thence by rail, the distance being 34 miles. The surrounding country is mountainous, with undulating plains to the N. Rosenthal has a post office, 2 stone-built German churches, and a public school. The nearest hotel and telegraph station are at Lyndoch. The crossing of the river at the township is very dangerous in wet weather, and a bridge is much wanted. The soil round the township is good, and fine grapes are grown in the vineyards attached to some of the houses. The population numbers about 140 persons, principally Germans.

ROSETTA COVE AND HEAD (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small cove available for small craft, and a bold headland forming its S. point, lying 28 miles E. of cape Jervis, and on the N. side of Backstairs passage. The bottom of the cove is smooth and affords excellent holding ground. At Rosetta head, and from it to Encounter bay there is a gradual passage from granite through gneiss to sandstone, caused either by the intrusion of granitic matter amongst the layers of sandstone, or by a metamorphism into granite and gneiss of some of the original sedimentary beds.

ROSEWORTHY (*Co. Gawler*) is a postal township and railway station on the N. line, in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Mudla Wirra, and under the control of the Mudla Wirra district council. It lies about 5 miles N. of the river Gawler, and on a plain near the foot of the Barossa range, in an agricultural district where large quantities of wheat are grown. A copper mine is supposed to exist about 2 miles N.W. Only one shaft has yet been sunk, and that not at a sufficient depth to test the discovery. It is on private property, and the owner intends sinking another shaft to ascertain if copper exists in paying quantities. The nearest townships are Willaston, Sheoak log, and Templers. Willaston is situated about 4 miles S.; Sheoak log lies N.E. about 4½ miles; Templers lies 4½ miles N. No direct communication with any of these places, although conveyances to them may be easily obtained, and there are 3 passenger trains daily to Adelaide, 31 miles S. The only buildings in Roseworthy are a railway station, with post and telegraph office combined, a Methodist chapel, and a Government school. Roseworthy is situated on table land about 200 feet above the level of the sea, with a large plain running N.W. The population is small and scattered.

ROSS CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a large gum creek flowing to the E. into the

Digitized by Google

Stevenson river through good grassy and mulga scrub flats. It was discovered by Stuart. Stunted scrub and saltbush abound in the neighbourhood of this creek.

ROUND LAKE (*Flinders district*) is the name of a salt water lagoon lying in good pastoral country, about 8 miles N.W. of lake Hamilton.

ROWE'S CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small mountain stream flowing at the N. end of the Ragless range, near Marchants' hill, and watering good pastoral country in that neighbourhood.

ROWLANDS' FLAT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Barossa, hundred of Barossa, and under the control of the Barossa E. district council. It is situated on the N. Para river, Jacob's creek lying about 1 mile distant N., and the Barossa range 2 miles to the E. The district is an agricultural one, growing wheat and other cereals. The nearest township is Lyndoch valley, 3 miles S., the communication being by horse or dray. With Adelaide, 38½ miles S.W., the communication is by horse or dray to Gawler, and thence by rail. Rowlands' Flat has a post office, a store, and tannery; the nearest hotel being at Lyndoch. The surrounding country is flat, and the soil of a black sandy character. The population numbers about 150 persons.

ROY, LAKE, RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 158; occupier, W. Laidlaw; area, 17 square miles; grazing capability, 3700 sheep, or 218 per square mile. On this run are 4500 sheep, 30 head of cattle, and 6 horses. Goyder's valuation, £126 16s., deducting improvements valued at £756. This run lies 190 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 66 miles N.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.) The stock is watered from wells, waterholes, and swamps.

RUFUS, MOUNT (*Co. Eyre,*) is a lofty double peak, lying about 8 miles N.E. of the township of Truro, in thick, scrubby, pastoral country.

RUGGED, MOUNT (*Flinders district.*) See PATAWARTA HILL.

RUSSELL COUNTY lies in the N.W. of the country known as the S.E. district, on the E. side of lake Alexandrina, and of the lower part of the Murray river. It is bounded on the N. by that river, on the W. by that river and by lake Alexandrina, on the S. by the sea and the county Cardwell, and on the E. by an imaginary line dividing it from the scrubby, pastoral country of the N. part of the S.E. pastoral district. It is divided into the following hundreds:—Younghusband, Burdett, Seymour, Malcolm, Bonney, and Baker. The sold lands are but limited in extent, and lie along the bank of the river, and on the border of lake Albert, a large sheet of water which runs from the E. side of lake Alexandrina, and occupies a large area in the centre of the county. The townships in Russell county are point Macleay and port Malcolm, both on the shore of lake Alexandrina, and Wellington, on the Murray river. This county is comprehended in the electoral district of Victoria. This county has an area of 1542 square miles, or 986,880 acres, of which 62,023 acres are purchased land, 53,531 acres being held by freeholders, 24,670 acres enclosed, and 170 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 1221 horses, 6397 horned cattle, 61,037 sheep, 142 goats, 79 pigs, and 569 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 63 acres are under wheat, 14 acres under barley, 86 acres under hay, 2 acres under lucerne, and 5 acres under garden, the latter having 232 vines in bearing, and 175 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1865, were 466 bushels wheat, 175 bushels barley, 90 tons hay, and 38 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 349 persons, being an increase of 92 since 1861; and the number of dwellings is 136, being an increase of 54 since that year.

RUSSELL'S ROCK, 30° 30′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a rocky peak in an E. spur of the main range, about 20 miles N.E. of Angipena. Granite, with shales and slates.

SADDLEBAGS, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide.*) is a lofty peak of the spur of the main range lying to the S. of the Onkaparinga river, and separating Dashwood's gully and the district of Clarendon. There is but little depasturing carried on in this neighbourhood, the sides of the hills being too steep and slippery for the lambs during the lambing season. It receives its name from the peculiarity of its shape, the summit somewhat resembling a saddle with a saddlebag on each side. It is a survey station.

SADDLEWORTH is a postal township, under the control of the central road board, in the hundred of Saddleworth, and electoral district of the Burra. It is situated

Digitized by Google

on the junction of the Gilbert river and Coghill's creek, Pine creek flowing at a distance of 2 miles, and there being a range of hills (a continuation of the Belvidere range) at a distance of 2 miles E., and some high stony hills and rough stony country to the N.W. Saddleworth is essentially an agricultural district, producing large quantities of wheat, but very little else. There are no mines, although there are indications of copper, and abundance of ironstone in the neighbourhood. There is 1 steam flour mill, just erected, a post office, and a public pound. The nearest places are Riverton, 6½ miles S.; Chingford, 6 miles N.; Marrabel, 6 miles S.E.; and Auburn, 7 miles N.W.; there being no regular passenger communication with those places. Saddleworth is about 65 miles N.E. of Adelaide by direct road *via* Kapunda. There is 1 hotel (Stuart's) in the township. The surrounding country is elevated and broken, having occasional small rich alluvial flats lying amongst the hills. The geological formation consists principally of sandstone ridges running N. and S., with occasional quartzose and micaceous schist intervening. In some of the quartz, particularly in that found in the bed of a small creek to the E. of the township, specks of gold have been found. The resident magistrate is A. Coleman, Esq., J.P.

SADDLEWORTH (*Co. Light*) is a hundred lying in the N. part of the county, and consisting of purchased land, most of which is used for agricultural purposes. The township of Saddleworth, on the main North road *via* Clare, lies in this hundred. It is watered by the upper part of the Gilbert river and its tributaries. The area of this hundred is 48,000 acres, of which 21,818 acres are under cultivation. The population numbers 1204 persons, chiefly farmers.

ST. A'BECKETT'S POND (*N. district.*) See A'BECKETT'S POND.

ST. ALBANS, CAPE (*Kangaroo island,*) is a headland, lying on the E. coast of the island, 2 miles N. by W. from cape Willoughby, and forming the E. head of Antechamber bay.

ST. ALBANS, CAPE, RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) lease, No. 660; occupier, N. Thomas; area, 10 square miles; rent and assessment, £11 13s 4d. This run lies at cape St. Albans, the next post office being at Hog bay.

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE (*Co. Stanley.*) See SEVENHILL.

ST. CLAIR, LAKE (*Co. Macdonnell,*) is a sheet of salt water, lying to the S. of lake Eliza, near the S.E. coast, and separated from the lake by a narrow strip of sandy land thickly covered with shells. There is little doubt that at a recent period the two formed one lake.

ST. CLAIR, LAKE, RUN (*S. E. district;*) lease, No. 358A; occupier, G. Harding, area, 13 square miles; grazing capability, 2000 sheep, or 154 per square mile. On this run are 50 horses, and 100 head of cattle, sheep only being depastured on it for a short time during the year, as they suffer from coast disease. Goyder's valuation, £50 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £73. This run lies 225 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 16 miles by road S.E. of Robe (Guichen bay.)

ST. FRANCIS'S GROUP, 32° 30′ 10″ S. lat., 133° 15′ 50″ E. long., mag. var. 2° 38′ E. (*Flinders district W.,*) is the name given to a cluster of 10 islands, comprising the south-westernmost group of Nuyt's archipelago, and lying S. 27° W., 8 miles distant from Lacy's island. The largest island is in the middle of the group, and bears the name of the whole, it is 3 miles in length N.W. and S.E., and about half-a-mile across near the middle, which is a sandy isthmus connecting two moderately high and cliffy extremities, the breadth of each of which is from 1½ to 2 miles. There is a bay called Petrel bay on its N.E. side, having from 9 to 10 fathoms water on a clear sandy bottom, with excellent anchorage in its W. corner; the E. part of the bay also affords good anchorage, but the coast is rocky, and that portion of the roadstead is exposed to the swell coming round the west end of the island. The anchorage is in the lat. and long. given above, and the rise and fall of water is 6 feet. On St. Francis's isle water is found trickling down a ravine near the S.E. corner of the island. The E. summit of the island is elevated 244 feet above the sea level. The smaller islands of the group are generally safe to approach, with the exception of Freeling island, which has a detached rock lying N.N.W. of its N. extremity.

ST. HELENA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 218B; occupier, R. N. Falloon; area, 29 square miles (the correct area is 26 square miles;) grazing capability, 2500 sheep, or 96 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £70 12s. per annum, deducting

Digitized by Google

improvements valued at £172. This run lies 203 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 45 miles E. by N. of Robe (Guichen bay.) The road from Guichen bay to Narracoorte passes through this run.

ST. KITT'S CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small tributary of the head of the Burra creek, flowing about 6 miles N. of Truro.

ST. LEONARD'S (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburb of the township of Glenelg. It is inhabited by a few small farmers, hay being the chief article of produce.

ST. MARY'S (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a small suburban hamlet of the city of Adelaide, inhabited by a few small farmers; the resident magistrate being W. J. O'Halloran, Esq., J.P.

ST. MARY'S PEAK (*N. district*) is the highest and most N. point of the Wilpena range, attaining an altitude of 1500 feet from the base to the summit. At a distance of about 50 feet from the top is a remarkable frill or collar of rocks.

ST. MARY'S POOL (*Flinders district*) is a small waterhole on the George river, lying to the N. of Blanchewater, and to the S. of lake Blanche.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE (*Co. Adelaide.*) See STEPNEY.

ST. PETER'S ISLAND (*Flinders district W.*) is a large granite island of moderate elevation, lying in Nuyt's archipelago, opposite Denial bay. On its E. end is a hill called mount Younghusband, which may be seen at a considerable distance at sea, and which forms a useful landmark for the navigation of the neighbouring waters. There is a long sandy beach trending to the W. from the foot of mount Younghusband, and a small bay at the end of it, where fresh water may be found by digging a few feet in the sand. There is secure anchorage in this place, except with strong winds to the W., when a heavy roll sets in. Opposite the bay, and in 2 fathoms water, is a small rock awash at low tide.

ST. STEPHEN'S POND, 29° 35′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a waterhole formed by an expansion of the Hergott's springs creek, near and to the S. of mount Attraction.

ST. VINCENT'S GULF, or GULF OF ST. VINCENT (*Yorke's peninsula, Co. Flinders and Flinders district W.,*) is a deep indentation of the sea running in a N. direction in to the main land. The harbour known as port Wakefield lies at its head, and on its E. shore are ports Gawler, Adelaide, Willunga, Noarlunga, and Rapid bay. The gulf of St. Vincent is formed between the E. shore of Yorke's peninsula and a range of moderately elevated hills which extend to the northward, in continuation of those over cape Jervis. The breadth of its entrance between that cape and Troubridge hill, which bears N.W. ¼ N from it, is nearly 13 leagues; and in this space there are regular soundings in 18 to 20 fathoms, which decrease to 11 and 12 on approaching within 4 miles of Troubridge shoals, and afterwards deepen to 22 in mid-channel to the eastward. On the eastern shore of the gulf, abreast of this danger, there are some patches of cliffs with 20 fathoms at 3 leagues W. from them, and 15 fathoms within 3 miles; above these the shore becomes low and sandy, and is fronted by a shoal flat, which extends 2 miles off it, and gradually increases its breadth to as many leagues in lat 34° 30′. Here the eastern shore approaches some cliffs on Yorke's peninsula within 6 leagues, and is very low, having the above-mentioned shoal flat extending a third across to the opposite shore, and 8 or 9 fathoms in mid-channel between its verge and the opposite cliffs. At the distance of 4 leagues above the latter is a low mangrove point, opposite to a sandy projection of the low eastern shore, where the breadth is contracted to 6 miles, and the depth is only 3 fathoms in mid-channel; the shore on each side then curves round in almost a circular bay, which is nearly filled with banks of sand and mud, and forms the head of the gulf of St. Vincent in 34° 9′ S., or 30 leagues due N. from cape Jervis at its entrance. Immediately to the S. of the entrance of port Adelaide, on a coast of sandy hills, lies the "Bay" on Lefevre's peninsula, where (at the township of Willunga) is the semaphore and signal-station, whence vessels bound for port Adelaide are signalled to the city, and whence the mail and pilot boats put off. A little S. of this place are the townships of Glenelg and Brighton. In this gulf are 3 lights, known as the port Adelaide light-ship, 34° 48′ S. lat., off the bar, port Adelaide, having 2 fixed lights, seen 11 miles; the port Adelaide pilot-station, 1 red fixed light, seen 4 miles, at the semaphore and pilot-station; and the Glenelg light, at the end of the Glenelg jetty, 1 green fixed light, seen 6 miles.

Digitized by Google

SALISBURY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township and railway station in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Munno Para, and under the control of the Munno Para district council. It is situated on the little Para river, near the Para hills, and lies in an agricultural district. The nearest places are Smithfield, 6 miles distant; Penfield, 6 miles; and Virginia. With Smithfield, the communication is by rail, and with the other places by horse or private conveyance. With Adelaide, 12½ miles S., the communication is by railway. Salisbury has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a railway station, a local court, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 4 hotels—the Governor Macdonnell, the Salisbury, the Farmer's, and the Railway. There is a coach office, where passengers and parcels are booked for Kadina, per Rounsevell's coaches. The surrounding country is varied, consisting of mountains and plains. The resident magistrates are J. Harvey, T. Aubert, and J. Fisher, Esqs.

SALT CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small watercourse flowing through port Gawler to the S. of the Gawler river.

SALT CREEK (*Co. Cardwell*) is a saline creek flowing into the Coorong lake on its E. side, near the head of Tilley's swamp, and across the main road from Wellington to Macdonnell town. There is a roadside accommodation house at this place, where travellers may refresh themselves.

SALT CREEK (*Co. Gawler*) is a saline creek, draining the flat country in the hundred of port Gawler, and flowing through the swamps on the coast into the sea, about six miles N. of port Gawler.

SALT CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small creek rising in the Yankalilla range, and flowing W. into the sea about 4 miles N. of cape Jervis.

SALT CREEK (*Flinders district.*) See DRIVER RIVER.

SALT CREEK (*Kangaroo island*) is a small watercourse containing brackish water, except in time of flood, when it becomes fresh, flowing in a S. direction into Hanson's bay.

SALT CREEK (*Co. Russell*) is the name of a small agricultural village at the head of lake Alexandrina, and lying near the township of Wellington.

SALT CREEK (COORONG) RUN (*S. E. district;*) leases, Nos. 663 and 822; occupiers, Smith and Hack; respective areas of leases, 20 and 39 square miles; total rent and assessment, £60 13s. 4d. This run lies to the E. of the Coorong lake, near Tilley's swamp, the next post office being at Magrath's flat, and at Kingston (Lacepede bay.)

SALT CREEK (OR PORT LINCOLN) RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 13, 784, 842, 1053, and 1065; occupier, J. Tennant. The head station is lease, No. 13, which has an area of 50 square miles, and a grazing capacity of 6500 sheep, or 130 per square mile; Goyder's valuation of this lease is £266 4s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £294. This station lies on the Salt creek 35 miles N.N.E. of Port Lincoln. The wool is shipped at Tumby bay, 6 miles S.S.W. The respective areas of the other leases in this block are 12, 7, 18, and 13 square miles, and on the entire block are 9000 sheep and lambs, 40 head of cattle, and 12 horses.

SALT FLAT STATION (*Co. Sturt*) is an out-station occupied by the hon. John Morphett, lying on the Murray river, 3 miles south of the Wood's point home station, 5 miles N. of Wellington township, and 24 miles N.E. of Langhorne's creek. See WOOD'S POINT STATION.

SALTIA (*Co. Frome*) is a small but thriving township in the electoral district of Flinders, and lying about 7 miles E. of Stirling North, the nearest post town—the communication being by drays and by camels, which convey the produce to port Augusta, distant 12 miles W. With Adelaide, 240 miles S.E., the communication is by steamer from port Augusta. It contains a blacksmith's forge, a store, and 1 hotel—the Saltia inn (Simmonds's.) It is situated at the entrance of the Pichi Richi pass on the Saltia creek, and lies to the N.W. of the Spear creek mine, and near the W. foot of the Flinders range of hills. The surrounding country is pastoral—sheep and cattle. The population numbers about 200 persons in and about the township.

SALTIA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name of a stream rising in the Flinders range, and flowing E. and W. through the townships of Stirling and Saltia into the head of Spencer's gulf, near port Augusta.

Digitized by Google

SALT LAGOON (*Co. Stanley*) is a swampy waterhole, lying in the hundred of Hanson, about 4 miles N.W. of the township of Apoinga.

SALTWATER CREEK or THAMES RIVER (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a narrow arm of the sea, extending in a N.E. direction for two or three miles inland at Glenelg, and receiving much of the drainage from the Reedbeds. A moderate outlay would convert this comparatively useless creek into an excellent harbour.

SAMUEL, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak of the Main range, lying near Blinman. Near this hill is a copper mine of the great North mining company, not lately worked, and lying 267 miles N. of Adelaide.

SANDERGROVE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Kondoparinga, and under the control of the Strathalbyn district council. It is situated on Hucy's creek—the Finniss river flowing 5 miles S.W. The district is agricultural and pastoral, wheat being grown and sheep grazed in considerable quantities. Copper has been found in the neighbourhood, but not in quantities likely to pay for working. Finniss flat lies 5 miles W., and Strathalbyn, the next money order office township, lying 5 miles to the E. With these places the communication is by horse or dray; and with Adelaide, 41½ miles N.W., by horse or dray to Strathalbyn, and thence by Rounsevell's mail coach. The surrounding country is hilly, and in the flats and valleys between the hills cultivation to a large extent is carried on. The population numbers about 180 persons, chiefly engaged in farming pursuits. Sandstone and limestone.

SANDER'S CREEK (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a small drainage creek flowing through the pastoral country to the S.E. of Robe.

SANDY CREEK (*Co. Gawler*) is the name of a small agricultural village, lying on the creek of the same name, about 4 miles S. of the township of Rosenthal. There is a post office in this village for the convenience of the surrounding neighbourhood. It lies 30 miles N. of Adelaide.

SANDY CREEK (*Co. Robe*) is a small drainage creek flowing in the pastoral country to the E. of Robe.

SANDY POINT (*Co. Gawler*) is a sandy promontory standing boldly out into the gulf of St. Vincent, about 3 miles S. of port Wakefield, and in the hundred of Inkerman.

SANTO (*Co. Cardwell*) is a hundred, lying on the N.W. point of the country, and taking in portion of lake Coorong, upon whose E. bank are a few small patches of purchased land.

SATURDAY, MOUNT, 30 5′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak of the N.E. end of the main range, lying to the N. of the township of Yudanamutana, and near the Daly copper mines, which lie at the foot of the hill.

SAYRE'S BANK (*Co Flinders.*) See WHIDBEY ISLANDS.

SCAB, MOUNT (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a hill, lying to the N.W. of Kingston or port Caroline, in the S.E. district, in the midst of scrubby pastoral country.

SCAB, MOUNT, RUN (*S. E. district;*) lease, No. 202; occupier, G. Ormerod; area, 36 square miles; grazing capability, 3700 sheep, or 103 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £93 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £456. This run lies 180 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 45 miles N.E. by N. of Guichen bay (Robe.) Much of this run is covered with water during the winter season.

SCEALES' BAY (*Flinders district W.*) is a shallow bight in the land, open to the S.W., and lying between point Westall on the N.W. and cape Blanche on the S.E. There is said to be anchorage under some rocks in its N.W. end, and to the S.E. of point Westall.

SCHLINKER'S CREEK (*Co. Light*) is a name given to the upper portion of the Tanunda creek—which see

SCHONTHAL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village lying near the township of Lobethal. The population is chiefly a German one, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits and the cultivation of the vine.

SCOTT, MOUNT, (*N. district,*) is a lofty hill, lying in pastoral country, 12 miles N. of mount Deception. The Depôt, Windy and Emu creeks flow in the neighbourhood,

Digitized by Google

and empty themselves into lake Torrens, and on the first of these creeks Eyre made his depôt survey point B. Aroona water, a large waterhole containing good water all the year round, is on this creek.

SCOTT, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) occupier, T. Elder; area, 250 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep, or 1250 head of cattle. This run lies at mount Scott, about 12 miles N. of mount Deception, the next post office, and is watered by the Depôt and Morkana creeks.

SCOTT'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small drainage creek, rising in the ranges to the S. of Adelaide, and flowing S. into the Onkaparinga river, about 3 miles E. of Clarendon.

SCOTT'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a mine, also known as the Wheal Maria, lying 18 miles from Adelaide, about 3 miles from the Cherry garden's mine, and 3 miles E. from Clarendon. This mine has been found to contain copper ore, chiefly grey oxide, and green and blue carbonates of high percentage. The samples sent for assay recently have been pronounced to be richly impregnated both with silver and gold. This mine is upon Government land, and has every prospect of becoming a valuable property. It is on the side of a steep but not very high hill, on the surface of which, in ironstone rock, stray stains of copper are found. The lode is well defined, but at the depth of 5 fathoms is composed chiefly of gossan. The same lode is found at the opposite side of the section. The ground is favourable, and the lode is nearly a downright one, having but little underlay. Scott's creek, from whence the mine takes its name, flows through the section; it has good water, and timber is abundant.

SCOTT'S HILL (*Co. Sturt*) is a peak in an E. spur of the main range, about 6 miles N.E. of the township of St. Vincent.

SCORPION WELL (*Victoria district,*) is a waterhole lying in the N.E. part of the new S.E. pastoral district, near the Victorian border.

SCRAPER, THE (*Kangaroo island,*) 2 miles N. of cape Willoughby, and contiguous to cape St. Alban's, is a shoal termed "The Scraper," with a passage about a cable's length wide inshore. This bank is at times nearly dry, and from the rapidity of the tides in its vicinity, which set directly over the shoal, should be most carefully avoided by commanders of vessels keeping the W. shore abroad. The soundings about here vary from 4 fathoms in the inshore passage to 7 fathoms close to its E. edge. In stormy weather the sea breaks over it, and in fine weather there is a strong tide ripple.

SCRUBBER'S CAMP (*Co. Burra,*) is the name of a copper mine situated about 28 miles distant N. from Kooringa, 5 miles N. of mount Bryant, 2 miles from Woorkongarie, and 5 from Mungibbie. This mine is worked by a company, occupying sections Nos. 2124 and 2156. There are several shafts sunk, and promising ore found in every direction, and almost in every spot in which the pick is put. The ground is soft and easily worked. There are at present 6 men at work, some driving and others following what appears to be a lode. There is plenty of wood and water; the former both mallee and pine, and the latter within a very short distance. This mine, although only as yet partially developed, is a promising one. A good iron lode also exists on the sections.

SCRUB HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small hill and survey point lying in the rough ranges between the hundreds of Myponga and Encounter bay.

SCRUB, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a peak and point of survey in the rugged ranges of the hundred of Waitpinga. It lies about 2½ miles N. from the coast.

SCRUBBY SWAMP RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 696 and 697. See TILLEY'S SWAMP RUN.

SEACOMBE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement, lying in the hundred of Noarlunga, adjacent to O'Halloran hill, and taken up by a few freehold settlers.

SEAL BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is a small indentation on the S. coast of the island, so called from its having been formerly frequented by the animals whence it derives its name.

Digitized by Google

SEAL ROCK *(Co. Hindmarsh)* is a small rocky islet lying in Encounter bay, about 2 miles from the land, opposite the mouth of the Inman river, and 1½ miles S.E. of Granite island.

SEARLE, MOUNT (*Flinders district N.*) See SERLE MOUNT.

SECOND CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a S. tributary of the Torrens river, rising in the mount Lofty range, and flowing over the cultivated flats between that range and Adelaide, through the villages of Burnside, Norwood, Stepney, and Millbank, into the main stream at the latter place, and about 2 miles above Adelaide. The formation is of schist and hard sandstone, with limestone formed of coral reef on the top. There is a fine waterfall at the upper end of this creek.

SECOND VALLEY (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See RAPID BAY.

SELENITE, POINT (*Co. Albert,*) is the name of an E. bend of the river Murray, lying about 10 miles N. of Blanchetown.

SELLICK'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Noarlunga, hundred of Willunga, and under the control of the district council of Aldinga. There is no river or creek near this place, but there are deep gullies down which the water runs after heavy rains on the hills, of which there is a range running N.E. and S.W., which divide the Aldinga plains and Myponga flat. There is a lagoon 1½ mile to the N.W. by W., called the Aldinga bay lagoon. The township is situated about 1½ mile from Aldinga bay, which lies to the W. There is a beautiful beach for 2 miles in length, running N. and S. There is a good road from the township to the beach. At high water the tide comes in close to the bank, which causes the beach to be free from loose sand. There is a cove on the beach where pleasure seekers resort in the summer. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Wheat is grown on the Aldinga plains, and both cattle and sheep graze on the hills. Silver lead ore has been discovered in the hills to the S.W. by S., about a mile from the township; the proprietor has just commenced working it, and it promises to turn out well. The nearest townships are Aldinga, which lies to the N. 5 miles distant; Willunga, 8 miles to the N.W., at the bottom of the same range; and Myponga to the S. There is a daily mail both to Aldinga and Myponga. A coach passes through from Adelaide to the Talisker mine on Thursdays and Saturdays, and returns to Adelaide Mondays and Thursdays. There is no conveyance from this to Willunga. There is a Wesleyan chapel, with which is connected a Sunday-school, in the township, and steps are being taken for the erection of a day school, which is much wanted, as there is not one within 5 miles. The only hotel at Sellick's hill is the Norman's Victory. The Adelaide and Yankalilla mail conveyances stop at the Norman's Victory hotel for the night, from which place passengers are booked. There is a horse-dray which goes to Adelaide and back once a week. The country to the S. and E. is mountainous, with steep hills and deep ravines to the N. and W. plain until it reaches the sea. The plains are of rich dark loam, with a light clay subsoil, well adapted for wheat, which yields good crops. Most of the land on the plains has been cleared and fenced. The hills are composed mostly of limestone and basalt, they are lightly timbered and well grassed, and sheep and cattle do well upon them. The population numbers about 200 persons. Sellick's hill is situate on the main South road; through the winter months the Adelaide road in places is in a very bad state; so bad, in fact, that drays with store goods come around by Willunga, which is 6 miles further, as they find it to be almost impossible to travel between Noarlunga and Aldinga. The cutting of the road at Sellick's hill exposes beds of very hard blue calcareous siliceous rocks, probably overlying the Willunga slates.

SEPARATION, MOUNT, 32° 33′ S. lat., 136° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a peak in a low granite range, lying to the S.E. of lake Gairdner, and between the Gawler and Baxter ranges, crossed by Eyre in 1839. The country is now taken up for pastoral pursuits, but is rough and scrubby, with little grass or water.

SEPPELTSFIELD (*Co. Light*) is a small agricultural township, lying 2 miles S. of Greenock. There is a distillery at this place (J. E. Seppelt's,) and at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866 were exhibited from it samples of the following liqueurs: Wachholder, Kümmel, Wermuth, peppermint, Maraschino doppel, Vanille doppel, and of spirits of wine.

SERLE, MOUNT, 30° 35′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a fine massive mountain, lying on the main road from Angipena to Yudanamutana. It attains an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea level, and rises almost

Digitized by Google

abruptly from the surrounding country. From the summit of this peak Eyre surveyed the surrounding country in 1840, and got the first view of an extensive lake to the E. (lake Blanche,) which he then thought was the E. point of lake Torrens. After quitting this point, Babbage describes the country as a large plain, bounded by ranges on all sides except the N., which appeared to be the basin of lake Torrens. The plain is covered with quartz fragments, and specular iron and ironstone. Upon its opposite side are 2 low rugged hills of quartz rock, with loftier ones of slate and limestone.

SERLE. MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 468, 478, 490, 529, and 596; occupier, A. Scott; respective areas of leases, 41, 61, 65, 80, and 105 square miles. This run lies at mount Serle, the next post office being Yudanamutana.

SESOSTRIS REEF (*Co. Robe*) is a reef lying off cape Jaffa, but about the true position of which much doubt exists. Captain Drake, of the *Sesostris*, made it out in 1826 to be in 36° 35′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long. and 12 miles from the land, while Flinders lays it down as 18 miles W. ¼ N. from cape Bernouilli.

SEVENHILL (*Co. Stanley*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Clare, and under the control of the Clare district council. It is situated at the head of the Hutt river, in the midst of a hilly country, to the E. of which is a high range running N. and S., and dividing the waters of the Hutt and the Hill rivers. The district is chiefly agricultural, being under wheat and a little oats. Horses, horned cattle, and a few sheep are also depastured in the hills. Sevenhill lies 4 miles S. of Clare, 3 miles N. of Penwortham, and 6 miles N.W. of Mintaro. It is on the main North road, and Rounsevell's daily coaches run to Clare and Penwortham; with Mintaro the communication is by horse or dray; with Adelaide, 80 miles S., the communication is by Rounsevell's mail daily coaches to Kapunda, and thence by rail—heavy goods being usually sent by private carriers' drays. Sevenhill has a post office and 1 hotel—the Black Eagle (Rogers's.) The Sevenhill college, or St. Aloysius' college, is a fine building, lying half-a-mile E. of the township. It is the most renowned educational establishment (out of Adelaide) in the colony. This college is the only Roman Catholic educational establishment in the colony, and has pupils from nearly all the other colonies in Australia. Extensive grounds are attached to the college, and there is a fine large garden and a well-kept and productive vineyard; also play and recreation grounds for the use of the pupils. A Roman Catholic church, under the title of St. Aloysius' church, is in course of erection, and will be when completed one of the finest and largest out of Adelaide, measuring about 90 feet by 40 feet, exclusive of the chancel and side chapels. A part of it has just been opened for Divine worship. Besides the secular education which is imparted without distinction of creeds, the establishment is particularly intended for the training of such young gentlemen as are desirous of qualifying themselves for priesthood in the Roman Catholic church. It is intended to enlarge the college in a short time, as the building, although of considerable size, does not afford sufficient accommodation for all applicants. It is situated about half-a-mile from the main North road, and is distinguished by its healthy location. It is under the charge of the Rev. J. Polk, S.J., and of the fathers of the society of Jesus. A botanic garden and museum are at present in course of formation in connection with the college. Natural history is one of the branches taught, although the establishment is more properly intended for classical students; nevertheless an exception is made for younger students who have no other opportunity, and English teachers are appointed for them, under the superintendence of the fathers. The surrounding country is elevated and mountainous, with numerous fertile valleys and undulating plains There are extensive plains to the W., at about 3 miles distant, known as Jacob's plains, which are thickly settled upon; and where cultivated, under wheat. The population of Sevenhill is small and scattered.

SEVENTY-THREE MILE WELLS (*Co. Cardwell.*) See Two WELLS.

SEYMOUR (*Co. Russell*) is a N. hundred of the county, lying on the E. bank of the Murray river, and containing only a small area of purchased land lying along the bank of the river. The township of Wellington is in this hundred.

SEYMOUR'S LAKE (*Co. Robe*) is the name of a sheet of water, lying in a swampy hollow about 15 miles S. W. of the township of Narracoorte.

SHAG COVE (*Co. Flinders*) is a small sandy bight, lying about 4 miles distant N. from Memory cove. It has from 3 to 5 fathoms water, but is open to E. and N.E. winds.

Digitized by Google

SHAMROCK POOL, 30° 5′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a lagoon lying to the N.E. of Termination hill, and flowing into the river Munday through good pastoral country. This pool was discovered by Mr. McFarlane. Within a few hundred yards of it is a singular piece of table-land about 15 feet high. Parry describes it as about a mile long, of irregular figure, and having nearly perpendicular banks. It is composed of gypsum, and for about 100 yards around it the ground is nearly destitute of vegetation, but cracked in all directions like dry mud.

SHARINGA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 135, 511, 1016, 451, 1028, 934, 830, 662, 1056, and 609; occupier, Price Maurice. The head station is lease, No. 135, which has an area of 22 square miles, a grazing capacity of 8500 sheep, or 92 per square mile, and is valued by Mr. Goyder at £266 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £418. It lies N. of lake Hamilton (the next post office,) 45 miles N. by W. of Coffin's bay, 70 miles N.N.W. of port Lincoln, and 420 miles overland from Adelaide. The respective areas of the other leases forming this run are 20, 51, 137, 26, 22, 18, 14, 11, and 10 square miles, and on the entire block are 29,000 sheep and lambs, and 250 horses.

SHEOAK (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the hundred of Nuriootpa and electoral district of Light. It is situated about 4½ miles N. of the Gawler river, and is supplied with water by several good wells. The district is an agricultural (wheat-growing) one, and there is a copper mine about 3½ miles distant E.S.E. The nearest places are Rosenthal, 4½ miles S.; Daveystown, 5 miles E.; Freeling, 5 miles N.E.; and Roseworthy railway station, 5 miles N.W.; the only communication being by private conveyances along bush roads. With Adelaide the communication is by road to Gawler, and thence by rail, the entire distance being 35 miles. There are 2 general stores in the township, also a post office, a land agency, and 1 hotel—the Sheoak log. The surrounding country in a circle having a radius of 5 or 6 miles is undulating, with several flat plains, the rises being very slight. The soil is very rich, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. The geological formation is basaltic, there being large beds of limestone found in numerous parts. The population numbers about 200 persons, and the number of dwellings is about 50.

SHEOAK RANGE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 213; occupier, S. Jeffrey; area, 29 square miles (correct area, 31 square miles;) grazing capacity, 3100 sheep, or 100 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £144 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £53. This run lies on the road from Guichen bay to Penola, 222 miles by road S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 50 miles E. by S. of Guichen bay. It also comprises lease No. 406, which has an area of 33 square miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £82 10s., there being, on the entire block and on other leases held by the same occupier, 13,400 sheep and lambs, 200 head of cattle, and 30 horses.

SHEEP HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a high hill in the S. part of the Yankalilla range, about 3 miles N.E. of cape Jervis, and 1½ miles E. from the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, whence it forms a landmark.

SHELL LAGOON (*Flinders district*) is a small salt lagoon, lying a few miles S.E. of lake Campbell, and fed by the Emu springs creek. It lies in barren, scrubby country, between 2 patches of tolerably good pastoral land.

SHIELDS (*Co. Flinders*) is a small surveyed township in the hundred of Louth, lying about 8 miles distant from the township of port Lincoln, and taken up by a few agricultural settlers.

SHOREHAM (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small hamlet, forming one of the suburbs of the township of Brighton.

SIBSEY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf*) is one of the Sir Joseph Banks's group of islands. See SIR JOSEPH BANKS GROUP.

SICCUS RIVER (*Flinders district N.*) is a fine mountain stream, rising 12 miles above Mattawarrumgalla, and flowing through good pastoral country.

SILVERTON (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is an agricultural village in the electoral district of the hundred of Yankalilla, and under the control of the Rapid bay district council. It lies about 4 miles S. of the township of Glenburn in a grain-producing locality, the Talisker, Wheal Coglin, Campbell's creek, and other mines being in the neighbourhood, and silver lead being found in the hills all round. A conveyance to Glenburn 4 times a week, whence Rounsevell's coach may be taken to Adelaide twice a week,

Digitized by Google

the distance being 70 miles N. Silverton has 1 hotel—the Silverton. The population of the neighbourhood numbers about 300 persons. It is situated near Campbell's creek, and near where the Campbell's creek silver lead mines were worked some time since. These mines comprised 7 sections of land; but although good lead ore was found in various places on the property, and although drives were made in 4 different places, the mines were never payable. The formation is of granite and limestone.

SINCLAIR POINT, 32° 12′ S. lat., 132° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district W.*,) is a whitish cliffy projection, lying about 20 miles to the W. of point Bell. It is fronted by breakers, and the country inland is densely scrubbed, there being a large swampy lake and several holes of good water within a short distance. The coast is generally sandy in the neighbourhood.

SINCLAIR ROCKS (*Flinders district W.*) is the name given to 4 small rocky islets, lying about 3 miles W. of point Sinclair, and bearing from point Bell N.W. ¾ W. They have breakers around them, and lie on a coral bottom.

SIR ISAAC POINT, 34° 26′ 20″ S. lat., 135° 10′ 15″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is the N. extremity of a low barren peninsula, about 16 miles in length, which lies between Coffin's bay on the N., and Avoid bay on the S. From this point mount Greenly, a woody hill 1100 feet high, is distant about 12 miles N.E. by E.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS GROUP (*Spencer's gulf*) is a group which lies to the N.E. of Port Lincoln, and consists of 13 rocky and sandy islands, mostly low, besides 3 rocks above water; the whole lying between 5 miles and as many leagues off the land of Bolingbroke point, with apparently clear channels among them. Captain Flinders anchored in 10 fathoms, soft bottom, half-a-mile from the N. side of Kirby island which lies 5 or 6 miles E. ¼ N. from Bolingbroke point. Stickney island, the southernmost of the group is in lat. 34° 41′ S., and bears from cape Donington about E. by N. ½ N. 13 or 14 miles; and from Stickney island, a low reef discovered by H.M.S. *Buffalo*, bears E. ½ S. 8 miles. The principal of these islands are known as Reevesby, Warby, Martin, Portney, Lusby, Kirby, Dalby, Hareby, Langton, Spilsby, Sibsey, and Stickney islands.

SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP RUN (*W. district.*) See REEVESBY ISLAND RUN.

SIR RICHARD'S PENINSULA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a narrow tongue of sandy land separating the Goolwa, or lower Murray, on the S.W. corner of lake Alexandrina, from the sea. The extreme E. point of this peninsula forms the W. head of the Murray mouth, and lies opposite Barker's knoll on Younghusband's peninsula.

SISSICONINGA RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small mountain stream rising in the Yankalilla range, flowing past the township of Glenburn, and falling into St. Vincent's gulf at Rapid bay.

SISTER'S (*Co. Hindmarsh*) the name of 2 small rocks in port Elliott bay.

SIXTH CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is an auriferous tributary of the Torrens river, rising in the main range to the N.E. of Adelaide. There are some auriferous patches on this creek, and on one of them a company is at work with good prospects of success. Some time ago this company sent to Melbourne several tons of quartz taken promiscuously from the section, only a part of which was auriferous. Subjoined is an extract of a very gratifying letter on the subject, which they received from Mr. J. G. Knight, the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Intercolonial Exhibition:—"Your quartz arrived when Hart's machine was just about to be taken down to be sent to Castlemaine. I, however, induced them to crush your samples, and have just received one of the results, which I think very satisfactory:—16 bags, weighing 18 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., have yielded 3 dwt. 6 grs. of gold. There could be no secret kept about the quartz being from Adelaide, several samples having been previously sent to Hart's mill, and when I went there they were crushing some for a party at Nairne. This sample is not so good as yours. Some other samples, which Hart has been trying, contain no gold whatever out of 10 tons experimented upon, so I think I must congratulate you. Hart says that your quartz also contains silver." The above yield is at the rate of nearly 5 dwt. to the ton, considerably above what is reckoned the paying point in Victoria. By an estimate of Mr. Jas. Hart, maker of crushing and amalgamating machines, it is calculated that a machine crushing 300 tons a week, yielding 3 dwt. to the ton, will return a profit of £148 16s. 6d, exclusive of the cost of raising stone and interest of outlay for machine. Since the above quartz was sent away some sinkings have been made in the flat between the creek and the reef proper, and boulders have been found containing nuggets as large and valuable as those previously exhibited.

Digitized by Google

SKILLOGOLEE CREEK (*Co. Stanley*) is the name of a stream flowing through the township of Penwortham. It has an ample supply of fresh water all the year round.

SKURRAY (*Co. Eyre*) is an E. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of pastoral land, although a small quantity has been purchased on the bank of the Murray river.

SLEAFORD BAY (*Co. Flinders*) is a deep indentation in the land lying between cape Wills on the W. and cape Catastrophe on the E. It is about 8 miles in length and 4 miles in depth; but is quite open to the S. and S.E., and has not been sounded.

SLEAFORD BAY RUN, (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 52A, 763, and 785; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; respective areas, 7, 28, and 18 square miles. This run lies on Seaford bay, to the W. of port Lincoln.

SLEAFORD MERE (*Co. Flinders*) is a small lake lying in the isthmus between the head of port Lincoln and that of Sleaford bay. It was so called by Flinders the discoverer, who found the surrounding country exceedingly beautiful and rich.

SLEEP'S CROSSING (*Flinders district.*) See SWINDEN'S CROSSING.

SLEEP'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a peak in the Adelaide range, lying about 3 miles S.W. of Mitcham, and near the S. bank of the Brownhill creek.

SLEEP'S RUN, on the Hookina (*N. district;*) lease, No. 141A; occupier, S. Sleep; area, 4 square miles; grazing capability, 360 sheep, or 90 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £20 per annum. It comprises 1 mile of fairly grassed flat, and 3 miles of undulating saltbush, and is watered by the Hookina creek. This run originally formed part of the Wonoka run. It lies 70 miles N.E. by N. of port Augusta, and 260 miles N. of Adelaide.

SLIDING ROCK CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is the name of a small stream on the W. side of the main North road, near Blinman.

SMITHFIELD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township and railway station under the control of the Munno Para West district council, and in the electoral district of Yatala. It is situated on the N. bank of Smith's creek, a small stream which does not flow in dry seasons during the summer, and on the E. side of the line of railway to Kapunda. West Smithfield, a portion of the same township, lies on the S. of the creek and on the W. side of the railway. The little Para river flows at a distance of 6½ miles S., and the south Para river 6 miles N., the latter being joined below the town by the north Para river, the junction forming the Gawler river. The nearest hills are—the One tree hill, lying E. by. S,, the ascent beginning about a mile distant, and the Gawler hills to the E. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the chief product. A few sheep are kept on some of the farms, but not in such numbers as to render the district a pastoral one. There is a manufactory of agricultural machinery, in the township; also a post office, a railway station and commodious goods-shed, a telegraph station, also a Presbyterian church, a Bible Christian chapel, and 2 public schools. The nearest places are Gawler, 6½ miles N.; Salisbury, 6½ miles S.; and Penfield, 4½ miles S.W.; the communication with the two first places being by rail, and with the latter by the district road. With Adelaide, 20 miles S., the communication is by railway and by the great North road. There is an excellent hotel, with superior accommodation, known as the Smithfield hotel (Smith's.) The surrounding country is perfectly flat to the N., S. and W., and for a distance of 2 miles to the E. when it becomes hilly. The resident magistrate is T. Hogarth, Esq., J.P. The soil of the neighbourhood is argillaceous, interspersed more or less with vegetable matter; and in some instances, at the outlets of the ravines or gullies descending from the range, immediately underlying the vegetable soil, is drift formation of sand or gravel, in some places of considerable extent. Below these patches of drift comes the true subsoil, a compound formed from the debris of calcareous, argillous, and quartzite sandstone now forming the range that skirts the neighbourhood to the E. of the township. The population of Smithfield, inclusive of that of Smithfield W., numbers about 120 persons.

SMITH ISLET (*Co. Flinders.*) See THORNY PASSAGE.

SMITH'S CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a stream rising in the Gawler ranges, and flowing in a W. direction past Smithfield into the flat swampy country to the S. of the Gawler river. There is a public pound in the district.

Digitized by Google

SMITH'S MAIN WATERHOLE *(Flinders district N.W.)* is a large waterhole to the N. of port Augusta, discovered by Babbage, and lying in a stony saltbush plain.

SMITH'S WATERHOLES *(Flinders district N.W.)* is the name given by Babbage to a chain of small ponds along an otherwise dry fresh water creek, and lying to the N.E. of the Island lagoon.

SMOKY BAY (*Flinders district W.*) is a fine harbour running into the main land to the N.E. of Nuyt's archipelago. It offers excellent anchorage in any part, but it is necessary to approach it with caution, on account of some shoals running off from Eyre's island in an E. direction. The coast is scrubby, and none but brackish water can be obtained. Much of the country in the district has lately been taken up for pastoral purposes. The post office at Smoky bay is at the Wallianippie station—which see.

SNARES (*Kangaroo island*) is the name given to an extensive reef lying at the entrance to Vivonne bay, on the S. side of the island.

SOD HUT (*Co. Burra*) is the name of a small hamlet lying about 8 miles S. from Kooringa, on the Adelaide road. There is a wayside inn at this place, known as the Sod Hut inn.

SOD HUT RANGE (*Co. Burra*) is a range of broken hills lying to the S. of the Burra mines (Kooringa,) and running in a N. and S. direction along the side of the main road from that place to Kapunda. The road crosses this range by an opening or gap near Apoinga, known as the Stony gap, where there is a small village and post office, about 10 miles S. of Kooringa. Copper and iron ore have been found in this range of hills but have not been worked.

SOMERTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying near Glenelg, and usually included as a residential suburb of that township, although there are several residences of gentlemen, having business in Adelaide, in the neighbourhood.

SOUTHAM MOUNT (*Flinders district*) is a hill lying in the pastoral country to the N.E. of Venus bay.

SOUTHAM, MOUNT, RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 838, 839 969; occupier, J. Kelsh; respective areas, and rentals, and assessments of leases—10 square miles, £10; 11 square miles, £11; and 31 square miles, £21 per annum. This run lies at mount Southam, to the N.E. of Streaky bay, the next post office being Parkin.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is the name given to the colony, or province as it is called, lying on the S. coast of the continent, and originally comprising that portion situated between 132° and 141° of E. long., and between the Southern ocean and 26° S. lat., amounting to nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres. Since then, however, the boundaries of the colony have been greatly extended. In 1861, a strip of territory, known as "No Man's Land," occupying 80,000 square miles, and lying between the W. boundary of South Australia and the E. boundary of Western Australia was added, the W. boundary of the colony being now 129° E. long. In 1863, a still further territory was added, the Government having undertaken the task of founding a new colony in the N., and the country from 26° S. lat. to the Indian ocean, and from 129° to 138° E. long. being annexed for the purpose. This tract is known as the "Northern Territory" (see NORTHERN TERRITORY.) South Australia was erected into a British province by Act 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95; No Man's Land was annexed by Act 24 and 25 Vic., c. 44; and the Northern Territory by Her Majesty's letters patent of June 6th, 1863. The survey of the S. coast was commenced in January, 1802, by Lieutenant Flinders, who had been appointed to the command of the *Investigator* for that purpose; he first sighted the land at Fowler's bay, and to this date (January 28th, 1802) may be ascribed the discovery of South Australia. He sailed eastward, finding and naming the various points and bays from that place to Encounter bay, where, on the 8th April, he fell in with the French ship *Le Geographe.* From the report of Flinders, a number of gentlemen in London were induced to form an association for the purpose of founding a colony on the shores he had surveyed. In 1832, a number of gentlemen, calling themselves the South Australian land company, of which Colonel Torrens was chairman, made an effort to carry out the project, but it was not until 1833 that a proposal to purchase waste lands from the Crown by a joint stock company, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Whitmore, by a scheme known as Mr. Gibbon Wakefield's, was carried out. Several other companies were also formed afterwards,

Digitized by Google

and large blocks of land were sold to them and to private individuals. A resident commissioner (Mr. J. H. Fisher—now Sir J. H. Fisher) was appointed, and in the course of a few months several ships were chartered for the new country by the South Australian company and the commissioners. The first ship despatched was the *Cygnet*, with survey officers and stores, and was followed by the *Rapid*, commanded by the Surveyor-General (Colonel W. Light,) who arrived at Kangaroo island in August, 1836, and who went on to port Lincoln to survey that place as a site for the capital. He, however, abandoned it, and proceeded to the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, discovering the creek now known as port Adelaide, and selecting the site for the metropolis on the Torrens river, 7 miles from the place of landing. It was called Adelaide in honour of the queen of William IV. The first governor of the colony was Captain J. Hindmarsh, R.N., who arrived at Adelaide on December 28th, 1836, and took possession at Glenelg, where he issued a proclamation establishing the government of the province in the presence of the assembled colonists, about 200 in number. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gawler succeeded Governor Hindmarsh in 1838, and in him was vested the duties of a resident commissioner, with power to borrow from the land fund for the purposes of erecting public works, and of carrying on the government more effectually. Several new buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the government house, government offices, hospital and custom house were erected, roads were formed, the survey department extended, exploring parties sent out, a police force embodied, and prosperity—for some time—prevailed. Governor Grey followed Governor Gawler, arriving in May, 1841, and during his administration some of the settlers began to turn their attention to pastoral pursuits, the Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and South Australia soon became famous. In October, 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Robe arrived, and during his governorship minerals became the staple article of exportation. Burra shares, that originally cost only £5, soon realised £100, and, as at a late period in connection with the Wallaroo and Moonta discoveries, mining became a mania. Sir H. E. F. Young succeeded Governor Robe, arriving in August, 1848, and during his administration the river Murray was first practically navigated by Messrs. Cadell and Randall, who reached a point 1500 miles from Goolwa. In 1851 the discovery of the Victorian gold mines caused great excitement in the colony, and in a very short time 15,000 persons had left her shores or proceeded overland for the gold diggings. This caused an embarrassment to the colony in a financial point of view, and to meet it the "Bullion Act"—enabling the governor to establish an assay office, and to cast into stamped ingots all gold taken in for that purpose—was passed. Sir H. Young was succeeded by Sir Richard G. Macdonnell, before whose arrival in the colony, a short interregnum having taken place, Mr. B. T. Finniss, for many years colonial secretary, assumed the position of acting-governor. During Sir Richard's term of office, responsible government was inaugurated, and the material advancement of the colony is summed up by the late lamented Mr. Sinnett in these words:—

"The history of the last six years in South Australia has been the history of steady industrial and political progress. The introduction of the new constitution has been the most remarkable event of this epoch, and the change thus produced will elsewhere be found described in detail. It is over the whole face of the country that the history of this period has been written. Roads have been improved and bridges formed, so as quite to change the character of inland travelling for hundreds of miles from Adelaide; surveys for railways have been carried on to a large extent; the railway of 8¼ miles to the port in one direction, and the N. line to Kapunda (52 miles) in another direction, has been opened: telegraphic lines throughout the country have been established, as well as telegraphic communication with Sydney and Melbourne; the city of Adelaide has been supplied with water; a large extent of country has been surveyed for purchase in sections, the coast has been lighted where necessary; numerous buildings for public purposes have been constructed by the Executive, including a new hospital, Parliament house, government house, government offices, mounted police barracks, and the institute with its free library; the Murray has been navigated as far as Albury, and the first steamer taken a considerable distance up the Darling by Captain Cadell, with whom were Sir Richard Macdonnell and four others. Nearer home, the new mining district of Wallaroo, on Yorke's peninsula, has been discovered and fairly tested, so that what was two years ago a sheep run, now exhibits townships, mines, and all the customary adjuncts, including the commencement of a railway and a system of drainage. Further from Adelaide, the far north has been explored by Mr. Stuart, Mr. Goyder, Major Freeling, Mr. Babbage, Sir Richard Macdonnell, Major Warburton, and others."

Digitized by Google

Sir R. G. Macdonnell was succeeded by Sir Dominick Daly, the present Governor, who arrived on March 4th, 1862.

The first road made in the colony was that from port Adelaide to Adelaide, a distance of 7 miles. This road was made by the South Australian company at a cost of upwards of £13,000. The principal port is port Adelaide, the subsidiary ones being Fowler's bay and Streaky bay on the south-west coast, port Lincoln near the entrance of, and on the west coast of Spencer's gulf, port Wallaroo in the same gulf, port Willunga, Rapid bay, and port Wakefield in St. Vincent's gulf, Nepean bay in Kangaroo island, Victor harbour and port Elliott in Encounter bay, and Lacepede bay (port Caroline,) Guichen bay, Rivoli bay, and Macdonnell bay on the S.E. coast. At nearly all these places jetties and moorings have been laid down. The corporate towns of the colony, besides Adelaide, are Gawler, 26 miles N.; Kapunda, 24 miles farther N.; Glenelg, 6 miles S.; Brighton, 3 miles farther S.; Norwood and Kensington, in the E. suburbs; and port Adelaide. There are also numerous townships studded over the country, the principal of which are Salisbury, Virginia, Riverton, Saddleworth, Leasingham, Watervale, Auburn, Penwortham, Mintaro, Rhynie, Stockport, Clare, Kooringa, and Melrose to the N.; Payneham, Houghton, Steventon, Gumeracka, Williamstown, Angaston, Tanunda, Nuriootpa, Greenock, and Blumberg, to the N.E.; port Lincoln, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta to the W. and N.W.; Stirling, Hahndorf, mount Barker, Balhannah, Woodside, Lobethal, Charleston, mount Torrens, Oakbank, Littlehampton, Nairne, Kanmantoo, Callington, Echunga, Milang, Currency creek, Macclesfield, Strathalbyn, Wellington, Kingston, Narracoorte, Penola, Gambierton, and Robe to the E. and S.E.; and Clarendon, Morphett vale, Noarlunga, Willunga, Aldinga, Yankalilla, Rapid bay, Encounter bay, port Elliott, and Goolwa to the S. All these places contain substantial houses, shops, hotels, and places of worship, and most of them court-houses, money order and telegraph stations, public schools, and banks, insurance offices, and other public buildings. The railways of the colony are those from Adelaide to the Port, 7½ miles, and from Adelaide to Kapunda, 49 miles. There are also tramways from Victor harbour to Goolwa, and from Wallaroo to Moonta, and a further tramway in contemplation from Wallaroo to Clare. Conveyances of various kinds run between all the important townships, the principal coach proprietors being the Messrs. Rounsevell of Adelaide, and Cobb and Co., who have recently established several lines of coaches.

The government of the colony is carried on by a Governor and Executive Council, and 2 Houses of Legislature, (the Council and the Assembly.) The Executive comprises a President, (his Excellency the Governor,) Chief Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, and Commissioner of Public Works.

The Legislative Council consists of 18 members, elected by the whole body of electors as one constituency, one-third of whom go out every 4 years. The members of this house are entitled to the prefix of "honorable," and the following is the list of present members:—the hon. John Morphett, president; the hon. H. Ayers, the hon. Captain Bagot, the hon. Mr. Bagot, the hon. J. Baker, the hon. J. H. Barrow, the hon. T. Elder, the hon. T. English, the hon. C. G. Everard, the hon. G. Hall, the hon. Mr. Hodgkiss, the hon. Mr. Hogarth, the hon. T. Magarey, the hon. Mr. Mildred, the hon. W. Peacock, the hon. A. Scott, the hon. W. W. Tuxford, and the hon. J. M. Solomon, (resigned, his seat being at present vacant.)

The Legislative Assembly consists of 36 members, representing 18 constituencies. The following is a list of the electoral districts, and the present representatives:—East Adelaide—the hon. T. Reynolds and P. Santo, Esq.; West Adelaide—the hon. J. P. Boucant and R. H. Fuller, Esq.; Port Adelaide— —Smith, Esq., and D. Bower, Esq.; West Torrens—J. Pickering, Esq., and the hon. H. B. T. Strangways; Yatala—W. Cavanagh, Esq., and L. Glyde, Esq.; Gumeracka—the hon. A. Blyth and A. B. Murray, Esq.; East Torrens—N. Blyth, Esq., and C. H. Goode, Esq.; The Sturt—R. B. Andrews, Esq., and J. Peacock, Esq.; Noarlunga—J. Carr, Esq., and J. Colton, Esq.; Mount Barker—J. Dunn, Esq., and J. Rankine, Esq.; Onkaparinga—hon. W. Milne and W. Townsend, Esq.; Encounter Bay—D. Sutherland, Esq., and W. Everard, Esq.; Barossa—hon. W. Duffield and J. Martin, Esq.; Light—P. B. Coglin, Esq., and J. Rounsevell, Esq.; Victoria—J. Riddock, Esq., and A. L. Gordon, Esq.; Burra—A. McCulloch, Esq., and J. B. Neales, Esq.; Stanley—H. E. Bright, Esq., and the hon. G. S. Kingston; and Flinders—J. Williams, Esq., and A. Watts, Esq. (resigned.) The Speaker, and Chairman of Committees, is the hon G. S. Kingston, member for Stanley.

Digitized by Google

The following is a list of the ministries who have held office since the introduction of responsible government:—

Mr. Finniss's Ministry (from October 24, 1856, to August 21, 1857.)—Chief Secretary, B. T. Finniss; Attorney-General, R. D. Hanson; Treasurer, R. R. Torrens; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, C. Bonney; Commissioner of Public Works, A. H. Freeling, succeeded by the hon. Samuel Davenport, March 20, 1857.

Hon. Mr. Baker's Ministry (from August 21 to September 1, 1857.)—Chief Secretary, hon. John Baker; Attorney-General, hon. E. C. Gwynne; Treasurer, J. Hart; Commissioner of Crown Lands, W. Milne; Commissioner of Public Works, A. Blyth; Solicitor-General, J. T. Bagot.

Mr. Torrens's Ministry (from September 1 to September 30, 1857.)—Chief Secretary R. R. Torrens; Attorney-General, R. B. Andrews; Treasurer, J. B. Hughes; Commissioner of Crown Lands, M. MacDermott; Commissioner of Public Works, hon. S. Davenport.

Mr. Hanson's Ministry (from September 30, 1857, to May 9, 1860.)—Chief Secretary, hon. W. Younghusband; Attorney-General, R. D. Hanson; Treasurer, J. Hart (succeeded by B. T. Finniss, June 12, 1858;) Commissioner of Crown Lands, F. S. Dutton (succeeded by J. B. Neales, June 2, 1859; succeeded by W. Milne, July 5, 1859;) Commissioner of Public Works, T. Reynolds (succeeded by A. Blyth, June 12, 1858.)

Mr. Reynolds's Ministry (from May 9, 1860, to May 20, 1861.)—Chief Secretary, hon. G. M. Waterhouse (succeeded by the hon. J. Morphett, February 4, 1861;) Attorney-General, H. B. T. Strangways; Treasurer, T. Reynolds; Commissioner of Crown Lands, J. T. Bagot; Commissioner of Public Works, A. Hay.

Mr. Reynolds's Ministry (from May 20 to October 8, 1861.)—Chief Secretary, hon. J. Morphett; Attorney-General, R. I. Stow; Treasurer, T. Reynolds; Commissioner of Crown Lands, H. B. T. Strangways; Commissioner of Public Works, A. Hay.

Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Ministry (from October 8 to 17, 1861.)—Chief Secretary, hon. G. M. Waterhouse; Attorney-General, H. Gawler; Treasurer, A. Blyth; Commissioner of Crown Lands, M. Moorhouse; Commissioner of Public Works, P. Santo.

Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Ministry (from October 17, 1861, to July 4, 1863.—Chief Secretary, hon. G. M. Waterhouse; Attorney-General, R. I. Stow; Treasurer, T. Reynolds (succeeded by A. Blyth, February 19, 1862;) Commissioner of Crown Lands, H. B. T. Strangways; Commissioner of Public Works, J. Lindsay (succeeded by W. Milne, February 19, 1862.)

Mr. Dutton's Ministry (from July 4 to 15, 1863.)—Chief Secretary, J. Hart; Attorney-General, R. B. Andrews; Treasurer, L. Glyde; Commissioner of Crown Lands, F. S. Dutton; Commissioner of Public Works, W. Townsend. Hon. H. Ayres, member of Cabinet, without office.

Hon. Mr. Ayres's Ministry (from July 15, 1863, to July 22, 1864.)—Chief Secretary, hon. H. Ayres; Attorney-General, R. B. Andrews; Treasurer, J. Hart; Commissioner of Crown Lands, L. Glyde; Commissioner of Public Works, P. Santo.

Hon. Mr. Ayres's Ministry (from July 22 to August 4, 1864.)—Chief Secretary, hon. H. Ayres; Attorney-General, R. I. Stow; Treasurer, John Hart; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wm. Milne; Commissioner of Public Works, Philip Santo.

Hon. A Blyth's Ministry (from August 4, 1864, to March 22, 1865.)—Chief Secretary, hon. Henry Ayres; Attorney-General, R. I. Stow; Treasurer, John Hart; Commissioner of Crown Lands, hon. Arthur Blyth; Commissioner of Public Works, Wm. Milne.

Mr. Dutton's Ministry (from March 22 to September 20, 1865.)—Chief Secretary, hon. H. Ayres; Attorney-General, B. B. Andrews; Treasurer, hon. T. Reynolds; Commissioner of Crown Lands, hon. H. B. T. Strangways; Commissioner of Public Works, F. S. Dutton.

Hon. Mr. Ayres's Ministry (from September 23 to October 21, 1865.)—Chief Secretary, hon. H. Ayres; Attorney-General, R. B. Andrews; Treasurer, hon. A. Blyth; Commissioner of Crown Lands, H. B. T. Strangways; Commissioner of Public Works, Philip Santo.

Mr. Hart's Ministry (appointed October 23, 1865.)—Chief Secretary, John Hart; Attorney-General, J.P. Boucaut; Treasurer, Walter Duffield; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Lavington Glyde; Commissioner of Public Works, hon. Thomas English.

The present ministry, formed March 26th, 1866, is constituted as follows:—Chief Secretary, hon. A. Blyth; Attorney-General, hon. J. P. Boucaut; Treasurer, hon. W. Duffield; Commissioner of Crown Lands, hon. W. Milne; and Commissioner of Public Works, hon. T. English.

Digitized by Google

The wealth of South Australia consists in its immense extent of pastoral country (chiefly sheep-grazing,) its fertile grain (wheat) producing plains and valleys, its wine, and its immense mineral resonrces. The latter consist of vast deposits of copper and silver lead, with small quantities of gold, bismuth, and tin. The principal copper mines are the Burra Burra, Moonta, Wallaroo, Bremer, and the N. mines, at Yudanamutana and Blinman; the latter, however, owing to the recent drought, have not been lately worked. The silver lead mines are principally situated in the S. part of the colony, near cape Jervis, and are known as the Talisker, Gorge, and Campbell's creek mines, the tin and bismuth mines in the N. and W., the latter being known as the Murninnie. Gold is found at Sixth creek, and near Echunga. The following article, an abstract of the *Statistical Register* of South Australia for 1865, dated September 14th, 1866, is from the pen of J. Boothby, Esq., Assistant-Secretary and Government Statist, and affords a clear and practical view of the state of the colony at the present time.

"During 1865, there was a larger addition to the population than in any year since 1855, amounting to 9264 persons, giving a rate of increase during the year of 6¼ per cent. as compared with 5 per cent. during 1864, and 3¾ in 1863. The total inhabitants of the province, estimated from the returns of births and deaths and of immigration and emigration by sea, numbered, on 31st December last, 156,605 persons —80,686 males, and 75,919 females. The following shows the sources whence the additional population has been obtained:—Population on 1st January, 1865, males, 75,888; females, 71,453; persons, 147,341. Increase of population by excess of immigration over emigration (by sea) to 31st December, 1865, males, 2649; females, 2117; persons, 4766. Increase by excess of births over deaths, to 31st December, 1865, males, 2149; females, 2349; persons, 4498. Total on 31st December, 1865, males, 80,686; females, 75,919; persons, 156,605. Increase in 1865, males, 4798; females, 4466; persons, 9264. From the foregoing it will be seen that the natural increase has yielded 3 per cent., and immigration by sea 3¼ per cent. of the total addition to the population. There are no means of obtaining an approximation of the balance of arrivals over departures by land, which are now numerous, and consequently affect the population returns; but to what extent can only be ascertained at the quinquennial census.

"The increase to the population during 1865, from natural causes, was at a rate much exceeding those shown in the previous 2 years; the number of births not only increasing in a higher ratio, but the mortality diminishing much below that of 1863 and 1864. During the past 12 months the excess of births over deaths amounted to 4498 souls, or 30·5 per thousand persons living at the commencement of the year; whilst in 1864 the additional population from this source was only 36·43, or 26 in a thousand, and in 1863 of 3745 souls, or at the rate of 27·7 per thousand persons. The rate of increase in 1865 was therefore 4·5 per thousand over that of its predecessor, and 2·8 above the rate existing in 1863; it must, however, be borne in mind, that the low rate in 1864 was owing to the great mortality among children during the prevalence of an epidemic. In 1865, 6672 births were registered, or 464 more than during the previous year. The birth-rate was therefore 45 per thousand persons, or 1 per thousand higher than in the preceding 2 years. Notwithstanding the augmentation of the population since 1861, the birth-rate is now 0·5 per thousand more than was recorded at that date. Of the total number of births, 3369 were males, and 3303 females, or 102 boys to 100 girls. From a comparison of the quarterly returns, extending over 5 years, it will be found that the September quarter shows the highest number of births, next the June quarter, then the last quarter, whilst that ending in March is the lowest of all. Fewer deaths were registered during 1865 than in either of the preceding 2 years, the number being 2174, as compared with 2565 in 1864, and 2221 in 1863. Owing to the epidemic prevalent during 1864, above referred to, the mortality in that year, 18·2 in a thousand persons, was exceptional; it will therefore be necessary to compare the rate existing during 1865—14·8 per thousand, with that of the year 1863, 16·4—when it will be seen that the mortality last year was 1·6 per thousand below what may be taken to be the average rate of mortality in this colony. Many more males died than females, especially at the later periods of life, the excess of the former being much greater than usually exists; out of 2174 deaths, only 954 were deaths of females; whilst in the previous year, in 2565 deaths, 1217 were females. In 1864, from the cause previously mentioned, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed nearly two-thirds of the whole mortality; during 1865, they formed little more than one-half; the number in either year being 1639 and 1226 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that a marked decrease is apparent in the rate of mortality among infants—the actual number of deaths of children under 2 years of age being less than in 1861—notwith-

Digitized by Google

standing the rapid increase of population. Omitting the exceptional year 1864, the deaths of infants have ranged from 1024 to 1064 annually. The number of deaths of this class in 1865 was 1041, being 48 per cent. of the gross mortality—or nearly 6 per cent. less than the proportion existing in 1861, the rate gradually declining during the intervening 5 years. Throughout the same period, the birth-rate, as before shown, has been more than maintained. The return showing the causes of death for each month in 1864 and 1865 calls for remark, as exhibiting the immunity from zymotic diseases during the latter, as compared with the 2 preceding years, when scarlatina was so prevalent, from which disease alone there were 288 deaths in 1863, 510 in 1864, but in 1865 only 15. During 1865, 1436 marriages were solemnised—many more than had been recorded in any previous year, and showing an increase of 145 over the number registered in 1864, and of 278 above those celebrated in 1861.

"The excess of immigration over emigration (by sea) was greater during the year under review than was recorded in either of the past ten years—the total addition to the population from this source amounting to 4766 persons, of whom 2649 were males and 2117 females. The number of immigrants introduced at the public expense, or partly so, was 4625, of whom 2692 were males and 1933 females. From these figures it would appear that 141 persons were gained to the community, over and above the whole number of immigrants introduced by the State. Since the resumption of immigration in October, 1862, 9382 Government immigrants have arrived; during the like period the net addition to our population by the excess of arrivals over departures was 9935 souls—showing that the community has increased by 553 persons more than the whole number of Government immigrants landed on our shores. The following table shows the general immigration (male and female) during the past decade, the emigration, the balance of arrivals over departures, or *vice versâ*, and the number of immigrants at the public expense:—Immigration, 1856, 9525; 1857, 8138; 1858, 7855; 1859, 4869; 1860, 4374; 1861, 3127; 1862, 3230; 1863, 4234; 1864, 5958; 1865, 8469; total, 59,779. Emigration, 1856, 7278; 1857, 4909, 1858, 3609; 1859, 3651; 1860, 4902; 1861, 2077; 1862, 2685; 1863, 2892; 1864, 2676; 1865, 3703; total, 38,382. Excess of immigration over emigration, 1856, 2247; 1857, 3229; 1858, 4246; 1859, 1218; 1861, 1050; 1862, 545; 1863, 1342; 1864, 3282; 1865, 4766; total, 21,397. Excess of emigration over immigration, 1860, 528. Number of immigrants at the public expense, 1856, 4177; 1857, 3965; 1858, 3553; 1859, 2011; 1860, 972; 1861, 21; 1862, 611; 1863, 1499; 1864, 2647; 1865, 4625; total, 24,081. The total number of arrivals during the ten years comprised in the above return was 59,779, of whom 24,081 persons were introduced at the public expense; the departures numbered 38,382, showing a balance in favour of arrivals of 21,397 souls; it would, therefore appear that 2684 persons—a number equivalent to 10 per cent. of the whole number of Government immigrants—have left the colony during the whole period of ten years. If, however, we divide the decade into 2 periods of 5 years, it will be found that this loss occurred only during the first 5 years ending 1860, the second half ending 1865 showing an excess of immigration of 17 per cent. upon the whole number of assisted and free immigrants. For instance, in the 5 years terminating 1860 the excess of arrivals over departures amounted to 10,412 persons, the number of Government immigrants being 14,678—showing a loss of 4266. In the last 5 years the excess of immigration was 10,985 persons, of whom 9403 were assisted by Government—showing that during that period 1582 individuals have arrived in the colony at their own expense. This latter class would, of course, be increased by the number of Government immigrants who may have left the colony during the period; but, as it is impossible to distinguish them in the emigration portion of the returns, an approximation even cannot be arrived at. Sufficient data are, however, given to prove satisfactorily that without the aid of assisted immigration the progress of the colony in regard to population will be tardy in the extreme. During 1865 fourteen immigrant ships arrived, landing 4625 souls, the average contract price for each adult's passage being £12 10s., the lowest rate, I believe, on record. The total expenditure for immigration purposes was £55,383, for the 12 months. Between 1856 to 1860 the sum of £392,163 was disbursed, and £131,398 during the 5 years just closed.

"Six additional places of worship appear to have been opened during 1865, affording, with extensions of present buildings, further accommodation for 4248 persons, making in all, 461 churches and chapels, with seats for 83,843 persons. Besides which, 173 rooms were used for religious services—being a few less than last year, owing to the abandonment of several preaching stations, during the drought, in the Far North—making the aggregate number of places of worship used during 1865 to be 634, with

Digitized by Google

accommodation sufficient for 90,350 persons, or three-fifths of the population. The following figures show the progress effected in this direction during the past three years :—Number of churches or chapels, 1863, 431; 1864, 455; 1855, 461 : number of sittings in ditto, 1863, 76,813; 1864, 79,595; 1865, 83,843: number of rooms used, &c., 1863, 170; 1864, 180; 1865, 173: number of sittings in ditto, 1863, 7065; 1864, 7621; 1865, 6507. Total number of places of worship, 1863, 601; 1864, 635; 1865, 634: sittings provided, 1863, 83,878; 1864, 87,217; 1865, 90,350. Sunday schools, 1863, 360; 1864, 382; 1865, 384: Sunday school teachers, 1863, 3017; 1864, 3254; 1865, 3484: Sunday scholars, 1863, 21,799; 1864, 23,087; 1865, 23,739. Satisfactory advancement is also evidenced by the attendance at Sunday schools, the large number recorded in past years not only being maintained, but a slight addition shown in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars.

"During the year 1865 it appears that the increase of both schools and scholars has been in a less proportion than in former years, owing to the closing of 3 schools in the distant North from the long continuance of drought, and of some other country schools for want of sufficient local support. The increase in the number of schools was 12, or only 5 per cent., the addition in the number of scholars being at the same rate, or 727 only. At the most favourable period of the year, the month of October, the number of schools open was 279, the number of scholars on the rolls, 7577 boys and 6103 girls, total 13,680; of whom 10,805 were in attendance. The average number on the roll at each school was 49, and the average attendance 38. 79 per cent. of the scholars on the roll were in attendance. These figures show a slight improvement on the returns of former years. The proportion of the sexes at school was nearly the same as in several preceding years, viz.: boys 55·5 and girls 44·5 per cent. The ages of the scholars attending are as follows:—Of 6 years and under, 37·4 per cent.; of 7 to 10 years, 42·4 per cent.; of 11 and 12 years, 14·5 per cent.; and as only 5·7 per cent. of the children were 13 years of age and upwards, the proportion at the higher period of age is therefore still decreasing. 6 additional school-houses were placed under trust of the Board during the year for educational purposes, making the total number so held to be 62, assistance having been given by the Government by way of grant to the building fund in all cases, amounting in the whole to £11,209 since the introduction of the system. The financial returns show £13,611 to have been paid by the Board during the year in stipends to teachers, or an average of 19s. 10¾d., for each scholar, whilst the aggregate amount of school fees received from the parents of the scholars was £13,047, or an average of £1 0s. 6d., showing the total cost of a child's education at the common schools to be £2 0s. 4½d. per annum. The greatest number of destitute children at the schools during the year was 934, and for which the Board paid school fees amounting to £979 4s. 9d., or £1 0s. 11½d. for each child, showing a decrease on the previous year of 71 children. The returns furnished by the secretary of the South Australian institute show very satisfactory instances of additional means of usefulness in the cause of education, and particularly with respect to country institutes, which now number 39 in active operation. During the past decade £160,849 have been expended by the State for educational purposes, the disbursements during 1865 amounting to nearly £20,000 sterling.

"Medical relief was granted to a greater number of persons than during 1864—94 more patients receiving treatment at the Adelaide hospital in the course of the past year. The total number of cases treated in 1865 was 1146, as compared with 1052 in 1864; of these 760 were males and 386 females, the additional number of the former sex being 93, and of the latter 1 only. At the commencement of the year there were in the hospital 115 patients—79 males and 36 females; at its close, 98 males and 39 females, or 137 altogether. The daily average number of inmates was 121—82 males and 39 females; the proportion of the latter sex being less than in former years. Out of 1146 patients treated, 899 were discharged—752 being cured and 147 relieved—and 110 died—77 males and 33 females—leaving 137 resident at the end of the year as stated. The average duration of a patient's residence in the institution, was in acute diseases 18 days, and in chronic cases from 80 to 89 days. The records of the lunatic asylum exhibit a more favourable aspect than has been the case for some years, there being a reduction of 4 in the number of inmates at the close of the year. The admissions also were 12 less than in 1864, numbering 63—39 males and 24 females—of the latter sex, the number admitted was the same in either year, the decrease appearing in the number of male patients; 262 patients were under treatment, of whom 43 were discharged cured, and 8 left the asylum relieved. The deaths numbered 16, or 5 less than last year. The daily average number of inmates was 195, which was also the number

Digitized by Google

remaining on the 31st December, of whom 108 were males and 87 females. The whole of the inmates, with the exception of 5 males and 6 females, on whose behalf sustenence fees were paid by their friends, were supported entirely at the cost of the State. From the return of the average number of destitute poor supported or relieved by the Government, exclusive of patients in the hospital and lunatic asylum, there would appear at first sight to be a large addition to the number of distressed persons, whereas on examining the returns it will be found that of the whole number of persons relieved, viz., 704, no less than 512 were children; the total number of adult recipients, both indoor and outdoor, being only 192—97 males and 95 females. The whole of them were aged, infirm, or sick persons, no able-bodied person being at any time admitted into the asylum, whose adult inmates numbered 104 persons, 58 males and 44 females—a burden not greater than may be expected in a population such as ours. It should be stated that many of the outdoor cases are females whose husbands have deserted them, or who are widowed, and who with their children receive partial relief. With regard to the children, however, it is a lamentable fact that the numbers of destitute orphans and deserted children is rapidly increasing. On the average 512 children were receiving support from the Government (as against 356 the year before,) 76 being inmates of the destitute asylum, the remaining 436—210 boys and 226 girls—being distributed throughout the colony; receiving, it is to be feared, but little of that care and attention which could be devoted to them were they congregated at industrial schools, or similar institutions, in the neighbourhood of the chief centres of population. The Board of Education disburses about £1000 annually in the payment of fees for destitute children attending licensed schools. The amount expended, exclusive of buildings, during the past year in the relief of the destitute poor was £8178; on account of the medical and hospital departments, £7646; and at the lunatic asylum, £5851; or altogether, £21,675—being just 50 per cent. advance in the cost to the State for these services during a period of 4 years.

"The criminal records of the province exhibit an unusual number of offences committed in 1865, as compared with previous years, and especially so in felonious offences against the person and against property, in which classes the number of convictions in the preceding year had been smaller than in either of the previous ten years.

"In the Supreme court, 134 prisoners were convicted out of 197 committed for trial, showing an increase of 93 commitments and 64 convictions. In 12 cases the offence was against the person, as compared with 4 in 1864; and 98 against property as compared with 37 in the previous year, the remaining 24 convictions being for misdemeanours. The crimes of most frequent occurrence in 1865 were embezzlement, larceny, stealing from dwelling-houses and from the person, and forgery. This sudden increase in crime is more strikingly apparent from the fact that of late years we have been singularly free, the commitments per thousand persons having gradually been reduced from 2·289 in 1859 to 1·308 in 1864, rising, however, in 1865, to 1·705. The average for that period was 1·729 in a thousand, or one commitment in 595 persons. When the rapid influx of population during the past two years is taken into account and also that some accessions have not been from a desirable class, it is more satisfactory than otherwise to find that the commitments in 1865 did not exceed the average number. It may further be stated, as evidence that the exertions and vigilance of the peace-officers have not diminished, that the proportion of offenders convicted before a jury has increased from 5 in every 10, to 7 in every 10, persons placed on their trial.

Year.	Population.	Commitments.			Ratio of Commitments.		Convictions in Supreme Court.	Ratio of Convictions in Supreme Court to Commitments.
		To Supreme Court.	To Local Courts	Total.	Per 1,000.	Or.		
1859	122,735	168	113	281	2·289	1 in 437	93	5·5 in ten
1860	124,112	145	98	243	1·958	1 in 510	78	5·5 in ten
1861	126,830	125	120	245	1·932	1 in 522	62	5 in ten
1862	135,329	117	90	207	1·529	1 in 654	64	5·5 in ten
1863	140,416	125	74	199	1·388	1 in 706	86	7 in ten
1864	147,341	104	88	192	1·308	1 in 767	70	7 in ten
1865	156,605	197	79	276	1·705	1 in 567	134	7 in ten
		Mean of seven years			1·729	1 in 595	—	6 in ten

Digitized by Google

"With reference to the above, it need hardly be said that the amount of crime thus shown to exist in South Australia is below that exhibited in the returns of the mother country, and far beneath that prevailing in the neighbouring colonies. Again, if comparison be instituted in like manner with regard to the nature of the crimes perpetrated, it will be seen that this province has been remarkable for the absence of crimes of a serious nature. During the past 10 years, out of 820 prisoners tried in the Supreme court, only 95 were for offences against the person, or less than 10 per annum; whilst in the same period it was necessary to carry the extreme penalty of the law into effect in but 2 instances.

"The revenue returns for the year 1865 exhibit a remarkable increase in all sources of income, but more especially in the land fund receipts. The total revenue for the 12 months amounted to £1,089,128, as compared with £775,837 in 1864—an addition of £313,291, or 42 per cent. The great demand for land and the high price paid, swelled the amount of the land sales to the large sum of £504,677, or an increase of £256,672, or nearly twice the sum received in the previous year. The customs revenue was also greater than had been collected in any preceding year. This—the only source of taxation—produced £240,183, or one-fifth more than last year, being at the rate of 30s. per head of the population—a lower rate than is imposed upon any other Australian community. The moneys derived from the occupation of the Crown lands increased by 50 per cent., or from £48,361 in 1864 to £73,891 in 1865—the augmented rents under the new pastoral leases having become due. The receipts from the railways also increased from £118,307 to £134,070, or by £15,763—nearly 12 per cent. Other sources of revenue, as water rates, harbour dues, postages, licenses, fines, fees, and forfeitures, and telegraph receipts, also show marked advances, indicating considerable activity and progress. The total expenditure of the Government amounted to £790,504, or £163,815 more than in 1864. The chief items of increase are in public works, immigration, contingencies, and salaries provisional and temporary, which latter item includes the wages to workmen in Government employ. The amount expended on public works out of the general revenue was £223,083, in addition to £18,654 out of the loan fund, which, together with a sum of £93,056 set apart for the payment of interest on and redemption of loans for public works, makes a total disbursement on account of permanent improvements of £334,793, as compared with £248,004 in 1864. The immigration expenditure was £53,688, as against £36,850 in the previous year. The public account showed a surplus of receipts over payments of £298,624 6s. 4d., or more than one-fourth of the total amount of the year's revenue, augmenting the balance in hands of the treasurer, which stood at £219,015 17s. 5d. on the 1st January, to £517,640 3s. 9d. at the close of the year. This accumulation resulted principally from the beneficial operation of the law known as 'Sutherland's Act,' which provides that two-thirds of the amount received from the sale of the public estate should be devoted to the prosecution of works of public utility, and one-third to the introduction of immigrants. On the 31st December the balance to the credit of the public works fund was £152,236, and that to the credit of the immigration fund amounted to £207,903. The disbursements from both funds are regulated by the annual vote of Parliament. Up to this date the departmental charges for the management of the public lands and for the execution of public works have not yet been made a charge on those funds, having been defrayed from the ordinary revenue; but steps will, doubtless, shortly be taken to place the account on a proper footing in this respect. The surplus of the ordinary revenue, which has amounted annually to a large sum, after meeting the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Government, is carried to the debit of the public works account. The treasurer was debited with the following balances of revenue on the 31st December, 1865, viz.:—To balance of ordinary revenue, £105,558 16s. 7d.; to balance of Public Works fund, £152,236 15s. 9d.; to balance of Immigration fund, £207,903 3s.; and to balance of Part III., Public Works, &c., £51,941 8s. 5d.; making a total of £517,640 3s. 9d. to the credit of the province at the opening of the present year. The treasury balance was deposited with the several local banks, and all but a small portion required in current account, was bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, being the rate paid by Government to holders of the bonded debt.

"A further reduction has been effected in the amount of the bonded debt incurred for the construction of reproductive public works, being in aid of sums appropriated from the general revenue for such purposes. Bonds to the amount of £43,100 have been redeemed during the year, leaving the sum of £796,200 outstanding on 31st December, 1865. The rate per head of the population at that date was £5 1s. 8d., or nearly two-thirds less than the rate of indebtedness existing in the adjoining colonies.

Digitized by Google

There has been no fresh loan authorised since 1863, when that for the port Adelaide waterworks was contracted. Our present debt will be liquidated gradually during the next 26 years.

"Returns of the average assets and liabilities of the five banks carrying on business in Adelaide throughout the year 1865, have been published half-yearly in the usual manner. An exclusively local bank was opened in December, but was not required to make a return; the following statement, therefore, of the business transacted during the 6 months ending 31st December, 1865, applies only to those in operation during the whole year. It will be seen that the total average liabilities of the banks have increased from 1 million in 1863 to 2 millions in 1865, and the average assets from 2 millions sterling in the former year to 3 millions in the latter; and, further, that during the year 1865, the assets increased from £2,361,300 to £3,031,705, or by the sum of £670,405, whilst the liabilities advanced from £1,498,473 in 1864 to £1,947,217 in 1865, or by £448,744 only. Another important feature in these statements is the large increase in deposits during the twelve months, viz., from £1,158,931 to £1,568,151, an addition of £409,220; whilst the discounts were augmented from £1,724,759 to £2,424,924, or by the large sum of £700,165 sterling. Since 1863, the note circulation has advanced by £108,031, standing now at £340,512; the amount of coin, bullion, and Government securities held by the banks increasing in a somewhat less proportion, namely, from £331,475 in 1863 to £450,596 at the date of the returns now reviewed. The following statement of the aggregate assets and liabilities of the several banks collectively for the 6 months, terminating in December of 1863, 1864 and 1865, respectively, will be found useful for purposes of comparison:—

LIABILITIES.

"Notes in circulation—1863, £232,481 18s. 9d.; 1864, £315,126 6s. 8d.; 1865, £340,512 2s. 10d. Bills in circulation—1863, £7832 7s. 8d.; 1864, £12,700 9s. 9d.; 1865, £12,138 12s. 7d. Balances due to other banks—1863, £24,904 5s.; 1864, £11,715 2s. 4d.; 1865, £26,415 4s. 7d. Deposits—1863, £787,104 2s. 11d.; 1864, £1,158,931 11s. 11d.; 1865, £1,568,151 1s. 1d. Total average liabilities—1863, £1,052,322 14s. 4d.; 1864, £1,498,473 10s. 8d.; 1864, £1,947,217 1s. 1d.

ASSETS.

"Coin and bullion—1863, £326,875 11s. 8d.; 1864, £411,710 3s.; 1865, £445,996 19s. 8d. Government securities—1863, £4600; 1864, £4600; 1865, £4600; Landed property and bank premises—1863, £55,185 11s. 10d.; 1864, £60,808 18s. 11d.; 1865, £69,257 16s. 11d. Notes and bills of other banks—1863, £7170 3s. 10d., 1864, £8109 9s. 4d.; 1865, £13,325 11s. 8d. Balances due from other banks—1863, £82,561 5s. 9d.; 1864, £151,312 15s. 1d.; 1865, £73,600 3s. 5d. Notes and bills discounted, and other debts due to banks not enumerated—1863, £1,603,564 12s. 11d.; 1864, £1,724,759 5s. 4d.; 1865, £2,424,924 8s. 8d. Total average assets—1863, £2,097,957 6s.; 1864, £2,361,300 11s. 8d.; 1865, £3,031,705 0s. 4d.

"The rates of interest allowed on deposits for fixed periods have been maintained, excepting particular lodgements, for which special arrangements were made. The course of exchange has generally ruled lower than in former years. The average amounts of notes in circulation, and the reserves of coin held by each bank during the past ten years, are also comprised in the returns now given.

"The advantages of this institution were further rendered available by the opening of three branches during 1865, at the important towns of mount Gambier, Gawler, and Kapunda, affording facilities to depositors largely availed of; the new accounts opened numbering 2333, or nearly one-third more than during the previous 12 months. The additional number of depositors was also greater than recorded in any previous year, numbering 1233. The total funds of the bank on the 31st December, 1865, amounted to over a quarter of a million sterling (£274,071,) the balance to the credit of the depositors reaching £258,693, and the reserve fund £15,378. The amount deposited was £131,115, and the sum withdrawn £115,751, an increase over 1864 on the former item of £10,191, and on the latter of £28,020; the increase in the total amount of the depositors' balances being £26,721. Although it may be expected that as the operations of the institution are extended in number and amount, so will the deposit accounts become more active, it will nevertheless be observed that its patrons have found other employment for their surplus capital more readily than in either of the past few years. The extension of the business of the bank during the last quinquennial period has been so remarkable that the following comparative statement will be read with interest, as it shows that since 1861 the new accounts opened during 12 months, and the yearly increase in depositors more than doubled; that the balance to

Digitized by Google

credit of depositors has increased 100 per cent.; that the reserve fund has increased 50 per cent.; and that the total assets of the bank are now twice the amount they were 5 years ago:—New accounts opened (number,) 1861, 1081; 1862, 1264; 1863, 1440; 1864, 1806; 1865, 2333; increase in depositors (number,) 1861, 681; 1862, 629; 1863, 834; 1864, 1132; 1865, 1233; amount deposited, 1861, £65,373; 1862, £79,482; 1863, £91,783; 1864, £120,924; 1865, £131,115; amount withdrawn, 1861, £37,267; 1862, £54,495; 1863, £63,393; 1864, £87,731; 1865, £115,751; amount depositors' balances, 1861, £121,414; 1862, £152,663; 1863, £189.143; 1864, £231,972; 1865, £258,693; amount reserve funds, 1861, £10,175; 1862, £10,842; 1863, £12,062; 1864, £13,431; 1865, £15,378; amount total funds, 1861, £131,590; 1862, £163,506; 1863, £201,205; 1864, £245,403; 1865, £274,071. The funds of the depositors are secured by loans on mortgage of freehold property, bearing interest at 7½ per cent., amounting to £181,895, by bank deposits and by Government securities; the profits allowing of a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, which has been the rate paid to depositors for several years.

"Compared with the trade of 1864, when the external commerce of the colony increased nearly one-third in a single year, the operations of 1865 show but a slight advance—namely 6 per cent. only; it is, however, important to note that so great an extension of business has been more than maintained during the past year. The combined import and export trade of 1865 amounted to over £6,000,000 sterling, being just double what it was 10 years ago. The total imports in 1865 amounted to £2,927,596, and the exports to £3,129,846; together, £6.057,442—as compared with total imports in 1864 of £2,412,931, and exports of £3,305,545; together, £5,718,476—showing an increase of £3,338,966 in the trade of the year, or 6 per cent. as above stated. Compared with the year before last the increase in business would amount to 38 per cent. Following upon a year of unexampled prosperity, and one in which the exports of staple produce alone increased to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling, or 45 per cent., it is not surprising that the total imports of 1865 increased one-fifth, and that the enhanced purchasing power of the community necessitated a like advance in the value of goods cleared for home consumption—£2,122,923 and £2,552,407 being the value in the respective years, a difference of £429,484 sterling. The increase in the imports of 1864 over 1863 was likewise at the rate of 20 per cent. In 1865 we consumed in the colony imported goods equal to £16 6s. per head for each individual of the community (the rate in the previous year being £14 8s. per head,) all but a fraction being the manufacture or productions of the mother-country and her possessions. Turning to the exports a decrease will be seen of £175,699, or about 5 per cent. below the total shipments of 1864—in which year they amounted to the unprecedented sum of £3,305,545 sterling—in 1865 only reaching £3,129,846 in value, showing, however, a large increase upon 1863, when they amounted to £2,358,817 sterling, evidencing a satisfactory advancement in the producing capabilities of the colony. Although the exports of staple produce show a reduction of £260,880 in 1865, as against an addition of £920,181 in 1864, which addition was six times greater than the increase in 1863, it must not be forgotten that the value of the raw material exported in 1865 was three-quarters of a million sterling, or nearly one-third more than the value of the shipments only two years since, or nearly 5 times the annual increase then recorded. Nine-tenths of our exports are the staple productions of the country, but it is still satisfactory to notice an increasing intercolonial trade in articles of foreign manufacture—the value of the imports re-exported amounting to £375,189, as compared with £290,008 in 1864, showing an addition of £85,181, or 30 per cent., in this branch of our export trade. In 1864 the staple produce exported was valued at 42 per cent. more than the goods cleared for home consumption—the difference between the two sums being £892,614 in favour of exports. Last year this difference was only £202,250 in favour of exports, or 8 per cent. only—the shipments of staple products amounting to £2,754.657, and the value of goods introduced into consumption being £2,552,407. It is somewhat significant that the increase in the imports of 1865 (£429,484) is in amount not quite one-half of the preceding year's excess of exports over imports (£892,614,) the balance—the remaining half-million—doubtless having been invested in such a manner as to augment the future productiveness of the colony. Nor should the fact be overlooked that a very considerable portion of the imports are of such a character as to add materially to the value of the real estate of the community. With a view to convey a true idea how rapid has been the progress of trade during the past 10 years, I append a statement showing the combined import and export trade for each year since 1856, inclusive, the total imports,

Digitized by Google

the imports retained for home consumption, and the imports re-exported, the aggregate exports, the value of staple products exported, and the difference between the latter and the value of imports consumed:—

Year.	Combined import and export trade.	Total imports.	Imports retained for home consumption.	Imports re-exported.	Total exports.	Exports of produce of the Colony.	Balance produce exported over imports consumed.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1856	3,032,269	1,366,529	1,099,156	267,373	1,665,740	1,398,367	299,211
1857	3,581,624	1,623,052	1,408,664	214,388	1,958,572	1,744,184	235,520
1858	3,281,536	1,769,351	1,612,207	157,144	1,512,185	1,355,041	—257,166
1859	3,163,370	1,507,494	1,353,783	153,711	1,655,876	1,502,165	148,382
1860	3,423,307	1,639,591	1,432,201	207,390	1,783,716	1,576,326	144,125
1861	4,008,329	1,976,018	1,782,346	193,672	2,032,311	1,838,639	56,293
1862	3,966,452	1,820,656	1,595,347	225,309	2,145,796	1,920,487	325,140
1863	4,387,096	2,028,279	1,764,818	263,461	2,358,817	2,095,356	330,538
1864	5,718,476	2,412,931	2,122,923	290,008	3,305,545	3,015,537	892,614
1865	6,057,442	2,927,596	2,552,407	375,189	3,129,846	2,754,657	202,250

"Looking back 10 years it thus appears that our combined import and export trade has doubled—being now 6 instead of 3 millions—our imports and exports respectively increasing in equal degree. The exports of produce have more than doubled, being 2¾ millions instead of 1¼, whilst our consumption of imported articles has increased 150 per cent., being an advance from one to two millions and a half sterling. The export trade in imported goods has also largely increased, especially of late years. The above table furthermore shows that in the 10 years since 1856 our shipments of produce have exceeded the imports retained for home consumption by £2,500,000 of which sum more than three-fourths is to be credited to the account of the last 5 years. With respect to the nature of our external trade of £6,000,000 and the countries with whom we chiefly deal, it may be briefly stated that operations of any magnitude are confined to those with the mother country, and the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, transactions with foreign countries being limited to imports of small extent. The combined import and export trade with the United Kingdom amounted to £2,706,584, or half a million more than in 1864. The imports amounted to £1,741,690 as against £1,217,568, and the exports direct thereto advancing from £918,523 to £964,894 sterling. The imports to this colony exceeded our exports to Great Britain by £776,796, as compared with an excess of £299,045 in the previous year. The most noticeable feature in these returns is the very large increase in the consumption of British goods. South Australia imported goods in 1865 *direct* from home at the rate of £11 2s. 6d. per head of the population—an advance of £2 17s. 6d. per head over the preceding year; our markets, it must also be remembered, being further freely supplied with British manufactures by way of Melbourne. There is a slight decrease in the amount of business done with Victoria. The large exports of agricultural produce to that colony in 1864 had in the course of that year swelled the amount of the combined import and export trade to £1,951,729, or double that existing the year before. Under such circumstances a deficiency in the year 1865 was not unexpected, it proving small, however, being but £86,784, the trade amounting to £1,864,945 sterling. The falling off was almost entirely in the import trade, being £620,301, as compared with £697,075; the amount of our exports being only £10,000 less in 1865 than in 1864—the total value of shipments in either year being £1,244,643 and £1,254,654 respectively. The balance of trade was in our favour by the sum of £624,342, as against £557,578 in the preceding year As exhibiting the increasing magnitude of our commercial intercourse with Victoria, it may be stated that the trade between the two places during the past 24 months has amounted to nearly £4,000,000 or two-fold greater than existed in the preceding like period. The transactions with New South Wales in 1864 had shown an increase of nearly 80 per cent. This was not fully maintained during 1865. The total import and export trade, however, of the latter year reached £797,505, as against £844,644 in the former; the deficiency was therefore £47,139 only. In 1864 the imports thence amounted to £212, 517, and the exports to £632,127; in 1865 we imported £239,820, and exported £557,685 worth of produce, showing a balance of trade in our favour in the latter

Digitized by Google

year of £317,864 as compared with £419,609 in the former. Although trade with the elder colony was not maintained to the same extent as in the preceding year, it must be borne in mind that transactions were effected of two-thirds more value than in 1863. With Queensland business was almost entirely confined to exports hence, which advanced from £86,257 to £93,031; whilst with New Zealand, in trade of a similar character, there was a diminution from £184,045 to £143,987. On the other hand, with Western Australia business intercourse has much developed, although the traffic is at present small in amount; the imports increasing from £2472 to £1,1961, and the exports from £12,221 to £28,490. With Tasmania, also, there is an increase of both imports and exports, the former advancing from £21,877 to £36,438, and the latter from £5226 to £10,641.

"Our exports to the Cape and Mauritius fell to a nominal sum. The imports from the latter place also diminishing, only amounting to £99,712, as compared with £131,733 in the preceding year. The shipments to India, consisting principally of fine copper and ore, amounting to £76,970, or £45,363 less than in 1864.

"Among other imports direct from foreign countries were goods of the following values, viz.:—From China, £54,059, as against £76,804; from the United States, £47,462, as against £21,080; and from Sweden, £34,525, as compared with £11,744. With these countries there is no direct export trade in exchange for the commodities supplied to this market.

"The following shows the total value of the exports of colonial produce, and of the three principal staple products in the years 1856, 1860, and 1865 respectively; the beginning, middle, and termination of the past decade; also the aggregate value of those exports during the quinquennial periods closing in 1860 and 1865; together with the average annual shipments in the same periods, and the proportion which the shipments of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral staples respectively bore to the total exports of produce:—

"In the year 1856—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £556,371; wool, £412,163; copper and other minerals, £408,042; miscellaneous products, £21,791; total, £1,398,367. In 1860—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £499,102; wool, £573,368; copper and other minerals, £446,537; miscellaneous products, £57,319; total, £1,576,326. In 1865—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £1,228,480; wool, £821,482; copper and other minerals, £620,112; miscellaneous products, £84,583; total, £2,754,657. Total in 5 years, 1856-60—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £2,890,976; wool, £2,395,861; copper and other minerals, £2,097,718; miscellaneous products, £191,528; total, £7,576,083. Total in 5 years, 1861-65—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £4,786,219; wool, £3,571,350; copper and other minerals, £2,853,920; miscellaneous products, £413,187; total, £11,624,676. Average of 5 years, 1856-60, £578,195; wool, £479,172; copper and other minerals, £419,543; miscellaneous products, £38,305; total, £1,515,216. Average of five years, 1861-65—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., £957,244; wool, £714,270; copper and other minerals, £570,784; miscellaneous products, £82,637; total, £2,324,935. Rate per cent. of average exports of 1856-60—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., 38·2; wool, 31·6; copper and other minerals, 27·6; miscellaneous products, 2·6; total, 100. Rate per cent. of average exports of 1861-65—Breadstuffs, grain, &c., 41·2; wool, 30·8; copper and other minerals, 24·5; miscellaneous products, 3·5; total, 100.

"The above statement shows at a glance the relative progress of the 3 principal industries during the past decade, whilst erroneous conclusions, which are sometimes drawn from a review of only a few years' transactions, are entirely obviated. For instance, at first sight it would seem that the exports of 1865 were twice the value of those of 1856 which was actually the case, but nearly the whole increase occurred during the last half of the period; and further, the average exports of the 5 years ending 1865 were but 50 per cent. higher than the average shipments of the preceding like period. In 1856 the total exports of produce amounted to £1,398,367, in 1860 they were valued at £1,576,326, but in 1865 they reached £2,754,657 sterling. The average annual exports of the quinquennial period ending 1860 were £1,515,216, the average for the next period ending 1865 being £2,324,935. The aggregate exports for the whole decade amounted to 19 millions sterling, of which 7½ millions belonged to the first division, and 11½ millions to the second division of the period, or an augmentation of 4 millions in the value of 5 years' shipments. A similar analysis to the above may be made from the figures given in the table, as regards each of the 3 staple products, from which results of a like remarkable character may be deduced; but as a more precise view of their development may be obtained from a comparison of the *quantities* rather than from the *values* of products exported—the latter fluctuating to a material extent—

Digitized by Google

reference thereto is deferred until later paragraphs of the report, where the subject is fully discussed. That portion of the table showing the relative value of the 3 classes of produce must here be considered, affording as it does important and interesting information bearing upon the question of the employment of the people. Last year breadstuffs, wool, and minerals were shipped in proportion to the whole exports, as 12, 8, and 6; the year before the proportion was as 14, 7, and 6. Both years were, however, exceptional in respect to agricultural produce, as on an average of 5 years (1861-5) the shipments of wheat and flour were 41·2 per cent., of wool 30·8 per cent., and of copper 24·5 per cent. of the total exports. Compared with the previous quinquennial period (1856-60) the following differences are observable—the agriculturists have increased their share by 3 per cent., the squatters diminishing 0·8 per cent., and the mining class 3·1 per cent. Although the productions of our mines are annually increasing in value, the rate of progression has been far less rapid than that of either agriculture or wool-growing, both of which have advanced during the past 10 years with equal stride, subject to occasional temporary retardment; at one period affecting the farmer, at another the squatter. More minute comparisons may be effected by a reference to the following table, which has been carefully prepared, with a view of showing as correctly as possible the relative importance of each industrial class, based on an average of years:—

"Ratio of average of five years' exports of each class to total exports for five years ending with 1856:—Breadstuffs, 37·1; wool, 29·0; minerals, 28·5; miscellaneous, 5·4 per cent. Five years ending 1857—Breadstuffs, 40·4; wool, 30·8; minerals, 24·6; miscellaneous, 4·2 per cent. Five years ending 1858—Breadstuffs, 40·6; wool, 30·7; minerals, 25·4; miscellaneous, 3·3 per cent. Five years ending 1859—Breadstuffs, 39·3; wool, 31·5; minerals, 27·1; miscellaneous, 2·1 per cent. Five years ending 1860—Breadstuffs, 38·2; wool, 31·6; minerals, 27·6; miscellaneous, 2·6 per cent. Five years ending 1861—Breadstuffs, 30·0; wool, 32·5; minerals, 26·7; miscellaneous, 2·8 per cent. Five years ending 1862—Breadstuffs, 35·5; wool, 33·4; minerals, 27·2; miscellaneous, 3·9 per cent. Five years ending 1863—Breadstuffs, 35·2; wool, 33·9; minerals, 27·0; miscellaneous, 3·9 per cent. Five years ending 1864—Breadstuffs, 38·8; wool; 31·8; minerals, 25·7; miscellaneous, 3·7 per cent. Five years ending 1865—Breadstuffs, 41·2, wool, 30·8; minerals, 24·5; miscellaneous, 3·5.

"Before leaving this subject, it will be well to draw attention to the desirableness, made apparent in the above statement, of watching the progress of each industry carefully, so as to avoid in the future the ill effects of the undue growth of one of them. Still further to augment the production of wool and copper, so as to assimilate more closely to the value of our breadstuffs, must certainly tend to a sounder and more lasting prosperity, should it even be necessary thereby to diminish the growth of wheat.

"Following upon the prolific harvest of 1863–4, which produced 4,691,919 bushels of wheat, and enabled us to export 76,552 tons of breadstuffs, the shipments of flour and wheat during 1865 show a considerable falling off in quantity, the harvest having produced 4,252,949 bushels only, and the exports being 60,513 tons, or 16,039 less than in the preceding year. Owing, however, to the very large demand in the adjoining colonies, from a second failure in their crops, and the uniformly higher rates at which the price of wheat was maintained in 1864, the value of the shipments was brought to £1,228,480, or within £236,113 of the previous year. In 1864 the average price of wheat was 8s. 6d. per bushel, and of flour £20 9s. per ton; in 1865 the former averaged 8s. 7d. per bushel, and the latter £20 10s. per ton. But whilst in the former year the season opened with wheat at 4s. 3d. per bushel, and for the first quarter averaged only 5s. 1d. per bushel, and the price fluctuating throughout the year from 4s. 3d. to 10s. 9d., the season of 1865 opened at 8s. per bushel, and was steadily maintained throughout the year, never falling below 7s. 8d., or rising above 9s. The whole benefit of the enhanced value of our cereal produce was thus obtained; and the deficiency in the crop nearly made up. The quantity of breadstuffs shipped in 1865 was, within a few tons, the same as in the year 1863, namely, 60,000 tons; it was worth, however, two-thirds more money. Subjoined is a statement showing the shipments of flour, wheat, bran, and pollard, during the years 1856, 1860, and 1865, also the total exports of those articles during the two quinquennial periods and the average for such periods:—

"In the year 1856—Flour, 22,372 tons; wheat, 69,120 bushels; total in flour, at 45 bushels to ton, 23,908 tons; bran and pollard, 3074 tons. In 1860—Flour, 21,166 tons; wheat, 238,984 bushels; total in flour at 45 bushels to ton, 26,476 tons; bran and pollard, 3352 tons. In 1865—Flour, 38,251 tons; wheat, 1,001,768 bushels; total in flour at 45 bushels to ton, 60,513 tons; bran and pollard, 4819 tons. Total in 5 years, 1856-60—Flour, 118,973 tons; wheat, 1,088,820 bushels; total in flour, at 45 bushels to

Digitized by Google

ton, 143,158 tons; bran and pollard, 22,240 tons. Total in 5 years, 1861–65—Flour, 188,405 tons; wheat, £4,868,240 bushels; total in flour, at 45 bushels to ton, 296,588 tons; bran and pollard, 31,935 tons. Average of five years, 1856–60—Flour, 23,794 tons; wheat, 217,664 bushels; total in flour, at 45 bushels to ton, 28,631 tons; bran and pollard, 4448 tons. Average of 5 years, 1861–65—Flour, 37,681 tons; wheat, 973,648 bushels; total in flour, at 45 bushels to ton, 59,318 tons; bran and pollard, 6387 tons.

"It will be observed that the total shipments, during the last 5 years, were double those of the preceding; and a like increase appears in the average annual exports. The exports of 1865, however, were nearly three-fold those of 1856; and whilst the shipments of cereals advanced from 23,908 tons in 1856 to 26,476 tons in 1860, during the next five years they advanced to 60,513 tons—and that with a harvest below the average; that quantity having been reached in 1863, as above stated. With regard to the markets open for the disposal of this large surplus, it has happened, fortunately for South Australia, that our neighbours' necessities were so great; both Victoria and New South Wales being compelled to purchase largely. The former took 15,537 tons of flour, and 68,410 quarters of wheat—as compared with 16,537 tons, and 104,146 quarters in the previous year; and New South Wales, 14,322 tons of flour, and 35,040 quarters of wheat—against 15,532 tons, and 63,136 quarters the year before. To New Zealand, 3875 tons of flour, and 17,234 quarters of grain were sent—being a decrease; while the shipments to Queensland were slightly increased. These four colonies purchased within a fraction the whole of our surplus breadstuffs.

"The value of the minerals exported during the year amounted to £620,112, or £71,512 less than in 1864; the quantity shipped, however, was not much below that of the previous year—the reduction in the declared value being partly consequent on the lower prices ruling in this market. A larger proportion of ore was shipped than usual, and less fine copper. Of the former, 16,176 tons were exported, as compared with 4545 tons, and of the latter, 100,196 cwts., as against 134,055 cwts. The shipments of lead ore also much decreased, being only 86 tons as compared with 567 tons in 1864. During the past decade our mines have produced nearly 5 millions sterling; of which 3 millions nearly has been raised during the past 5 years. In 1856 the shipments were valued at £408,042; from which year up to 1860, when we sent away minerals of the value of £446,537, the average shipments amounted to £419,523 per annum. Since 1860 the exports have steadily increased, showing an average export of £570,784 yearly. More reliable information as to our progress in mining may be gathered from the following comparative statement of the *quantities* of the several ores and metals shipped during the past ten years:—

"In the year 1856—Copper, 44,980 cwts.; copper ore, 9468 tons; lead ore, 35 tons; regulus, 71 tons. In 1860—Copper, 65,429 cwts.; lead, 1824 cwts.; copper ore, 7097 tons; lead ore, 68 tons; regulus, 338 tons. In 1865—Copper, 100,196 cwts.; lead, 82 cwts.; copper ore, 16,176 tons; lead ore, 86 tons. Total in 5 years, 1856–60—Copper, 271,843 cwts.; lead, 3085 cwts.; copper ore, 38,604 tons; lead ore, 2640 tons; regulus, 783 tons. Total in 5 years, 1861–65—Copper, 477,209 cwts.; lead, 2098 cwts.; copper ore, 40,097 tons; lead ore, 1216 tons; regulus, 899 tons. Average of 5 years, 1856–60—Copper, 54,368 cwts.; lead, 617 cwts.; copper ore, 7720 tons; lead ore, 528 tons; regulus, 156 tons. Average of 5 years, 1861–65—Copper, 95,442 cwts.; lead, 420 cwts.; copper ore, 8019 tons; lead ore, 243 tons; regulus, 180 tons.

"From the above it seems that the production of fine copper has increased from 44,980 cwts., in 1856, to 100,196 cwts. in 1865 (in 1864, 134,055 cwts. were exported.) The shipments of fine copper in 1865 were 100 tons a week, as against 130 tons the year before. A fourfold quantity of crude ore was, however, sent away, namely, 16,176 tons, as compared with 4545 tons. The average yearly shipments of fine copper, during the 5 years preceding the discoveries in the Wallaroo mineral district, amounted to 54,368 cwts. Since that date they have averaged 95,422 cwts., an increase of 80 per cent.; whilst the average export of copper ore has also been maintained.

"The following list shows the quantities and values of the different minerals shipped during the past 5 years:—

"1861.—Fine copper, 61,047 cwts., valued at £294,572; copper ore, 7817 tons, valued at £133,749; lead, 1256 cwts, valued at £4426; lead ore, 15 tons, valued at £300; regulus, 390 tons, valued at £19,125.

"1862.—Fine copper, 85,872 cwts., valued at £400,591; copper ore, 6216 tons, valued at £124,263; lead, 426 cwts., valued at £981; lead ore, 97 tons, valued at £2266; regulus, 418 tons, valued at £19,518.

"1863.—Fine copper, 96,039 cwts., valued at £447,944; copper ore, 5343 tons, valued

Digitized by Google

at £83,262; lead, 271 cwts., valued at £525; lead ore, 450 tons, valued at £9007; regulus, 39 tons, valued at £1655.

"1864.—Fine copper, 134,055 cwts., valued at £637,791; copper ore, 4545 tons, valued at £38,125; lead, 63 cwts., valued at £121; lead ore, 567 tons, valued at £13,107; regulus, 52 tons, valued at £2480.

"1865.—Fine copper, 100,196 cwts., valued at £433,795; copper ore, 16,176 tons, valued at £184,677; lead, 82 cwts., valued at £133; lead ore, 86 tons, valued at £1507; regulus, *nil.*

"In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that the requirements of the smelting works have necessitated a vast increase in the importation of coal, the imports now reaching 57,980 tons per annum, as compared with 19,980 tons in 1860, and 13,573 tons in 1856, employing a large amount of shipping.

"During 1865, the number of bales of wool shipped was 56,182, showing an increase of 5236 bales on the previous year's shipments; the total weight being 18,945,426 lb. as compared with 17,496,551 lb. in 1864, and 16,568,979 lb. in 1863. The declared value amounted to £974,397 as against £849,125, and £776,545 in the 2 preceding years respectively; this increase is, however, occasioned by the larger quantity of Murray-borne and Western Australian wool transhipped at port Adelaide, the export of South Australian wool being only 177,795 lb. greater than in 1864. The following shows the exports during each of the 3 past years, ending on 31st December:—

"From port Adelaide, 1863, 7,321,137 lb.; port Wakefield, 2,799,000 lb.; port Robe, 1,218,400 lb.; port Augusta, 4,128,641 lb.; port Macdonnell, 39,309 lb.; port Wallaroo, 60,300 lb. Total export of South Australian wool, 15,566,787 lb. Produce of other colonies, 1,002,192 lb. Total shipment, 16,568,979 lb. Total value, £776,545.

"From port Adelaide, 1864, 8,472,298 lb.; port Wakefield, 1,774,300 lb.; port Robe, 2,077,300 lb.; port Augusta, 2,990,403 lb.; port Macdonnell, 771,656 lb; port Elliott, 6,138 lb, Total export of South Australian wool, 16,092,095 lb. Produce of other colonies, 1,404,456 lb. Total shipment, 17,496,551 lb. Total value, £849,125.

"From port Adelaide, 1865, 9,734,297 lb.; port Wakefield, 1,908,678 lb.; port Robe, 1,892,460 lb.; port Augusta, 988,315 lb.; port Macdonnell, 1,217,013 lb.; port Wallaroo, 137,007 lb.; port Victor, 382,120 lb. Total export of South Australian wool, 16,269,890 lb. Produce of other colonies, 2,675,535 lb. Total shipment, 18,945,425 lb. Total value, £974,397.

"It has been suggested that as the wool season is at its height in December and January the export returns made up to the close of the year do not show the actual weight of any given clip, and that such information is not to be obtained except with much trouble. I have therefore prepared the following statement showing the desired particulars for the last 4 clips. The figures given are for the years ending 30th June, respectively, a period comprising as nearly as possible the aggregate weight of the season's clip:—

"Year ending 30th June, 1863—Port Adelaide, 7,550,428 lb.; port Wakefield, 2,282,400 lb.; port Robe, 1,488,400 lb.; port Macdonnell, 55,395 lb.; port Wallaroo, 43,500 lb.; port Augusta, 2,798,673 lb.; total weight, 14,218,796 lb. Year ending 30th June, 1864—Port Adelaide, 10,112,815 lb.; port Robe, 1,816,300 lb.; port Macdonnell, 541,380 lb.; port Wallaroo, 65,000 lb.; port Augusta, 4,294,400 lb.; port Victor or port Elliott, 6,138 lb.; total weight, 16,836,033 lb. Year ending 30th June, 1865—Port Adelaide, 10,381,539 lb.; port Wakefield, 1,833,800 lb.; port Robe, 1,760,400 lb.; port Macdonnell, 1,014,850 lb.; port Augusta, 2,206,325 lb.; port Victor or port Elliott, 294,000 lb.; total weight, 17,490,914 lb. Year ending 30th June, 1866—Port Adelaide, 9,277,556 lb.; port Wakefield, 2,981,078 lb.; port Robe, 1,736,460 lb.; port Macdonnell, 800,790 lb.; port Wallaroo, 77,507 lb.; port Augusta, 998,315 lb.; port Victor or port Elliott, 179,800 lb.; port Caroline, 72,383 lb.; total weight, 16,123,889 lb.

"Comparing the above with the table previously given, it will be admitted that a more correct view of the position of the pastoral interest as regards the annual production of wool, is thus presented than has formerly been the case. The disastrous effects of the prolonged drought in the N. are apparent in the falling off in the shipments from port Augusta. That district contributed to the clip shipped during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1864, 4,294,400 lb., or to one-fourth of the whole; in 1864-5 it fell to 2,206,325 lb., or one-eighth of the whole; but in 1865-6 only 998,315 lb. were shipped, or but one-sixteenth of the total exports. Again, the shipments from ports Adelaide and Wakefield combined show no increase during the past season, in both years being about 12,000,000 lb. weight, and there is a slight decrease

Digitized by Google

in the exports from the South-eastern district. The whole clip of the season 1865-6 amounted to 16,123,889 lb., or 1,367,025 lb. less than the preceding one, and 712,144 lb. below that of 1863-4. Looking back upon the rapid progress making in the growth of wool antecedent to the drought, the retrogression shown in these figures indicates but a portion of the loss the community has sustained under this visitation. Respecting this view of the subject, the following particulars will prove useful as showing that notwithstanding the sudden check in the quantity of wool grown, the shipments of 1865 were both in quantity and value double what theywere 10 years ago:—

"In the year 1856, 8,236,221 lb., value £412,163; in 1860, 11,731,371 lb., value £573,368; in 1865, 16,269,890 lb., value £821,482; total in five years, 1856-60, 46,934,735 lb., value £2,395,861; total in five years, 1861-65, 74,322,172 lb., value £3,571,350; average of five years, 1856-60, 9,386,947 lb., value £479,172; average of five years, 1861-65, 14,864,434 lb., value £714,270.

"The table briefly shows that whereas in 1856 we grew 8,236,221 lb. of wool, of the declared value of £412,163, last year we produced 16,269,890 lb., worth £821,482. When so much has been done in so short a period heretofore, it may be expected that under more auspicious circumstances than have lately existed the progress of a class producing nearly one-third of our staple exports will be again recorded.

"In this trade a considerable increase appears in the returns of 1865 over those of 1864, the combined imports and exports amounting to £266,862 against £196,250, or an advance of 40 per cent. The trade is almost exclusively confined to New South Wales, very few goods being landed or shipped on the Victorian side. The down traffic, nearly all wool from stations on the Darling, amounted to £140,105 in value, and the stores sent up to £126,677—the former item showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent., and the latter of about one-fourth above that of the previous season. The exports to Victoria by the river last year amounted to £15,595, this season to £80 only; there have been no imports thence, river-borne, for several years. The number of steam vessels entered at ports on the river Murray was 36, or 14 more than last year, and the number of departures up river was 39, or 13 more, the total capacity being 4620 tons.

"Owing to the reduction in the quantity of breadstuffs for export, fewer vessels sufficed for the requirements of our intercolonial traffic. The shipping returns show a diminution in the number of vessels cleared with cargoes, but in other respects they exhibit a similar number of vessels arriving and departing, and a considerably greater carrying capacity. In 1864, 617 ships arrived of 160,095 tons; in 1865, 619 ships of 183,102 tons—an addition of 2 vessels and 23,007 tonnage. The following tabular statement shows how greatly the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the ports of this province has increased during the past 3 years:—

Ships Inwards.			Countries.	Tonnage.		
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.
57	59	69	Great Britain	28,265	29,948	42,074
164	260	230	Victoria	35,954	56,111	58,199
110	175	152	New South Wales	30,903	45,535	43,022
34	49	73	Tasmania	4,427	5,684	8,690
2	3	3	Queensland	368	571	356
17	17	29	Western Australia	6,253	5,246	8,940
8	15	12	New Zealand	2,873	3,234	2,515
5	3	4	Cape of Good Hope	1,444	1,028	1,837
3	1	3	India and Singapore	1,604	472	718
20	15	17	Mauritius	4,368	3,370	3,746
—	1	—	Bourbon	—	369	—
2	1	—	Hong Kong	1,575	216	—
1	—	3	Vancouver's Island	1,152	—	1,276
9	7	8	Sweden	5,331	3,671	4,257
1	1	1	Hamburg	120	188	160
2	7	11	United States	1,521	3,788	6,484
1	—	1	Batavia	352	—	289
4	3	3	China	1,157	664	539
440	617	619	Total inwards	127,667	160,095	183,102

Digitized by Google

"The above table relates to vessels arriving. Of the 619 therein stated, only 25 of 3639 tons arrived in ballast; and all but 31 were British vessels. The chief increase will be seen in the arrivals from Great Britain, which numbered 69 against 59 in 1864; the tonnage being 42,074 as compared with 29,948. The intercolonial arrivals were fewer in number but of a larger class than last year. One-sixth, or 104 out of 601 vessels, failed to secure loading, and cleared outwards in ballast; during the previous year only 10 per cent. of the clearances were in ballast. The following statement, showing to what countries shipping has been despatched during the past 3 years will be found useful as indicating the direction in which our export trade principally tends. The clearances in ballast were chiefly to Tasmania, Indian and Chilian ports, and Guam:—

Ships Outward.			Countries.	Tonnage.		
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.
25	22	34	Great Britain	14,465	11,677	17,867
160	279	248	Victoria	34,469	59,473	62,402
93	139	136	New South Wales	24,873	38,008	39,092
13	21	37	Tasmania	1,570	2,617	4,629
54	60	36	New Zealand	13,739	14,119	7,706
11	20	22	Queensland	1,968	3,662	3,751
19	19	27	Western Australia	6,926	6,063	8,469
9	8	6	Mauritius	2,568	1,904	1,517
—	2	—	Bourbon	—	375	—
3	—	—	Singapore	1,623	—	—
24	21	23	India	13,717	12,188	12,692
25	2	2	Cape of Good Hope	7,315	560	237
3	6	4	Batavia	1,097	2,210	2,104
1	1	—	Brazils	327	281	—
2	6	12	Chili	676	3,045	5,437
4	—	—	Peru	2,493	—	—
—	3	2	China	—	895	1,389
—	10	12	Guam	—	3,856	6,896
446	619	601	Total outwards	127,826	161,293	174,188

In addition to the above, 39 steamers, of 4620 tonnage, and 327 men, cleared at ports on the river Murray, as compared with 20, of 4090 tons, in 1864. The total number of the crews of vessels entering ports in South Australia during 1865 was 9041 men, or 859 more than last year. 113 vessels of 15,946 tons capacity belong to port Adelaide —an increase of 19 ships, and 3004 tons during the 12 months. The shipping owned at this port has increased one-half during the past 5 years.

"During the year 1865 no less than 316,476 acres of country and suburban land were alienated from the Crown—or 91,305 acres more than were disposed of during the preceding 12 months—making the total area of purchased land in occupation on the 31st December last, to be 3,210,290 acres, or 20·5 acres for each individual of the estimated population at that date, as compared with 2,893,814 acres on the 1st January preceding, when the average was 19·64 acres, or 0·64 acres more than at the commencement of 1864. 72,794 acres additional land were brought under cultivation during the past season, an increase more than twice as great as that of the preceding one. In the three counties of Gawler, Light, and Stanley alone, the additional quantity of tilled land was 55,896 acres, and an increase of one-fourth is shown in county Grey, which has now 21,420 acres under the plough. The total area under cultivation is 660,569 acres, as compared with 587,775 acres in 1864-5—showing an augmentation amounting to 12½ per cent., whilst the increase during the previous year was only 5¾ per cent. In my last report I stated that 20 per cent., or 1 in every 5 acres, of purchased land was under cultivation, as was the case in 1863, and that notwithstanding the large purchases of land for grazing purposes, the ratio of cultivated to untilled land continued as 1 to 4. I am able to show that, unprecedented as were the land sales of 1865—316,476 acres having been disposed of by the Crown—the above proportions have not only been maintained, but have become slightly more favourable. 4 acres of tilled land continue to be the rate per head for each individual of the population, or 12 acres for every male of 14 years of age and upwards.

Digitized by Google

"The total area under wheat was 410,608 acres, against 390,836 acres last season, an increase of 5 per cent. only, or 1 per cent. less than in 1864-5. In the latter year, two-thirds of the total land in cultivation were under wheat. This season the proportion is slightly under that, being only 62 per cent. Of wheat 2½ acres are grown to each person in the community. The aggregate produce of the harvest amounted to 3,587,800 bushels, or 665,149 bushels below that of 1864-5, the average yield per acre being, so far as I am aware, less than in any preceding season, only amounting to 8 bushels 44 lb. per acre. During the previous 7 years the lowest yield recorded was 9 bushels 38 lb. (in 1859-60), whilst the average for the whole period was 12 bushels, or 3 bushels 16 lb. above that of 1865-6. The following gives the total area of land under cultivation, the acreage under wheat, the gross produce of the harvest, and the average yield per acre for each of the past 8 seasons:—

"Season 1858-9—Acres cultivated, 264,462; acres under wheat, 188,703; produce wheat, 2,109,544 bushels; average per acre, 11 bushels 11 lb.

"Season 1859-60—Acres cultivated, 361,884; acres under wheat, 218,216; produce, wheat, 2,103,411 bushels; average per acre, 9 bushels 38 lb.

"Season 1860-1—Acres cultivated, 428,816; acres under wheat, 273,672; produce wheat, 3,576,593 bushels; average per acre, 13 bushels 4 lb.

"Season 1861-2—Acres cultivated, 486,667; acres under wheat, 310,636; produce, wheat, 3,410,756 bushels; average per acre, 10 bushels 59 lb.

"Season 1862-3—Acres cultivated, 494,511; acres under wheat, 320,160; produce, wheat, 3,841,824 bushels; average per acre, 12 bushels.

"Season 1863-4—Acres cultivated, 555,968; acres under wheat, 335,758; produce, wheat, 4,691,919 bushels; average per acre, 14 bushels.

"Season 1864-5—Acres cultivated, 587,775; acres under wheat, 390,836; produce, wheat, 4,252,949 bushels; average per acre, 11 bushels.

Season 1865-6—Acres cultivated, 660,569; acres under wheat, 410,608; produce, wheat, 3,587,800 bushels; average per acre, 8 bushels 44 lb.

"From causes before mentioned, the extent of land upon which hay was cut was increased from 66,570 acres to 101,996 acres—more than one-half; but as the crop only yielded 17 cwt. to the acre, or nearly one-fourth less than in 1864-5, the gross produce only resulted in an additional yield of 12,075 tons, being 88,731 tons in place of 76,656 tons. In 1863-4, the yield per acre was 27 cwt., and the total quantity secured 102,293 tons, off 75,590 acres—a fair average crop. It will thus be seen how serious a deficiency has existed, during the 2 past years, in the supply of this article of fodder. Fewer acres of barley and oats were sown, and the yield was poorer than in the previous unfavourable season. Of barley, 9362 acres were reaped, as against 12,585 acres—a decrease of 3223 acres—whilst the gross produce was only 130,679 bushels as compared with 207,022 bushels; the average yield per acre being 13 bushels 48 lb., or 2 bushels 24 lb. less than that of 1864-5. A decrease of 2221 acres appears in the quantity of oats, only 2872 acres having been sown; and the yield only amounted to 42,642 bushels, a deficiency of 32,493 bushels; the average being but 14 bushels 34 lb. to the acre. Many additional acres are returned under the head of green forage, the principal increase being in the growth of lucerne and artificial grasses. Of the latter, 2962 acres are returned as under successful cultivation in county Grey. The total area laid down for green forage was 7576 acres, as against 2639 acres last year; the returns for the past season giving 2514 acres of wheat, barley, and oats, 230 acres of sorghum, &c., 1424 acres of lucerne, and 3408 acres of grasses; showing the following increases:—1702, 100, 568, and 2567 acres respectively. Peas are now cultivated to some extent, and appear in the returns, for the first time, as covering 969 acres. Other minor crops, not specified, show an aggregate of 1272 acres, or 999 acres more than last season. They include among others—rye, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, maize, cotton, tobacco, and hops. Fallow land appears as 110,037 acres, or 15,260 acres additional, being nearly the same extent as was returned the year before last. The potato crop again proved a failure, only 4823 tons being taken from 2775 acres planted, or but 35 cwt. to the acre. The vineyards now extend over 6629 acres, as will be noticed, a greater area than the orchards and gardens together. The increase during the year was 265 acres. The gross number of vines planted is 7,361,863, of which 5,255,889 are in bearing, and 2,105,974 are at present unproductive; 659,880 vines were added this season to the former class, but as the diminution in the latter is greater by 66,000 than that number, explanation became necessary, when upon inquiry it was elicited that, although the area of the vineyards in some districts had been slightly augmented this season, in others the cuttings planted last year had almost entirely failed. The total quantity of

Digitized by Google

wine made was 839,979 gallons, as against 798,647 gallons, or 41,332 gallons additional. 31,707 cwt. of grapes were returned as sold or disposed of otherwise than in wine making, or 1080 cwt. more than last year.

"Compared with the last returns, there is an additional number of horses—73,993, as against 62,899, or an increase of 11,094—partly accounted for by the live stock in towns being returned on the census papers this year, a remark applying also to the following items, viz.:—Goats, which have increased from 9474 to 12,283; pigs, from 53,430 to 55,742; and poultry, from 327,881 to 377,001—a not inconsiderable or unimportant augmentation. The live stock statistics, however, exhibit but too clearly the losses the pastoral interest and the country have sustained through the long continuance of drought. This is the first occasion in which a diminution in the number of sheep depastured has been recorded; and although the number of cattle has been lessening year by year, the falling off during the past season has been unprecedented. Nine years ago we depastured twice the number of cattle that we now do—310,460 head; as against 158,057—then we counted *three* head of cattle for each individual of the population, now but *one*. During the past year their number has been reduced from 204,892 to 158,057, or by 46,835 head. Within the county boundaries there is a decrease of 10,978, whilst in the pastoral districts they have diminished from 62,527 to 26,670, or by 35,857 head. A portion of this loss may have extended over 2 years, as last season it was impracticable to collect the returns in 2 of the northern districts. The aggregate number of sheep returned is 3,779,308, as against 4,106,230, or a decrease of 326,922, or nearly 9 per cent. less, as compared with an increase last year of 5½ per cent.; the increase in 1864 having been 13½ per cent. Comparing the returns for the year 1864, which were complete, with those for the past season, we find in the northern district (viz., the country N. of port Augusta,) that where in the former year 455,085 sheep were depastured, there are now only 133,199, or 324,886 less. The whole number at present within the pastoral districts is 970,812, as compared with 1,314,026 in 1864, or a decrease of 343,214. Many flocks, however, were brought down within the limits of the proclaimed counties, as may be inferred by the increase therein, namely, from 2,577,616 to 2,808,496, or of 230,880; but if accounted for in that way, nothing would be allowed for the natural increase of the flocks in those portions of the province. Instead of exporting large numbers of sheep, as in several previous years, we had (in 1865) to purchase largely in the neighbouring colonies, and our market has been regularly supplied for some years with fat cattle from the Darling. In 1864 we exported 186,526 sheep more than we imported; but in 1865 the balance was against us by 38,392, and during the first quarter of the present year by 32,837 more. With respect to cattle, the excess of imports has increased from 400 in 1864, to 6456 head in 1865, and 770 arrived during the past quarter.

"The traffic returns show a large increase in the number of passengers travelling over the lines, but a falling off in the goods receipts, owing to the diminished quantity of wheat and flour for transport, on which the traffic on the north line chiefly depends. In other respects the revenue from the carriage of merchandise showed an improvement over the preceding year. The total number of passengers conveyed on both lines was 402,550, as against 359,035 in 1864, and the total goods traffic 261,183 tons; as compared with 255,928 tons in the previous year. The aggregate receipts amounted to £133,280, as against £129,246; the increase in the sum received from passengers and sundries being £4865, and the deficiency from goods £831—showing a net increase of £4034, as compared with an increase of £31,990 in the previous year. It must be borne in mind, however, that the returns for 1864 were remarkably favourable, owing to the abundant harvest of that year. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the extension of the passenger traffic has been so large, and that the diminution in the goods branch is not greater. In comparison with the receipts for 1863, there is an increase of £11,228 in the passenger receipts, and of £24,382 in the goods traffic, which, together with an addition of £414 in the miscellaneous receipts, shows a total increase of £36,024, extending over a period of 2 years. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the gross receipts and expenditure in each branch during the 3 past years:—

GROSS RECEIPTS.

"Number of passengers, 1863, 309,898; passenger receipts, £25,788; tons of goods, 200,831; goods receipts, £69,192; other receipts, £2276. Total receipts, £97,256.

"Number of passengers, 1864, 359,035; passenger receipts, £32,274; tons of goods, 255,928; goods receipts, £94,405; other receipts, £2567. Total receipts, £129,246.

Digitized by Google

"Number of passengers, 1865, 402,550; passenger receipts, £37,016; tons of goods, 261,183; goods receipts, £93,574; other receipts, £2690. Total receipts, £133,280.

GROSS EXPENDITURE.

"Management, 1863, £1600; locomotive department, £18,353; maintenance of line, £17,134; other working expenses (including goods agency,) £42,389. Total expenditure, £79,476.

"Management, 1864, £1540; locomotive department, £19,366; maintenance of line, £22,358; other working expenses (including goods agency,) £56,328. Total expenditure, £99,593.

"Management, 1865, £1375; locomotive department, £18,824; maintenance of line, £22,334; other working expenses (including goods agency,) £71,936. Total expenditure, £114,469.

"With regard to the expenditure side of the above statement, which shows a very large increase in the total payments as compared with former years, the comparison as regards the charges for management, locomotive department, and maintenance of line is of a favourable character, but some explanation is necessary with respect to the item 'other working expenses (including goods agency.') With this view the following is inserted, showing the net earnings (after deducting 'goods agency' from either side of the account,) the working expenses, the percentage the latter bore to the net receipts, and the annual profits returned into the Treasury:—

"In the year 1856, miles open, 7½; revenue, £15,873; expenditure, £15,236; percentage of expenditure, 95·4; profit, £537. In 1857, miles open, 24½; revenue, £39,528; expenditure, £37,774; percentage of expenditure, 92·0; profit, £1754. In 1858, miles open, 32½; revenue, £51,582; expenditure, £44,981; percentage of expenditure, 85·5; profit, £6601. In 1859, miles open, 32½; revenue, £48,068; expenditure, £39,871; percentage of expenditure, 82·5; profits, £8197. In 1860, miles open, 45; revenue, £55,588; expenditure, £43,636; percentage of expenditure, 78·5; profit, £11,952. In 1861, miles open, 56; revenue, £64,935; expenditure, £53,808; percentage of expenditure, 82·1; profit, £11,127. In 1862, miles open, 56; revenue, £67,483; expenditure, £54,400; percentage of expenditure, 80·7; profit, £13,083. In 1863, miles open, 56; revenue, £70,420; expenditure £52,639; percentage of expenditure, 74·7; profit, £17,781. In 1864, miles open, 56; revenue, £95,490; expenditure, £65,837; percentage of expenditure, 69·0; profit, £29,653. In 1865, miles open, 56; revenue, £98,919; expenditure, £80,108; percentage of expenditure, 80·9; profit, £18,811.

"From the above it would appear that the profit on the working of the lines fell from £29,653, in 1864, to £18,811 in 1865, or by £10,842, the working expenses increasing from 69 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the earnings. Such, however, was not actually the case, owing to large sums expended in the purchase of additional rolling stock having been debited to working expenses under an altered system of account. This outlay would, in the case of a company, be charged to capital account, and could that course have been adopted here, the profit accruing in 1865 would have exceeded that of 1864, instead of showing the large diminution above mentioned. Altogether the railway returns for 1865 are of a very satisfactory nature, for they show that, whilst of breadstuffs there were nearly 12,000 tons less transported than in the previous exceptional year, the augmented passenger and general merchandise traffic made up the deficiency—thus indicating a great development in the general trade of the country.

"The central road board constructed 54 miles of main road during 1865, making a total length of 348 miles of metalled road completed under its superintendence, of which 267 miles have been formed during the last 10 years. In addition to these main lines, road communication has been immensely extended and improved through the agency of the several municipalities and district councils. There is not, however, any record of the total length of road formed under their direction; but some idea may be obtained from the amount expended by those bodies during the past decade, out of rates and the Government grant-in-aid, which have reached to an aggregate sum of nearly half-a-million sterling. Their expenditure on public works has latterly averaged £45,000 per annum. The central board of main roads has expended in the same period £766,000, of which £111,129 was paid last year, the whole being provided out of the general revenue. In the absence of any direct receipts from persons using them, the cost of keeping in repair such extended lines of metalled road entrenches largely on the funds at the board's disposal.

"Further postal facilities were provided in 1865 by the opening of 16 new post offices, and by an extension in the length of mail routes from 3053 to 3337 miles. The total number of post offices now open is 221, and the distance travelled by mails

Digitized by Google

during the 12 months was 790,155 miles, or 56,629 more than in 1864. A large increase also appears in the number of letters and newspapers transmitted, as will be seen from the following figures, relating to the postal business of the past three years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Number of letters	1,817,379	2,189,474	2,444,207
Number of newspapers ...	1,254,893	1,457,914	1,760,415
Distance travelled by mails...	657,772	733,526	790,155
	£	£	£
Income	19,019	22,001	25,023
Expenditure	19,694	21,485	23,417

Ten years ago the income of the post office barely met one-half the cost; now the receipts exceed the expenditure, as shown above. In both cases the English and branch mail services are excluded. Forty money order offices are now in operation, in connection with both the post office and telegraph departments, and corresponding with all the offices in the Australian colonies, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

"The year 1865 completed the first decade since the introduction of the telegraph into South Australia, during which period lines have been opened connecting 45 of the principal townships within the colony, and establishing instantaneous communication with all the more important cities, ports, and towns throughout the whole continent of Australia, now linked together by a chain of telegraph wire 8500 miles in length. Within this colony 855 miles of telegraph have been opened, the length of wire erected amounting to 1173 miles. During 1865 four new stations were opened. The number of messages transmitted was 112,344, exceeding the number sent in the previous year by 5470. The receipts likewise show an excess—£11,735 as against £11,341. There is a falling off in the revenue from the intercolonial line, but this is more than made up in the augmented local business. On the intercolonial line, however, the receipts show a large increase over those of 1863, with which year it may be more fairly compared, as the augmentation in 1864 was owing to exceptional causes. The facilities afforded by the telegraph, both within the province and in the quick communication with the neighbouring colonies, are every year becoming more largely availed of, and, notwithstanding the moderate tariff of charges, are secured to the public without any additional cost beyond the original outlay. The total sum expended on telegraph lines and stations (completed and in progress) since its inauguration amounts to £99,178, including the erection of substantial buildings, 12 of which also afford accommodation for the transaction of post office business."

The Church of England is represented by a bishop, the Right Rev. A. Short, D.D., Christ church, Oxon, who was consecrated Lord Bishop of Adelaide, 1847, and who is at present in England, 34 licensed clergymen, and several lay readers, and has 56 churches and 34 rooms and school houses, with church accommodation for 13,124 persons, and 47 Sunday-schools with 338 teachers and 3399 scholars. The Roman Catholic Church is represented by a bishop, the Right Rev. Lawrence B. Shiel, and 16 clergyman. One of the clergymen of this church, the Rev. Julian E. T. Woods, late of Penola, but recently appointed Dean of Adelaide, is well known in the literary world, and has done very much for Australian literature. His works on the exploration of the continent, or the geology of the S.E. part of South Australia, and on the N. territory of South Australia, having attained an almost world-wide celebrity. This talented gentleman is at present engaged on a work on the physical features of Australia. The Wesleyan Methodists are the most numerous body in the colony, having 16 circuits, 23 stated ministers, and 194 local preachers, 114 chapels, and 45 other preaching places, 248 class-leaders, 115 Sunday-schools, 1202 Sunday-school teachers, and 7634 Sunday scholars, 3604 accredited church members, and 446 on trial for membership, and 21,985 attendants on public worship. This body is a self-sustaining one, and is governed by a colonial conference, assembling annually in one of the chief cities of the various colonies, the conference of 1866 having been held in Adelaide. The Congregationalists have 27 ministers, 37 lay preachers, 32 chapels, and 10 preaching rooms, providing accommodation for 8979 persons. There are 34 Sunday-schools, 339 teachers, and 2804 Sunday scholars. The Presbyterians, including the Old Kirk, the Free church, and the United Presbyterian church, have 8 clergymen, 13 churches, and several other places of worship, having accommodation for 4588 persons, 16 Sunday-schools, with 84 teachers, and 937 scholars. Besides these numbers there are also congregations at Morphett vale, Aldinga, Inverbrackie, and Yankalilla. The Baptists have 17 ministers, and 22 chapels, and preaching places, with sittings for 3050 persons. The actual members of Baptist or Union churches number about 817. They have 15 Sunday schools, 122 teachers, and

Digitized by Google

about 1150 scholars. The Baptist chapel in Flinders-street, Adelaide, is a substantial and striking edifice. The Bible Christians have 9 circuits, 17 ministers, and 90 local preachers, 67 chapels, and 17 preaching rooms, containing accommodation for 10,550 persons, and 56 Sunday schools with 486 teachers, and 3057 scholars. The members of church in communion is 1244. The Methodist New Connexion have a fine church in Adelaide, erected at a cost of £5000, and having one of the finest spires in the city. The Primitive Methodists have 18 travelling preachers and 143 local preachers, 96 class-leaders, 74 chapels, and 29 rented rooms, 63 Sunday-schools, with 530 teachers and 2901 scholars, and 1504 church members. The Christian Brethren have 3 regular preachers and 7 local preachers, with chapels in the city and country districts, having accommodation for 2190 persons, and 9 Sabbath-schools, with 57 teachers and 578 scholars. The Disciples of Christ have 5 places of worship, but do not employ any regular minister, the various congregations being governed by elders. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house at mount Barker and one at N. Adelaide, the total number of members being about 200. The German Evangelical Lutheran congregations have 17 ministers, 42 places of worship, with accommodation for 6611 persons, and 9 Sunday-schools, with 10 teachers and 443 scholars. The New Church has a building for public worship in Adelaide with accommodation for 70 persons. The Moravians have a church at the German township of Bethel with accommodation for 200 persons. The Unitarians have a pretty church in Adelaide containing 270 sittings, and a Sunday-school with 6 teachers, and 57 scholars. The Hebrew congregation have a synagogue in Adelaide containing 120 sittings, there being 65 subscribing members, 3 Sabbath-school teachers and 62 scholars. Referring to the state of the religious community in South Australia, a gentleman writing on the subject, and having been largely and influentially connected with its affairs, remarks that the various religious bodies occupy, more so, perhaps, than in any of the other colonies, pretty nearly the same relative positions as they do in America.

"The educational institutions of the colony are of two classes; namely, those which are entirely self-supporting, and those aided by funds from the Government. About two-fifths of the whole are of the former, and three-fifths of the latter class. At the head of the former is the Collegiate school of St. Peter, at Stepney (see STEPNEY;) next is the Adelaide educational institution, and the College of St. Aloysius (Roman Catholic,) at Sevenhills. There are also others in Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Glenelg, Glenosmond, Angaston, Kooringa, and other townships.

"The subsidised system of education is founded on an Act of the Legislature passed in 1851, and comprises a central board of education, consisting of seven members, with a secretary, and a chief inspector and second inspector of schools. District councils are empowered to act as district boards of education, to guard the interests of schools in their respective localities, and to correspond with the central board in Adelaide. These councils have also authority to recommend the erection of district school-houses, one-half the cost of which is contributed by the Government, the ratepayers subscribing the other half. Teachers examined and approved by the board, after having been recommended by memorial from persons desirous of availing themselves of their services, are licensed to teach in specified localities, and are entitled to a stipend varying from £40 to £80 per annum, according to the estimated efficiency of their schools, and the number of scholars attending them. In addition to this stipend, they are authorised to charge school fees, not exceeding 1s. a week for each scholar, for teaching the ordinary branches of an English education, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. An extra charge may be made for other subjects of instruction. The fees of destitute children are paid by the Government, at the rate of 6d. per head per week. Teachers are supplied with school-books and other school requisites from a depôt kept at the offices of the central board.

"The Act requires that the Scriptures shall be read daily in the schools, but no religious teaching of a denominational character is permitted during school hours. It has been found necessary to enforce this provision somewhat rigidly, lest the grant in aid of education should be turned into a substitute for the grant in aid of religion."

"There is no country more interesting in its formations or more varied in its mineralogical productions than South Australia: lofty mountains, extensive plains, sandy deserts, and inland seas are all included in its far-stretching boundaries. With a climate like that of the south of Spain it possesses the scenery of the Highlands in some places, while in others, deserts like those of Arabia, and vying with them for bleakness, aridity, and burning heat. There are chains of salt lakes which render

Digitized by Google

unprofitable a larger area than England; there are marshes and salt swamps more dank, unwholesome, and extensive than any in the United States; there are rocky precipices, and chasms, and waterfalls, to rival almost the Alps; there are extinct volcanoes of large dimensions, almost as numerous as those of Auvergne; and finally, there are caves which exceed in magnitude the Guachero caves of Humboldt, or in stalactites the Antiparos of the Ægean sea. The principal chain of mountains in the colony is one known as the Main, or Flinders range, which runs from cape Jervis in a line with the coast of St. Vincent's gulf, at a distance varying from 3 to 14 or 15 miles, nearly to lake Blanche, in the E. part of the extreme N. The highest points of this range are mount Lofty, near Adelaide, and Benbonyata, near the copper workings at Yudanamutana, in the N.

"This chain of mountains is supposed to have been, at a time when the continent was separated into two parts by a sea extending from the gulf of Carpentaria to St. Vincent's gulf, a chain of islands whose further upheaval caused the rivers to take a S. course to the sea, which flowed between them and the mountains on which Adelaide now stands. This chain commences at cape Jervis, and continues with varied height in a northerly direction, until it reaches the bend of lake Torrens, throwing off in its course spurs to the right and left. The range is very detached and broken in many places, attaining its greatest general altitude near Adelaide, where mount Lofty, one of its peaks, reaches the height of 2100 feet above sea level, but it may be remarked that it is totally disconnected with the E. Corderilla, and with the mountain systems of the other colonies. It is not improbable that this chain was of far greater height than at present, there being distinct marks of snow, and of the action of glaciers. No fossils have been found, with the exception of one about 30 miles S. of Adelaide, of a Pentamenus Oblongus, characteristic of the lower divisions of the upper Silurian rocks; and one found by Mr. T. A. Woods at Nuriootpa, to the N. of Adelaide, which the Rev. J. E. Woods recognises as a Cruziana Cucurbita. With these exceptions, there is nothing to show the age of the rocks on the range. They are highly metamorphic, and consist principally of slates, quartzites, and schists. Gold has rarely been found, but its absence is amply made up by the immense quantities of copper, iron, lead, and silver, besides marble and various other building stones. No range of hills was ever richer in beautiful varieties of minerals, and even diamonds and other precious gems have occasionally been discovered. It is supposed by some geologists that there was formerly a separation of the continent into two halves during one of the recent tertiary periods, and that this separation was between the gulf of Carpentaria on the N., and Spencer's and St. Vincent's gulfs on the S. The following few facts seem to point to such a conclusion. At cape Jervis a mountain range commences which runs nearly N. and S., and this is bounded on its eastern and western sides by a recent tertiary deposit. To the westward of the same ranges, the beds have been traced through the greater portion of the Great Australian bight until they are terminated by the primary rocks of Western Australia, which do not appear to have ever been covered by a tertiary sea. Then we have the eastern and western sides of the continent occupied by primary rocks, and the centre by tertiary beds, enclosing an abundance of recent shells. This is pretty strong presumptive evidence of their previous separation. Again, it will be mentioned in the course of this work, that Spencer's gulf bears most unmistakable signs of having been much larger, or rather to have been better filled by the ocean than it is at present. To the N. of Spencer's gulf there is an uninterrupted tract of waste marshy lowlands, continuing as far due N. as the explorer has hitherto ventured. This has been found, wherever examined, to consist (with some small exceptions) of limestone, with recent marine shells and salt water. Many parts of this desert are sandy, while other parts are immense plains of shingle, without any shells, probably portions of the ocean bed which were too deep for the support of any animal life. Geographers are not well acquainted with the exact nature of the rocks round the gulf of Carpentaria, but it is not unlikely that they are tertiary. The high lands of cape Yorke, on the eastern side, is known to be primary, as also the highest lands in Arnheim's land; and this would certainly seem to correspond with the opening for the tertiary beds at the southern gulfs. It is not, therefore, hazarding too much to say that a sea has at no very distant period rolled between the eastern and western halves of the continent. It may be mentioned that Yorke's peninsula, which divides the southern gulfs, Spencer's and St. Vincent's, is composed partly of tertiary rock, and therefore shows its origin to have been coeval with the continent itself.

"The colony is subject to severe periodical droughts, from the effects of one of which it is only now just beginning to recover. This one has lasted for nearly 3 years, and

Digitized by Google

the consequences to the squatters in the N., where there has been no rainfall for nearly all that time, has been disastrous in the extreme. Immense blocks of pastoral country have been totally unstocked, and the lessees in many cases reduced from affluence to comparative poverty from the great loss of cattle and sheep which they have experienced. The Government have, however, remitted the rents and assessments for a term in the districts which have suffered most severely. These droughts, which appear to occur at nearly regular intervals, are most severe in the extreme N. and along the W. coast. The latter place is, however, generally dry; and, speaking on this subject, Jevous says, in his "Essay on the Climatology of Australia," "From Streaky bay to cape Arid (Western Australia) is a country devoid of any known water courses whatever, and certainly possessing no rivers which fall into the sea. The coast alone, or at most for a few miles back, has been seen by civilised men, and presents an unbroken line of cliffs of almost uniform height. It was traversed by Eyre, who made 3 successive journeys of 7 or 8 days each, with only so much water as he could carry on horseback, the supply being procured in general by digging in the sand at the base of the cliffs. At cape Pasley (Western Australia) the W. head of the great Australian bight he found 'a few drops of water trickling down a huge granite rock abutting on the sea shore.' This was the only approximation to *running* water which he had found since leaving Streaky bay, a distance of 600 or 700 miles. Nevertheless, water courses might exist unseen by Mr. Eyre if the land sloped gently inwards. Mr. Babbage has recently found hereabouts several wide lakes." This wonderful journey, the description of which reads more like an extraordinary and sensational romance than a narrative of facts, is minutely and geographically described in the Rev. J. E. T. Woods' "History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia," vol. ii, p. 1 to 2. That extreme dry weather of long continuance prevailed somewhere between the years 1782 and 1792 upon the coasts of South Australia may be inferred from some remarks of Captain Flinders on the vestiges of extensive bush fires on Kangaroo and other islands. In February, 1830, also Sturt, who was then exploring this part of the continent, speaks of the suffering from a long drought, although it does not appear to have been so severe as the one then existing on the E. coast. The dry lagoons and the withered vegetation were the criterion. The quadrupeds peculiar to Australia are but few in number, and are chiefly marsupial, and nocturnal in their habits. The chief are the kangaroo, wallaby, kangaroo rat, native cat, wombat, opossum, flying squirrel, bandicoot, porcupine, and platipus. The latter is an aquatic animal, with the bill of a duck and webbed feet; it is oviparous, and suckles its young. The native birds chiefly worthy of notice are the emu, turkey, pheasant, cockatoo, parrot (in variety,) laughing jackass (gigantic kingfisher,) mawpork, wattle bird, bronze-winged pigeon, mountain duck, robin, bower bird, curlew, crow, hawk, eagle, owl, ibis, wild goose, black swan, pelican, mutton bird, penguin, flamingo (on the northern coast,) and the lyre bird, found only in the dense Murray scrub. Among the most striking objects in the vegetable world are the grass trees, which are found in rocky places, poor soils, and open situations. The first appearance of a young tree exhibits its head merely—a bunch of long, narrow and sharp leaves, which grow erect for about 2 feet and then spread over. As the tree grows, a trunk is produced, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and attaining a height of 6 or 8 feet. From the centre of its fibrous head a long slender stalk shoots up of about 1 inch in diameter, and 8 or 10 feet high. This forms the fire-stick of the natives, and is also used for kangaroo spear-shafts. At the end of the stalk are the seed vessels. It is of a very resinous nature, and attains its full growth only after a fire.

SOUTH CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a stream flowing on the S. side of the township of Gumeracka.

SOUTH EASTERN PASTORAL DISTRICT is a territory lying between the Victorian border on the E., and the river Murray on the W. Its extent is about 290 miles from N. to S., and an average of 70 miles from E. to W. The entire district is level, and may almost be called a plain, the only exceptions to its flatness being some ridges, not exceeding 200 feet in height, and several detached extinct volcanoes, and some hills, caused by dykes of trap rock. The latter lie in the S., and in the N. are two or three ranges of porphyry, running E. and W. into Victoria. In the S., and just above the craters spoken of, are immense swamps, one of which, the Dismal swamp, is of vast magnitude, stretching about 30 miles from E. to W., and 10 from N. to S., and which being continually run through by spurs of scrub-covered land, is rather a series of marshes than one large morass. This plain is an immense level

Digitized by Google

sandy flat, about 9000 square miles in extent, heavy and dusty in summer, and boggy in winter, supporting trees of a stunted and worthless character, but with occasional belts of crooked stringy bark bush, and one or two narrow lines of lightly-grassed honeysuckle country, and being one vast uninterrupted prairie of *Eucalyptus dumosa* or mallee scrub, a small shrub, something like a dwarf bushy willow in appearance. There are numerous swamps, densely overgrown with rushes, reeds, and a thick wiry grass scattered over this plain, having ridges, some of which are 100 feet long and 50 feet high, on the E. side, caused by the W. winds, whch prevail in the wet season, and drift the loose vegetation to that side. See also TATTIARA PASTORAL DISTRICT.

SOUTH RHINE RIVER (*Co. Sturt.*) See RHINE S. RIVER.

SOUTH STONY CREEK (*Co. Frome*) is a watercourse, usually dry, lying 1½ miles S. of Beautiful valley.

SPALDING COVE (*Spencer's gulf*) is a bay or branch of port Lincoln—which see.

SPEAR CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a stream flowing within a few miles of the township of Stirling N. There is a copper mine upon this creek, lying 12 miles E. of that township, and copper, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, &c., are found all over the neighbourhood.

SPENCER, CAPE (*Yorke's peninsula,*) the E. point of entrance to the gulf of that name, is the S.W. extremity of a peninsula nearly 40 leagues in length, and from 3 to 9 leagues across, which separates Spencer's gulf from the gulf of St. Vincent, and is called Yorke's peninsula. It is composed of 3 cliffy points, the southernmost of which is in 35° 18′ S. lat., and 136° 55′ E. long., and its northern extremity 6½ miles from it to the N.W. by N.; near which is a cluster of black rocks lying near the shore.

SPENCER, CAPE N., STATION (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 1162; occupier, T. W. Rogers; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 4000 sheep in summer, but it is necessary to remove the flocks in winter, as if not, they are subject to coast disease. The nearest post town is port Adelaide, and the communication is by water or overland, *via* Moonta. Part of this station lies near Corny point.

SPENCER, CAPE, STATION (*Yorke's peninsula,*) is the name given to 2 blocks of land taken up under separate leases (leases, Nos. 314 and 412,) but forming 1 run. The area of the first block is 17 square miles, and the rent and assessment £24 15s. 10d.; the area of the latter block is 39 square miles, and the rent and assessment £57 15s. The occupier is W. Fowler.

SPENCER'S GULF (*Yorke's peninsula and Flinders district*) is a wide inlet of the sea, running in a N. direction into the main land from the sea at about the middle of the coast of the colony. Its W. shore is known as the port Lincoln district, and its E. as the W. coast of Yorke's peninsula. The N. part of the gulf is shallow, and has many sandy flats, dry at low water. At the head of the gulf is the township and harbour of port Augusta, and on its E. side are the harbours known as port Wallaroo, port Peri, and port Ferguson. On its S.W. coast is port Lincoln. The entrance to this gulf is from 45 to 48 miles wide between cape Spencer, its E. and W. heads, but this space is partly occupied by clusters of islands, of which Thistle island, near the W. shore, is the largest. Thorny passage on the W. side of this island is safe and free from danger, except in its E. part. Another cluster, lying near to the W., is called the Gambier isles. With respect to the tides in the gulf, it has been remarked as somewhat singular, that at port Lincoln there is only one tidal flood in 24 hours, whereas in all other parts of the gulf there are two.

SPILSBY ISLAND, (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

SPILSBY ISLAND RUN, (*W. district.*) See REEVESBY ISLAND RUN.

SPITHEAD (*Flinders district W.*) is a capacious roadstead with excellent anchorage in Streaky bay.

SPRING BANK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying near Mitcham, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

SPRING CREEK (*Co. Frome*) is a stream fed by a permanent spring of fine clear water, and flowing about 6 miles S. of Beautiful valley.

SPRING CREEK MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine situated 152 miles N. by W. of Adelaide, and 11 miles from the township of Melrose. Austin, speaking of this

Digitized by Google

mine in 1863, says—"The mine is about 35 miles from port Augusta, and is, as its name imports, on the banks of a fine perennial creek of excellent water. The hills on either side are from 300 to 400 feet in height, and very steep, so much so, that in an ordinary dray—which, by-the-bye, is a heavy vehicle—8 bullocks can only draw 15 cwt. of ore to the top. Notwithstanding this difficulty at the outset, parties offered to contract to cart all the ore from the mine to port Augusta, at 30s. per ton; but with a trifling outlay a better road could easily be cut. The mine itself is on the E. side of the creek. A bold reef of rocks running up the face of the hill contains numerous stains of copper, and on breaking off portions of the rock where these stains occur, ore is almost invariably found; in some cases blue and green carbonates, but more frequently the richest red oxide and ruby ore, and sometimes a little native copper. A small drive of about 2 fathoms has been made about 120 feet above the level of the creek into the hill, and shows several veins of red oxide from one to six inches in thickness and running down, as if to a main lode. From this place 5 tons of ore were sent to England as a sample. The appearance of the 'country,' where the ground has been opened, is favourable for copper; there is a good deal of ironstone on the back of the reef of rocks, and also fine gossan, and several tons of rich ore might be quarried from the face of the hill. Opinions differ as to the probable permanence of this mine, some asserting very positively, that no continuous lode will be found, and that when what is now visible on the surface is removed, there will be an end to the mine. Others, on the contrary, are as confident in their belief that the mine will prove both rich and lasting. It is situated in a decidedly mineral country; the other end of the range, or mount Remarkable proper, containing deposits of copper ore, at a direct distance, it is true, of 8 or 9 miles from the Spring creek mine; but beyond Spring creek, about three quarters of a mile to the W., and over the next range, another discovery has been made, and a claim taken out by Messrs. Nott and others. This claim consists chiefly of grey oxide in thin veins, but little has been done as yet to prove the ground."

SPRING CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a stream flowing into the Broughton river, and watering the Bundaleer run in its S.E. part.

SPRINGFIELD (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard in the New Tiers valley of the mount Lofty range, belonging to Mr. J. Cobbledick. This property is more an orchard than a vineyard, as it is mostly taken up for the growth of apples. There is a public pound in the district.

SPRING, MOUNT (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a peak and survey point in the rugged ranges, lying to the N. of the hundred of Encounter bay. It is situated about 10 miles N.W. of port Elliott.

SPRINGS CREEK (*Co. Stanley*) is a stream flowing through the township of Rhynie, and receiving the waters of the Woolshed creek about 2 miles N.W. of that place. It then curves round, and falls into the Wakefield river.

SPRINGTON (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the hundred of S. Rhine, and in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is situated to the S.W. of Flood's creek, the Springs creek adjoining it on the N. The district is an agricultural one, the chief product being wheat, which grows well in the neighbourhood. On the boundary of the township lies a tract of pastoral country suited to the depasturing of sheep. Eden valley lies 6 miles distant N.N.W., mount Crawford 6 miles W.N.W, and mount Pleasant 5 miles S., a mail running to those places thrice a-week. With Adelaide, 40 miles S.W., there is a daily communication by coach from mount Pleasant. Springton has a post-office, and 1 hotel—the Springton. It has a population of about 40 persons. The surrounding district is elevated, with open and rather stony rises, having reefs running generally in a N. and S. direction.

STAINS HILL (*Co. Burra*) is a peak in a spur of the main range. It lies about 4 miles S.E. of the township of Kooringa, to the E. of the Burra creek, and marks the division line of the South Australian and the Princess Royal mining companies.

STAMFORD HILL (*Flinders district W.*) is a small woody hill situated on Boston island, so called by Flinders the discoverer.

STANLEY COUNTY lies on the W. side of the main range, and is bounded on the N. by the county Victoria, from which it is separated by the river Broughton; on the S. by the counties Gawler and Light, from which it is separated by the river Wakefield; on the E. by the county Burra; and on the W. by the county Daly. The S.E. part of this county consists to a great extent of purchased land, and is divided

Digitized by Google

into the hundreds of Andrews, Ayers, Anne, Milne, Hanson, Clare, Stanley, Hart, Blyth, Goyder, Stow, Hall, and Upper Wakefield. The chief towns of the county are Clare, Auburn, Penwortham, and Watervale. The N. and N.W. portions of the county are taken up for pastoral purposes. This county forms part of the electoral district of Stanley. The area of this county is 1420 square miles, or 908,800 acres, the purchased land being 418,710 acres, the extent of land held by freeholders 312,805 acres, land enclosed 130,650 acres, land under cultivation 46,378, and land enclosed but not cultivated 84,272 acres. The live stock numbers 4536 horses, 7310 horned cattle, 337,758 sheep, 1119 goats, 3313 pigs, and 21,422 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 26,863 acres are under wheat, 236 acres under barley, 38 acres under oats, 6104 acres under hay, 152 acres under green forage, 6 acres under peas, and 2 acres under other crops, 12,420 acres are fallow, and 16 acres under potatoes. There are 114 acres of orchard, 179 acres of garden, and 248 acres of vineyard, the latter having 113,267 vines in bearing, and 120,245 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending 31st March, 1866, were 220,999 bushels wheat, 3277 bushels barley, 535 bushels oats, 4583 tons hay, 10 tons potatoes, 15,538 gallons wine, and 1631 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 6936, being an increase of 2101 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 1319, against 924 in that year.

STANLEY ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprises the counties of Gawler and Stanley, consisting of the district councils of Clare, Mudla Wirra, port Gawler, Stockport (portion in county Gawler,) Upper Wakefield, and hundreds of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and Dalkey. It has a population of 11,735 persons, and an area of 2627 square miles, or 1,681,280 acres, of which 130,524 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are at Clare, Auburn, Mudla Wirra, and Baker's springs. Stanley is represented in the House of Assembly by the hon. G. S. Kingston (Speaker) and H. E. Bright, Esq. The number of registered electors for 1865 in the district was, for the legislative council 927, and for the house of assembly 1539.

STANLEY (*Co. Stanley*) is the S.E. hundred of the county, consisting principally of purchased land, although there is some country taken up as pastoral country in the N. part of the hundred. The area of this hundred is 58,880 acres, the cultivated land being 10,700 acres, with a population of 677 persons, mostly farmers.

STANLEY MINE (*Flinders district N.*) is a copper mine, lying 328 miles N. ½ E. of Adelaide, and to the S. of the Freeling heights. It is the property of the Northern mining association, and has not been worked lately. The prevailing ore is grey oxide; with blue and green carbonates, and some malachite. A branch lode from the S.E. runs into the main lode, and contains a large percentage of bismuth in combination with the copper.

STAUGHTON (*Co. Sturt*) is the name of a small mining village lying 3 miles S. of the township of Kanmantoo. The population consists mostly of miners.

STEEL'S RANGE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a spur of the main range lying to the S.W. of Finniss flat.

STEELTON (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Light, hundred of Saddleworth, and under the control of the central board of main roads and the district council. It is situated on the Light river, Tothill's creek being 3 miles E., and the Gilbert river 5 miles W. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being grown in large quantities. The nearest places are Marrabel, 6 miles S.; Waterloo, 5 miles N.; and Saddleworth, 5 miles W. No public conveyances run to these places, and the nearest route for passengers to Adelaide, 72 miles S.W., by horse or private conveyance to Marrabel, and thence by Rounsevell's mail coach. Steelton has a post office and 1 hotel—the Steelton. The surrounding country is mountainous, consisting of hills and fertile valleys, in which the agriculture of the district is carried on. The population numbers about 60 persons.

STEPNEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a suburban township, lying adjacent to Norwood, and forming part of that township. There is 1 hotel in Stepney—the Maid and Magpie. See also NORWOOD.

The collegiate school of St. Peter lies to the N.W. of this township, and is connected with the Church of England, but receives also the children of parents of other denominations. This school was established in 1848, and is under the direction of a board of governors, of whom the Lord Bishop of Adelaide is president. The head master is the Rev. G. H. Farr, M.A., of Pembroke college, Cambridge. A good

Digitized by Google

classical and mathematical education is afforded to the pupils, some of whom have succeeded in taking very creditable positions at English universities. One of them, the son of Mr. Stuckey, of Adelaide, came off as fifth wrangler at Cambridge, a year or two ago; and with reference to others, Mr. Farr said, at the examination, in December, 1865:—"He was glad to communicate the worthy deeds of those who had left them. They would all be pleased to see that Bagot had succeeded so well in England. He had taken the highest place at Woolwich in English, beating no mean competitors by 200 marks out of a thousand. That showed that English was not neglected in the collegiate school, and their boys who went up to compete with boys from schools in the mother country need not be afraid to meet them. If he was afraid of anything it was not with reference to the English, but to their Latin and Greek. Another boy who had been at St. Peter's had taken a good position at the college in Ireland where Sir R. G. Macdonnell was educated, and at Queen's college he had carried off several prizes: so that both in England and in Ireland their boys had done well."

STEVENSON RIVER (*Flinders district*) is a fine broad stream, discovered by Stuart in March, 1860. It lies near the N. border of the colony, and flows at the foot of a low volcanic range of hills in an E. direction, being fed by the Ross and Lindsay creeks. The main stream is broad, and its banks splendidly grassed, whilst the mussel shells and the small fish and crabs found in its bed seem to indicate its permanency. It rises in the table land of that part of the continent, and most probably flows down into lake Eyre. Stunted scrub and saltbush abound in the neighbourhood of this creek.

STEVENTON, or TEA-TREE GULLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Gumeracka, and under the control of the Tea-tree gully district council. It is situated on the Tea-tree gully creek, the Little Para river being 3 miles N.E. of the Tea-tree gully, which is situated at the foot of the Gawler ranges. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being the chief product, whilst the culture of the vine is particularly attended to. The farmers are also in the habit of grazing sheep and cattle, but only in small numbers. There is an iron ore mine about 1 mile S.E. of the township, and 5 good freestone quarries in the neighbourhood. There is also a flour mill (Mahon's.) The nearest places are Modbury, 2½ miles distant S.W.; Houghton, 2½ miles E.; Golden Grove, 4 miles N.W.; Hope Valley, 3 miles S.W.; and Inglewood 3½ miles E. With Modbury, Houghton, and Inglewood, as also with Adelaide, 12 miles S.W., there is communication by means of Rounsevell's daily mail coaches. Steventon has a post office, a district council chamber, used also as a local court, a Wesleyan and a Baptist chapel, each containing 150 sittings, a licensed day-school, a lodge of the M.U. of Oddfellows' (the Highercombe,) and a Foresters' court (the Tea-tree gully). The hotels are the Highercombe, and the Tea-tree gully. There is a licensed carrier in the town, and a booking-office for Rounsevell's coaches to Adelaide or port Mannum. The township is very prettily situated, and commands a fine view of the gulf and the plains. It is elevated about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and a view for 70 miles N. may be had on a clear day. To the E. of the township there is a range of mountains, whilst to the N.W., and S. the country is of a gently undulating character. The population is small and scattered.

STICKNEY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

STIRLING EAST (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal village, lying 2½ miles W. of Bridgewater. It is situated in the midst of an agricultural district, celebrated for its wheat and other cereals. The population is scattered over the neighbourhood, and in the immediate vicinity are 2 hotels—the Halfway house, and Attwell's hotel.

STIRLING, NORTH, or MINCHIN'S WELLS (*Co. Frome*) is a postal township in the hundred of Davenport, and electoral district of Flinders. It is situated on the Saltia creek, about 7 miles W. of the township of Saltia, and 5 miles E. of port Augusta, in the midst of a pastoral (sheep and cattle) district. At a distance of 1½ miles from the township are the Government brick manufactories, and 12 miles S.E. is the Spear creek copper mine, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are found copper, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, and several other minerals. The nearest places to Stirling N. are Saltia, 7 miles E.; and port Augusta, 5 miles W.; the latter being the seaport for the entire district. With these places there are no regular means of conveyance except by bullock and horse teams, and by camels, which are used for the transport of produce to the port. With Adelaide, 234 miles S.E., the communication is from port Augusta

Digitized by Google

by the steamer *Lubra*, and a mail route has been lately opened, by which the mails are conveyed overland twice a-week. Stirling North has a post office, a public school, 3 hotels– the Travellers' rest, the Stirling, and the John Bull, and a few shops and stores. The township is supplied with water from the Government waterworks at Woolundinga, about 9 miles S.E. There are 2 wells, 70 feet deep, in the township, but the water is not fit for domestic use. There is a public pound at this place. The surrounding country is flat, but about 7 miles E. commences the Flinders range. The soil is sandy, with occasional patches of limestone. The population is small, and scattered.

STIRLING'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a point in a S.W. spur of the mount Barker range, lying on the S. bank of Rodwell's creek, and about 6 miles N. of the township of Strathalbyn.

STOCKPORT (*Co. Gawler*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Alma, and under the control of the district council of Mudla Wirra. It is situated on the Gilbert river in an agricultural district, of which wheat is the staple product. There is a post office in the township, a good store, and a flour mill, and the Kapunda mines are 12 miles distant E. Stockport has a good mechanics' institute which is well attended. There is 1 hotel—the Stockport—and a public pound, and an aboriginal station in the township. The nearest places are Gilberton, 6 miles N.; and Linwood, 3 miles S.E. The communication is by horse and dray. With Adelaide, 67 miles S., the communication is by horse or private conveyance to Kapunda or to Freeling, and thence by rail. The surrounding country is undulating, and the soil good for agriculture. It consists generally of alluvial drift overlaying ferruginous sandstone. The population numbers about 93 persons.

STOCKPORT (*Co. Gawler and Light*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Light and Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Watts, and 4 councillors. The population numbers 797 persons. The area is 88 square miles, or 56,320 acres; land under cultivation, 19,002 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 171.

STOCKWELL (*Co. Light*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Barossa, and hundred of Moorooroo. It is situated in an agricultural district, lying 4½ miles from the township of Truro, 5 miles from Nuriootpa and 5 miles from Angaston, near the North Para river, and on the main road from Freeling to Wentworth (New South Wales.) The communication with Truro is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach, and with the other places by horse or private conveyance. With Adelaide, 56 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Freeling, 18 miles, and thence by rail. Stockwell has a post office, and 1 hotel—the Stockwell. The surrounding country is flat. The population numbers about 150 persons.

STOCKYARD CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the Stockyard hill in the Yankalilla range, and flowing N.W. past mount Rapid into the sea about 6 miles N.N.E. of cape Jervis.

STOCKYARD HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a prominent hill in the S. part of the Yankalilla range. The Stockyard creek has its rise in the W. slope of this hill.

STOCKYARDS (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) See GLENBURN.

STONE CHIMNEY CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral country to the S.E. of the township of Kooringa, and through the Baldina run. Undulating, well-grassed, and scrubby land.

STONE HUT (*Co. Robe*) is the name of a roadside inn on the Stone hut range, and on the main road from Robe to Gambier town, 12 miles from the former place.

STONE HUT RANGE (*S.E. district*) is the N. part of a low range of hills which, without exception, runs from 2 to 12 miles all round the coast, from the Coorong to the boundary of the colony, the space between it and the sea being taken up by low, undulating hills and flats, with salt and fresh water lakes. These flats and hills are covered with recent shells, but there is no limestone, except in patches here and there on the edges of the lakes, or on some low hills, and the shells (for they can scarcely be called fossils,) consisting mostly of the *Trochus*, the *Conus*, and the *Littorina*, lie in loose sand, or in thick beds with little or no sand. The soil is soft black or whitish clay, with patches of limestone caked into the surface. In the range itself is a gap, occupied by the morass or lagoon called lake Hawdon.

Digitized by Google

STONY CREEK (*Co. Burra*) is a small W. tributary of the Burra creek, rising in the E. slope of the main range to the N. of Apoinga, and crossing the road from that place to Kooringa, near the village of Sod hut.

STONY CREEK RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 56; area, 12 square miles (the correct area of this lease is 15½ square miles;) grazing capability, 2480 sheep, or 160 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £105 12s. 2d.; deducting improvements valued at £372. This run lies in the Flinders range N.N.W, of mount Remarkable, about 27 miles S.E. of port Augusta, and 180 miles N. of Adelaide. The occupier is the hon. J. H. Angus. This run also includes leases, Nos. 110, 579, 561, and 121, which have respective areas of 45, 15, 10, and 72 square miles.

STONY DESERT (*Flinders district N.E.*) is the name given to the vast tract of perfectly level desert, without a tree, a blade of grass, or the slightest sign of vegetation, crossed by Sturt in 1845, and by the Burke and Wills party in 1860. It is described by Sturt as a stony desert, into which the sand-hills abut like cliffs upon the ocean. The ground is strewn as thickly as possible with rounded fragments of quartz and sandstone, just like a shingle beach. This tract of desert, as described by Sturt, however, has been found by subsequent explorations to consist of dotted patches, or a series of plains rather than one vast desert, and is not all equally strewn with stones or destitute of vegetation. Howitt found in 1862 a part where it was not more than 17 miles wide, of which 8 miles only were bad travelling, and all more or less grassed. The stones, again, are not in every place, of equal size. They are very small in some localities, and in others as large as boulders. Whether small or large these patches of stony desert appear only dotted here and there amidst the plains for a considerable distance N., S., and W. of the Barcoo river. Many theories have been advanced to account for these singular tracts of sterile desert, the favourite one of which is that they are the remains left by some long continued current of water flowing through the centre of the continent. The Rev. J. E. T. Woods, however, gives as his opinion that they are the remains of a decomposed highly ferruginous tertiary sandstone, which abounds in other parts of the continent. Where the strata contained a great deal of iron, they formed siliceous concretions which resisted decomposition, while the rest of the rock fell away. Or it may have been that the strata was itself composed in places of a sandstone breccia like that found on the N. coast, where each ferruginous nodule is glazed round with quartz. The red sand is certainly derived from a ferruginous sandstone, and if it be asked how the ridges should be so high and uneven, and the plains so low and flat, he answers that when the strata decomposed, the lighter portions drifted away into ridges, leaving the heavier remains scattered below on the plains.

STONY FELL VINEYARD (*Co. Adelaide.*) See BEAUMONT.

STONY GAP (*Co. Burra*) is a postal village in the electoral district of the Burra, and hundred of Apoinga, lying on the main South road from Kooringa to Kapunda, and on the Stony Gap creek, the Sod Hut ranges running from N. to S., and the Burra creek being 4 miles distant N. The district is a pastoral one, sheep being depastured in considerable numbers. Copper and iron ore are found all over the neighbourhood, and the Karkulto mines lie 3 miles distant, the great Burra mines being 10 miles N., and the Black springs 6 miles S. With these places the communication is by mail coach, and with Adelaide, 90 miles S.W., by coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. There is 1 hotel 2 miles from Stony gap, known as the Sod Hut hotel; there is a post office in the village, also a Government school, with an attendance of 30 children. The surrounding country is mountainous, the ranges running N. and S. The population numbers about 60 persons.

STONY POINT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a peak in the main range, lying in the hundred of Kuitpo, about 3 miles N. of Bull's creek. It is a survey station.

STONY RANGE *Co. Stanley*) is the name given to a low range of hills lying about 1 mile to the E.N.E. of the township of Clare.

STORTFORD, MOUNT (*Flinders district N. W.,*) is a peak in the E. end of the Gawler ranges, lying to the S.E. of lake Gairdner, and named by Hack in 1857.

STOW (*Co, Stanley*) is a S. hundred of the county, containing a small quantity of purchased land. The remainder of the hundred is taken up for pastoral purposes.

STRADBROKE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a suburban settlement, lying adjacent to the township of Magill, a few miles rom Adelaide.

Digitized by Google

STRANGWAYS SPRINGS, 29° 10′ S. lat., 136° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a batch of fresh water springs, lying in the pastoral country to the W. of the S. end of lake Eyre, and in some low hills on the S. bank of Warriner's creek. They were discovered by Warburton, in October, 1858. In a small stream at these springs a singular fish, not more than 3 inches long, and resembling the gudgeon is found. The resident magistrate for this district is S. Jeffreys, Esq., J.P.

STRANGWAY'S SPRINGS STATION (*N. district*) is the name of a station, situated on some springs which lie in the craters of small knolls, in an undulating, lightly grassed and saltbush plain, 60 miles S.E. of mount Margaret, the nearest postal station, and 240 miles N. of Nuccaleena. It is stocked with sheep.

STRATHALBYN, 85° 20′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long. (*Co. Hindmarsh,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, and hundred and district council of Strathalbyn. It lies in an agricultural district. and has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a local court, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, branches of the National bank and the South Australian and Adelaide insurance companies. The hotels are the Strathalbyn (Gosling's,) and the Commercial (Linn's.) The resident magistrates are J. Walker, W. Rankine, and H. Lloyd, Esqs. Strathalbyn lies 35 miles S.E. of Adelaide, on the main road from that place to Wellington—the communication being by daily mail coach. The nearest places are Macclesfield, 8 miles N.W.; and Langhorne's creek, 5 miles S.E.—the communication being also by daily mail coach. The population of Strathalbyn and the neighbourhood numbers about 200 persons, chiefly agriculturists.

STRATHALBYN (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. R. Hooper, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £9328 12s. 6d.—rate, 9d. in the pound; rates collected, £349 13s. 11d.; total receipts, £986 5s. 9d.; office expenses and salaries, £93 10s. 2d.; expended on public works, £789 18s. 4d. The population numbers 1572 persons; the area is 75 square miles, or 48,000 acres; land under cultivation, 7584 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 316.

STRATHALBYN (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a N.E. hundred of the county, containing a large tract of agricultural land, and being nearly all purchased. It lies on the W. side of the Bremer river, and has some copper mines in its N. part. The township of Strathalbyn lies on the S.W. of the hundred.

STRATHALBYN MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh.*) The Strathalbyn mine comprises a property of 635 acres of low hilly land, fit for agricultural purposes. The mines were opened in 1848, and a considerable quantity of copper ore raised and smelted from them, but for a considerable time they were allowed to remain idle by an English company who had purchased them, and have been for a long time but irregularly worked. A fine lode of silver lead has been opened on another section, and several hundred tons of ore taken out, and another fine lode of solid galena, 18 feet wide, has been exposed.

STRAWBERRY HILL (or YALLUNA) RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 97, 532, 73A, and 739; occupier, W. R. Mortlock. The head station lease, No. 97, has an area of 21 square miles, a grazing capacity of 2200 sheep, or 105 per square mile, and is valued by Mr. Goyder at £59 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £180. It lies 14 miles N.W. of port Lincoln, 25 miles S.W. of Tumby bay, and 200 miles by water, and 380 by overland road from Adelaide. The areas of the other leases on this block are respectively 10, 30, and 80 square miles; and on the entire block are 18,000 sheep and lambs, and 50 head of cattle and horses.

STREAKY BAY, 32° 32′ 35″ S. lat., 133° 48′ E. long., and 32° 44′ S. lat., 134° 1′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is one of the finest harbours on the W. part of the coast, and lies between point Brown on the N., and cape Bauer on the S. It has 3 entrances, —the inshore passage between the Olive island reef and cape Bauer; the S. channel, and the Dashwood channel, the latter being the safest, and is 1½ miles wide in its narrowest part, with from 3½ to 5 fathoms water at low spring tides. A remarkable white sand-hill lies on the coast, in which are several wells of excellent fresh water in the hollow of the sand-hills, it is however necessary to clean them out in order to obtain water, care being taken not to dig so deeply as to penetrate the clayey substratum which holds it. A small rocky island, called Olive island, lies off the S. head of the bay, and a small island, called Eba island, in the roadstead. There is a fine deep indentation

Digitized by Google

in the S. part of the bay known as Blancheport, and on the E. side of the bay is the newly-formed postal township of Flinders. (See FLINDERS.) There is a rocket apparatus at this place. The back country consists of a low level waste of barren scrubby land, with salt lakes near the beach, and here and there granite ridges rising like solitary signals amidst the brown expanse of foliage. A considerable tract of country is, however, taken up for pastoral (sheep grazing) purposes. There is an aboriginal station at this place; and the resident magistrates are J. Foster, J. O. Carlyle, and H. A. Crawford, Esqs.

STRINGY BARK HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a rugged and scrubby peak in the main range, lying about 4 miles W. of the township of Lobethal. The Kangaroo creek rises in the W. side. of this hill.

STRZELECKI CREEK (*Flinders district*) is the name of a fine stream of water, the S. branch of the Barcoo river. This creek, which has played an important part in the exploration of Australia, flows from the Barcoo about 27° 45′ S. lat., 140° 30′ E. long., and after a course of about 100 miles in a S.S.W. direction, empties itself into lake Blanche in about 29° 25′ S. lat., 139° 55′ E. long. It was discovered and named by Sturt, in his expedition to the N., on the 18th August, 1845. It is described by him as a fine creek, with large reaches of water, and many huts of natives. Its channel evidently contained constant supplies, for there were large mussel shells in it similar to those found in the Lachlan and Darling rivers (New South Wales.)

STUART (*Co. Young*) is a hundred lying on the N. bank of the Murray river at the N.W. bend, and taken up for pastoral purposes.

STUART, MOUNT (*Flinders district N.,*) is a peak in the main range, situated on the Sliding rock creek, on the W. side of the main N. road, and between Blinman and Angipena. There is a copper mine at the foot of this mountain, not worked at present, and known as the mount Stuart mine. 2 shafts have been sunk, and ore found on the floors, blue and green carbonates, but appearances were not favourable.

STUART'S COUNTRY (*Flinders district*) is a name applied to the tract of country lying to the W. and N.W. of the known portion of lake Eyre, more particularly to the part of it lying to the N. of the Denison or Davenport range, and so called on account of Stuart having explored it. The portion to the S. of the range had already been traversed by Major Warburton when Stuart started for that part of the country. This country is covered with low hills, in many of which fresh water, sometimes hot, are found. The principal of these springs are the Blanche cup, and Petamora, and Welcome springs, the 2 latter being impregnated with soda.

STUART'S CREEK (*Flinders district,*) the name given by Babbage to Chambers's creek—which see

STUART'S RANGE (*Flinders district*) is a low range of hills on the table land to the N.W. of lake Torrens, extending from about 29° 45′ S. lat., 135° 50′ E. long., to 28° 20′ S. lat., 134° 10′ E. long., the furthest point N., and discovered by Stuart who explored the country on both sides of it in 1858. The range is not of great elevation, and although the creeks on the N. side run down plain gullies, the dip on the S. side is not so perceptible. The range seems in fact to be the highest point of the vast table land which occupies this part of the continent, and the slope to be the gradual slope of that table land. The country on the S., or more properly speaking on the summit, is good yet stony. The refraction is very great. There is no timber and very little water on this range. To the N.W. and beyond the termination of the range there is a tract of good country known as the Arundel plains; to the N.N.E. and S.W. lies an immense stony plain, and to the S. and S.E. lies a thick scrubby forest.

STUCKEY'S CROSSING, 29° S. lat., 139° 15′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a crossing place over the bed of the waters connecting Strzelecki creek with lake Eyre, and lying to the N. of Blanchewater. It is the main crossing on the road to the postal district of lake Hope.

STURT BAY (*York's peninsula*) is an indentation on the S. side of the peninsula, lying between Troubridge hill on the E. and point Davenport on the E.

STURT (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Sturt, hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the Brighton district council. It is situated on the Sturt river in the midst of an agricultural district where wheat and other cereals are grown largely. Marion lies half-a-mile N., Darlington 1 mile S., and Brighton 2

Digitized by Google

miles W., there being no regular communication with any of these places. With Adelaide 6½ miles N.E., the communication is by mail conveyance daily. Sturt has a post office, a store, and 1 hotel—the Farriers' arms—and a flour mill. The country to the S.E. is hilly, and that to the N.W. flat. The resident magistrates are W. H. F. Sumner, P. Cumming, and B. H. Babbage, Esqs. The population is small and scattered.

STURT COUNTY lies between the main range on the W. and the lower part of the Murray river on the E., and forms part of the electoral districts of Gumeracks, Onkaparinga, and Mount Barker. It is bounded on the N. by the county Eyre, on the S. by lake Alexandrina, on the W. by the counties Adelaide and Hindmarsh, and on the E. by the Murray river. This county is divided into the hundreds of S. Rhine, Angas, Ridley, Tungkillo, Finniss, Kanmantoo, Monarto, Mobolong, Freeling, and Brinkley. The W. part of the county consists mostly of purchased land, used for agricultural purposes; but the E. portion is more adapted for, and taken up as pastoral country. The principal stream in the county is the Reedy creek, although it is watered on its E. and W. sides by the Murray river and the Bremer river respectively. In the W. part of the county and in the hundred of Tungkillo are some productive copper mines, known as the Reedy creek mines. The E. part of the county, although lying within the settled pastoral districts, is, except in scattered patches, almost unavailable, as it lies within the belt of dense mallee brush known as the Murray scrub. The area of this county is 1343 square miles, or 859,520 acres, the purchased land being 224,287 acres, the land held by freeholders 125,223 acres, land enclosed 140,438 acres, and land under cultivation 34,940 acres, leaving 105,498 acres enclosed but not cultivated. The live stock numbers 3292 horses, 10,418 horned cattle, 106,800 sheep, 245 goats, 2944 pigs, and 15,397 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 24,067 acres are under wheat, 637 acres under barley, 151 acres under oats, 3813 acres under hay, 135 acres under green forage, 87 acres under peas, and 48 acres under other crops; 5365 acres are fallow, and 123 acres under potatoes. There are 108 acres of orchards, 155 acres of gardens, and 251 acres of vineyards, the latter having 201,053 vines in bearing, and 97,591 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 266,377 bushels wheat, 9159 bushels barley, 1529 bushels oats, 3768 tons hay, 145 tons potatoes, 23,158 gallons wine, and 195 cwt. grapes. The population numbers 5861 persons, being an increase of 1315 since 1861. There are 1339 dwelling-houses, as against 1015 in that year.

STURT ELECTORAL DISTRICT is bounded by a line commencing at the S.W. angle of the Park lands; thence in an easterly direction by the S. boundary line of the Park lands to the main South-eastern road; thence by the S.W. side of the said road, to the boundary between the hundreds of Adelaide and Noarlunga; thence westerly by the boundary between the hundreds of Adelaide and Noarlunga to its intersection with the N. boundary of section 81; thence westerly to the South road, passing through section 123, hundred of Noarlunga; thence southerly by the South road to its intersection with the N. boundary of section 524; thence westerly to the road along the E. side of section 572; thence northerly to its N.E. angle; thence westerly by the boundary between sections 569 and 572 to the sea coast; thence N. by sea coast to the Bay road; thence by the Bay road to the point of commencement. It comprises the corporations of Glenelg (S. part) and Brighton, and the district councils of Brighton and Mitcham. It has a population of 6030 persons, and an area of 60 square miles, or 40,787 acres, of which 12,234 acres are under cultivation. The voting places for this district are Unley, Brighton, and South road. Sturt is represented in the Legislative Assembly by R. B. Andrews and J. Peacock, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 594; and for the Legislative Assembly, 775.

STURT LIGHT (*Kangaroo island.*) See WILLOUGHBY CAPE.

STURT LIGHT (*Kangaroo island,*) 35° 51′ 33″ S. lat., 138° 10′ 50″ E. long., mag. var., 6° 28″ E., is the name of a lighthouse erected on cape Willoughby, Kangaroo island. It has 1 catoptric revolving light, which may be seen at a distance of 24 miles, within an arc included from N. 14° 30′ W. to S. 48° W. round by E. It exhibits a flash every 1½ minutes. The lighthouse tower stands on a bold rocky headland, elevated 228 feet above low water-mark, and 67 feet above the ground it is built on. See also CAPE WILLOUGHBY.

STURT, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a S. peak of the Gawler range, passed by Eyre on his exploration journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf in

Digitized by Google

1839. It lies in a wilderness of dense mallee scrub, and has a few salt lakes lying at a little distance to the S.

STURT POINT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a promontory in the S.W. part of the coast of lake Alexandrina, being the point where the Goolwa, or lower Murray, commences from lake Alexandrina. There is a good landing at a reserve about 2 miles, and again about 5 miles N.W. of the point.

STURT RIVER (*Co. Adelaide*) is a stream rising in the main or Adelaide ranges and flowing in a W. and N.W. direction, past the Government farm, Flagstaff hill, and the village of Marion into the sea at Glenelg, by a wide estuary known as the Thames. The Light flows through a tract of fine agricultural country, most of which is taken up for the growth of wheat and hay. It is crossed by means of a good wooden bridge by the Adelaide and Glenelg road, at a distance of about 5 miles from the former place.

STURT'S DESERT (*Flinders district.*) See STONY DESERT.

STURT'S (or BURTT'S) CROSSING, 32° S. lat., 137° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a crossing place over the depressed sandy and stony plain forming the channel between the S. end of lake Torrens and the head of Spencer's gulf.

STURT SWAMP (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a tract of swampy country lying in the S. part of Yorke's peninsula, to the N. of Sturt bay, and to the N.W. of Troubridge hill. This swamp extends in wet seasons nearly from the coast of Sturt bay on the S. to that of Hardwicke bay on the W. In summer it dries up to a great extent, and is covered with reeds and salsolaceous plants.

SUNDAY LAKE (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a waterhole on the W. side of Yorke's peninsula, near Hardwicke's bay. There is an aboriginal station on this lake.

SUNDAY, LAKE, RUN (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See LAKE SUNDAY.

SUNDERLAND, MOUNT (*N. district,*) is a peak in the main range lying near the Appenilla mine, and on the E. side of the main N. road, N. of Wilpena.

SUNNY CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small stream flowing into lake Eyre at its S.W. end, through a sandy plain country, with scattered limestone drift.

SURFLEET POINT (*Co. Flinders*) is a projecting point on the S. side of port Lincoln, to the S.E. of the entrance and opposite the S.E. extremity of Boston island.

SWANPORT (*Co. Sturt,*) native name KONGORONG, is a name lately given to Thompson's crossing on the Murray river, and is a place where the Murray steamers call with supplies for the neighbouring settlers, or take in produce for shipment. It lies about 18 miles N.N.W. of Wellington, and 16 miles E. of Callington, and is a small postal township in the electoral district of Onkaparinga and hundred of Mobilong. It lies in a pastoral district in which both cattle and sheep are depastured, the nearest mines being at Callington, and there being but little agricultural country nearer than that place. The communication is by horse or dray only, and with Adelaide, 52 miles W., from Callington or Wellington, by Rounsevell's mail car; the communication with Wellington being by horse, boat or Murray river steamer. The surrounding country is hilly and of limestone formation, and the population of the neighbourhood numbers about 150 persons.

SWAN REACH RUN, (*Murray district;*) leases, No. 834, 765, 1140, 1019, 1012, 833, 1020 and 1021; occupier, the hon. J. Morphett; respective areas of leases 10, 20, 25, 15, 21, 30, 14 and 67 square miles. This run lies on the Murray river, near Moorunde, the next post town being Blanchetown.

SWEDES' FLAT (*Co. Macdonnell*) is a tract of flat country in the Tattiara district, taken up as pastoral runs. The overland road from Wellington to Border town passes over this flat.

SWEDES' FLAT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 153; occupier, P. Kelly; area, 23 square miles; grazing capability, 3000 sheep, or 130 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £105 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £473. This run lies 170 miles, S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 85 miles N.E. by N. of Guichen bay. On this, and runs at the Monster held by the same lessee, are 8000 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and 30 horses.

SWINDEN'S COUNTRY, native name ANDEMORKA (*Flinders district,*) is a tract of generally sterile country, but having some patches of good pastoral land, much

Digitized by Google

of which is taken up, lying on the W. side of lake Torrens, and discovered by Swinden and party, in 1858. It is watered by several good springs and creeks, and is bounded on the W. by the salt lakes lying to the E. of lake Gairdner. The sand in this part of the country is red; the scrub, acacia; and there is a considerable quantity of spinifex grass.

SWINDEN'S (or SHEEP'S) CROSSING, 31° 58′ S. lat., 157° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to the northernmost of the crossing-places over the depressed sandy and stony plain forming the channel between lake Torrens and the head of Spencer's gulf.

TALIA (*Flinders district W.*) is a postal station in the electoral district of Flinders lying near Wedge hill, and about 2 miles N. of the salt lake Newland, on the E. coast of Anxious bay. It is the central post office for a large pastoral district, the surrounding country being taken up exclusively for the depasturage of cattle and sheep. The nearest place is Venus bay, where is also the nearest hotel, 15 miles W. The communication is by mail car, horse or dray; and with Adelaide, by the schooner *Daphne*, or overland to port Lincoln, and thence by steamer. The surrounding country is low, flat and thickly scrubbed, with occasional belts of good pastoral country taken up as cattle and sheep stations. Water is obtained by digging wells in the sand, and the geological formation is chiefly limestone. The population numbers about 12 persons.

TALIA AND CHERIROO RUN (*W. district,*) leases, Nos. 453, 754, 514, 363, 659, 638, 482, and 808; occupier, J. C. Marchant; respective areas of leases, 54, 8, 13, 30, 8, 22, 12, and 6 square miles. This run lies near lake Newland, and Wedge hill, to the N.W. of port Lincoln, and has a post office upon it.

TALIA E. RUN (*W district;*) leases, Nos. 727, 856, and 935; occupiers, Bishop and Baird; respective area of leases, 31, 23, and 10 square miles. This run lies near lake Newland, the next post office being on the Talia run.

TALISKER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small postal mining village, lying near cape Jervis, in the hundred of Yankalilla, and electoral district of Encounter bay. The next township is Yankalilla, and the district, although an agricultural one, is chiefly celebrated for its silver lead mines, the principal of which, the Talisker mine, is situated at cape Jervis, about 2 miles from a small shipping port, known as "The Fishery." It is situated in very mountainous country, the hills being steep, rocky, and rugged, and is on the side of one of these hills. Silver lead ore was first found here about 4 years ago by the Messrs. McLeod, whilst searching for a payable gold reef. The company's claims consist of 4 sections of land, held on a mineral lease, on which there are 14 parallel lodes known to exist, although operations are confined to the 3 only—the Talisker, Price's, and Sinclair's lodes, from each of which splendid ores are being raised. The "country" through which these lodes run is composed of argillaceous slate, the caps or backs of the lodes themselves being of fine-grained sandstone, which, at a depth of 5 or 6 fathoms, is replaced by micaceous slate. Rich carbonate of lead, in large quantities, has been obtained near the surface; but at a few fathoms sinking it was superseded by galena, which, on sinking deeper, was found to contain a quantity of mispickel. In some parts of the mine, before the 20 feet level was reached, this had completely taken the place of the galena; but on sinking deeper (to 33 feet,) the mispickel was superseded by a beautiful milk-white quartz, intermixed with galena of extraordinary richness, in which silver is visible to the naked eye.

The following report of a meeting of the shareholders in this mining company, held in Adelaide, June 27, 1866, fairly shows the state of the mine:—"The object of the meeting was to receive the directors', auditors', and captain's reports, to consider the balance-sheet, and elect a director in place of Mr. John Richardson, who had sent in his resignation. The secretary (Mr. A. Abrahams) read the directors' report, and then the captain's, from which we make the following extracts:—'Sanders's shaft—I have 6 men driving south on the course of the lode at the 33-fathom level. The lode in this end is at present fully 3 feet 6 inches wide. Its composition at present is quartz, micaceous slate, and a very small quantity of mundic intermixed throughout with exceedingly rich galena, in which sulphide of silver is perceptible to the naked eye. I sent on the 23rd of this month a box of specimens obtained from this drive as a sample of the lode at the 33-fathom level. I am highly pleased with the prospects at this level, and I hope that the sinking of the shafts will be at once resumed. From present appearances, I can say that at the 45-fathom level we may expect to cut a lode

Digitized by Google

of extraordinary richness. The fact of finding ore of such a rich quality—silver actually perceptible to the naked eye, and the galena being of such a high percentage, that these are the best features ever seen in the mine—is proof of its permanency and actual value. 22-fathom level, north of engine-shaft.—We are doing nothing here at present. Lode in end is composed of quartz and mica intermixed. This drive has gone through a shoot of orey ground 20 feet, which is whole from the 33 to surface, and would pay well for working if stamps were erected for facilitating the dressing of it. There is also a quantity of orey ground S. of English's shaft, from the 22-fathom level to the surface, which would pay if the above-mentioned plans were adopted for dressing the ore. Tapley's shaft.—I intend sinking this shaft as soon as the 33-fathom level has been driven far enough to drain it. I am sorry to say that my plans which I had laid down some 8 months ago, have been greatly retarded by the influx of water at the 33-fathom level, which was so great as to completely master our small engine, in consequence of which I was forced to stop operations in the lower levels until the large engine pumped the water out, which was completed on the 13th of the present month. The reason I discharged so many hands was simply from a pecuniary consideration.' A motion for the adoption of the reports was made and carried unanimously. The auditor's report and the balance-sheet were likewise adopted. The chairman said, after the ordinary business had been disposed of, that the shareholders had now to take into consideration one of the most important questions that had arisen during the progress of the mine. It was possible that if operations were to be prosecuted with vigour, increased capital would be required. In answer to a question put by Mr. J. Porter relative to the expectations of Captain Price not being realised, and asking for information as to how he was disappointed, the chairman said that Captain Price, in driving at the 14 and 22 fathom levels, found a quantity of rich ore; but between these a quantity of galena, mixed with mundic, which, of course, greatly deteriorated the quality of the ore, and this accounted for the false impression that had been created in the captain's mind. He must still say that according to present appearances there was every prospect of the mine becoming increasingly remunerative on the proper appliances being obtained. The probability of this opinion being correct was confirmed by the fact that the captain now finds the mundic is beginning to decrease in quantity, and consequently the galena is found to be purer in quality. In some of the specimens found recently galena had been entirely free from mundic. He further remarked that they greatly required stamps at the mine, for with their assistance the low ores could be brought to market much more expeditiously and economically than they were enabled to do at present. It was evident that all that was required to properly develop the resources of the mine was the increase of funds. The mine had now been worked for a considerable period, and had not yet paid a dividend. This circumstance was, he believed, due solely to the mine being imperfectly worked, owing to the want of funds. For nearly two years large quantities of galena had been lying idle in Sinclair's shaft. He had also learned that a large quantity of poor ore was in reserve at the mine, and available at any time for dressing. If they had had a number of stamps at work for some months past, he believed that they would now be standing on a much better pecuniary footing. He was sorry to say that they were paying 12½ per cent. on borrowed money when they should be expending their own. He thought if they intended carrying on operations they could have recourse only to two expedients to surmount the difficulty under which they laboured. They were either to increase the amount of calls or to issue fresh shares. Mr. L. Glyde, M.P., said that he had only been a director during the last six months, and from what he had seen during that time he could fully endorse the remarks of the previous speaker. He had paid two visits to the mine during his term of office, and had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the actual state of affairs there. He believed that it was absolutely essential to alter the deed of settlement so as to enable the working capital to be increased. Mr. Glyde concluded by proposing 'That the directors take such steps as may be necessary for altering the deed of settlement, so as to give them the power to make calls of 10s. per share instead of 5s. per share as at present.' The motion was put and carried unanimously. Subsequently a proposition was made by Mr. W. Kay, 'That the directors take into consideration the desirability of increasing the capital of the company by the issue of fresh shares,' which was seconded by Mr. Everard and carried. Mr. J. Perryman was then proposed as a director in the room of Mr. Richardson, who had resigned. The motion was carried. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—A special general meeting of the share-

Digitized by Google

holders of the company was held at the office of the company on Thursday, July 19, chiefly for the purpose of altering the deed of settlement in several particulars. But few shareholders were present, and Mr. J. S. Sanders occupied the chair. Mr. Bruce, soliciter to the company, attended, and pointed out that as the advertisement calling the meeting was not sufficiently specific the principal business for which they had met could not be proceeded with, and another meeting would, therefore, have to take place on the subject. A report from the superintendent of the mine was read, in which it was stated that the 33-fathom level south of engine-shaft had improved wonderfully since the secretary's visit, the lode having taken a sudden heave to the W., and that the mine was looking much better than it had for the last 12 months. The secretary read a detailed report of the operations of the mine, founded on personal inspection. We extract the following from it:—'Prospects of the mine.—Of these I am able to report most favourably as to the probable yield of ore being larger and richer in quality than it was above the 22-fathom level. I arrive at this conclusion from the simple facts that the ore now produced from Collin's shoot at the 22-fathom is vastly richer than it was above, and the ore in the 33-fathom is superior to anything ever previously discovered in the mine, or probably in this colony. Next, the quartz, in which the ore is found, is a new and promising feature; then the country is getting more settled, and Price's shaft at the 31-fathom also indicates an approach to settled country; but above all is the great fact of the very little mundic being perceptible, and that little of so totally a different character, that I believe you are now underneath it, and that something extremely valuable will be met with. Such advantages having been gained by sinking to the present depth, why may not the sinking another lift, to say 45 fathoms, reveal something extraordinarily rich, as far surpassing that at the present workings as they do those in the upper ones. I would especially direct your attention to the important matter that the 22-fathom level is now completed through from end to end, a distance of 120 fathoms—that is, from 15 fathoms north of engine-shaft to 30 fathoms south of Price's, intersecting both those shafts as well as Tapley's. The advantages derivable from this are such that you will be enabled to work the lower levels with as much facility as you would the upper levels from the surface.' The chairman stated that the only disadvantage to the mine was the want of stamps, which, if provided, he thought would cause twice the present quantity of ore to be put into the market. After some conversation on this matter, in which the defects of South Australian castings were largely expatiated upon, Mr. Brakell moved, Mr. Porter seconded, and it was resolved unanimously, that the company obtain a set of English-made stamps as soon as convenient. Some specimens of ores were exhibited; after which the meeting concluded. The Talisker mining company exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1866, 11 specimens of silver lead ore in native state, and 11 specimens in various stages of preparation for rendering it marketable."

TALUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Alexander Forrest, of Forreston, Gumeracka, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £15,755 —rate, 9d. in the pound; rates collected, £550 15s. 6½d.; total receipts, £1158 13s. 0½d.; office expenses and salaries, £245 5s. 4d.; expended on public works, £639 14s. 1d. The population numbers 20,974 persons; the area is 92 square miles or 58,880 acres; land under cultivation 11,243 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 567.

TALUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred lying in the N.E. part of the country. About half its area is purchased land, much of which is under cultivation, producing grain and growing fine grapes on the sides of the hills.

TANK HILL RUN (*Flinders district N. W.;*) leases, Nos. 1131 and 1132; occupier, J. Waller; respective areas and rentals of leases, 72 square miles, £36; and 76 square miles, £38. This run lies to the W. of port Augusta, near a hill whence it takes its name.

TANUNDA, 34° 35′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long. (*Co. Light,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Barossa, hundred of Moorooroo, and under the control of the Tanunda district council. It is situated on the North Para river, the Tanunda creek joining that river at the S. extremity of the town. The Kaiserstuhl (a mountain so called by M. Menge, the geologist, from its resemblance to a mountain in the Black forest of Germany) stands 3 miles S.E. Tanunda is situated in the midst of an agricultural district, wheat being being the staple product. The cultivation of the

Digitized by Google

vine is also attended to with excellent results. Copper mining is represented by the Wheal Nitschke mine, which lies about 3 miles to the N.W. of the township. Gawler lies 17 miles W., the communication being by Rounsevell's 4-wheel conveyance. With Adelaide, 43 miles S.W., the communication is by coach to Gawler, and thence by train; and also for goods once a week by a carrier's dray. Tanunda has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a public pound, a local court, and branches of the South Australian bank, and the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company. The resident magistrate is J. Sandiland, Esq., J.P. The hotels are the Tanunda (Fischer's,) and the Victoria (Williams's.) The surrounding country is mountainous towards the S.E., with large undulating plains highly grassed and tolerably well timbered to the N. and N.W. The population numbers about 600 persons. There is a large number of small vineyards in and about the township of Tanunda, about 7 miles nearer Adelaide than Angaston, varying in extent from 1 rood to 6 or 8 acres, and comprising in the aggregate about 100 acres. Almost all these vineyards are owned and cultivated by German colonists, most of the grapes being purchased by M. Soebels, of Tanunda, who manufactures the wines, and has established an export trade with Victoria. There is a German newspaper published in Tanunda.

TANUNDA (*Co. Light*) is a district council in the electoral district of Barossa. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. F. Busedow, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow: Assessment, £55 13s.;—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £285 18s. 9d.; total receipts, £525 8s. 1d. Office expenses and salaries, £83 0s. 2d.; expended on public works, £431 10s. 1d. The population numbers 1231 persons; the area is 14 square miles, or 8960 acres; land under cultivation, 4065 acres, and number of dwelling-houses, 234.

TANUNDA CREEK (*Co. Light*) is a stream rising in the Barossa range, to the E. of Tanunda township, and flowing into the Para river at the S. extremity of that township. This creek is known as Schlinker's creek during the upper part of its course.

TAPLEY'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a high hill in the main S. road, lying about 10 miles S.E. of Adelaide. There is a small agricultural hamlet at this place, with 1 hotel—the Victoria. There is a cutting in the road at this hill, about 1000 feet above sea level, which shows a stratum of limestone about a foot thick, lying unconformably on highly inclined slates.

TAPLEY'S SHOAL (*St. Vincent's gulf*) is a bank of considerable extent, lying N. 84° E., 3½ miles from the Troubridge light, and extending about 4 miles in a E.N.E. direction. It has very irregular soundings, varying from 3 to 7 fathoms, over an uneven bottom of sand and seaweed.

TARCOWIE STATION (*N. district*) is a sub-head station on the Pekina run, occupied by Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN.

TARPEENA, 37° 50′ S. lat., 140° 40′ E. long. (*Co. Grey,*) is a postal township in the hundred of Young and electoral district of Victoria. Lake Edward and lake Leake are distant 8 miles W. They are beautiful sheets of water, but have no fish in them, although, if fish were placed there, they would do well. Mount M'Intyre and mount Edward, in well-timbered and grassy country, lie to the N.W. There are no creeks or rivers; but the Dismal swamp lies 1 mile S. The district is mostly pastoral, well-grassed, and good for cattle and sheep. But at Kalangadoo, 5 miles N.W., is some fine agricultural land, growing wheat, oats, and potatoes. The nearest places are New Tarpeena, 2½ miles E., a Government township, with only 1 house, which is an hotel; Kalangadoo, 5 miles N.W, with a few settlers' houses; mount Gambier 17 miles S.; and Penola, 20 miles N. The communication with Penola and mount Gambier is by mail car, and with Adelaide, 308 miles S.E., by the same means. In the township is a depôt, where the aborigines are supplied with rations and clothing at the expense of Government. There is 1 hotel—the Tarpeena, in old Tarpeena; and another—the Halfway House, in New Tarpeena. New Tarpeena is under the control of the district road board. The surrounding country is rather flat, but is about 90 feet higher than mount Gambier. The soil is sandy, with limestone bottom. The population numbers about 120 persons. There are a post office and a public pound in Tarpeena. There are two mails a week up and down from Adelaide, through Narracoorte and Penola, and to mount Gambier and Macdonnell bay. There is also a school and a small store.

Digitized by Google

TARPEENA RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 338; occupiers, R. R. and E. J. Leake; area, 11 square miles; rent and assessment, £28 11s. 8d. This run lies near the township of Tarpeena, the next post office.

TATTAWAPPA AND YANTA RUN (*N. E. district;*) leases, Nos. 303, 581, 657, 680, 944, 945, and 1151; occupier, J. Chewings; respective areas of leases 10, 93, 41, 8, 47, 45 and 64 square miles. This run lies in the Eastern plains pastoral district, near Weekeroo, the next post office being at Outaalpa, and Tetulpa.

TATTIARA or SOUTH EASTERN PASTORAL DISTRICT, is the name given to the tract of country, lying in the S.E. part of the colony, and in the electoral district of Victoria, excluding the hundreds of the counties Albert, Russell, Cardwell, Macdonnell, Robe, and Eyre, and bounded on the N. by the Murray river hundred, on the S. by the sea, on the E. by the E. boundary of the colony, and on the W. by the Murray river and the sea. It consists for the most part of swampy country, with belts of scrub, the S. portion being volcanic, and the N. being nearly covered with dense mallee scrub. There are numerous salt lagoons, bounded by swamp and fossil limestone hills in the district, and but few permanent streams—the squatters relying for water on the numerous swamps, lagoons, or wells, which are found in all parts. The swampy country consists generally of swampy flats, with heath of rushes, dwarf oak, honeysuckle, tea-tree, ferns, grass-tree, bushes, herbs, and a little grass, of stringy bark and gum ranges, and of sloping rises, covered with oak, gum, honeysuckle, box, cherry, grass-tree, ferns, and grass, and much of it is covered by water in winter. The postal townships and post offices in the district are Wellington E., Kingston, Robe, Narracoorte, Border town, Penola, Gambier town, port Macdonnell, Allandale E., M'Grath's flat, Coolatoo, Tarpeena and mount Burr. The country taken up for pastoral purposes lies principally in the S. centre, and along the bank of the Murray river, there being a large area of unavailable country in the N. and N.E. In this district there are 1507 acres of purchased land, 64,765 acres enclosed, and 69 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 387 horses, 2200 horned cattle, 106,922 sheep, 134 goats, 9 pigs, and 606 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation there are 57 acres under hay, 11 acres fallow, and 1 acre of garden, in which are 52 vines in bearing and 3 vines not in bearing. The crop for the year ending 31st March, 1866, was 80 tons hay. The population numbers 322 persons, and the number of dwellings is 82. The resident magistrates in this district are F. J. H. M'Leod and H. Jones, Esqs.

TAURAGAL, 35° 30′ S. lat., 139° 57′ E. long. (*Victoria district,*) is the name of a hill lying in the pastoral country S.E. of Wellington, and about 10 miles N.E. of Binnie's lookout, on the road from that place to Border town.

TAYLOR'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a mountain stream rising near Burt's hill, and flowing in a S.E. direction past Benbonyata, into lake Blanche on its W. side. It waters the pastoral district known as the Eastern plains. Shales, slate, and calcareous rocks.

TAYLOR'S ISLAND (*Co. Flinders*) is the largest island in the N. part of Thorny passage, and lies 2½ miles N.W. ½ N. from Grindal island. It is 1½ miles long, and has a small islet off its N. and another off its S. end. It lies 2 miles E. of the main land, the depth between being from 7 to 10 fathoms, with a sandy bottom. This island was so called after Mr. Taylor, a midshipman of Flinders's ship, the *Investigator*, that gentleman having been one of the boat's crew who were lost near Thistle island on February 18th. 1865. (See THISTLE ISLAND.)

TEA-TREE GULLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name given to a fine tract of agricultural land in a high state of cultivation, lying 12 miles N.E. from Adelaide, at the foot of the Gawler range. The growth of wheat and the culture of the vine are particularly attended to in the district, and a few sheep and cattle are kept by the farmers on the sides of the hills. The Tea-tree gully creek, a small stream of fine water, flows through the bottom of the gully, and past the township of Steventon, which lies in the district. There is communication with Adelaide by Rounsevell's coach. Tea-tree gully lies 3 miles E. of Modbury, and has 2 hotels—the Tea-tree gully, and the Highercombe. There is a local court, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and a Foresters' court in the district. See also STEVENTON.

TEA-TREE GULLY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Gumeracka and Yatala. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Charles Smith, of Golden grove, and 4 councillors. The receipts and

Digitized by Google

expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £9420—rate, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £235 7s. 6d; total receipts, £910 15s.; office expenses and salaries, £45 4s; expended on public works, £776 9s. 6d. The population numbers 1021 persons; the area is 34 square miles, or 21,760 acres; land under cultivation, 5500 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 195.

TEA-TREE SPRINGS RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 626 and 629; occupier, J. H. Angas; respective areas of leases, 75 and 159 square miles. This run lies to the N. of mount Chambers. The next post town is Nuccaleena.

TEA-TREE SWAMP (*S.E. district.*) See GERMAN FLAT.

TEETAPPENNIE CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a small stream watering the E. part of the Bundaleer run.

TELOWIE RUN NEW (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 138; occupier, Mr. Forster; area, 28 square miles; grazing capability, 4600 sheep or 164 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £84 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1217. This run lies 45 miles S. of port Augusta, 12 miles N. of port Peri, and 150 miles N.N.W. of Adelaide.

TELOWIE RUN, OLD (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 137; occupier, Mr. Forster; area, 15 square miles; grazing capacity, 2400 sheep, or 160 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £148 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £82. This run lies 45 miles S. of port Augusta, 12 miles N. of port Peri, and 150 miles N.N.W. of Adelaide.

TEMPLERS (*Co. Gawler*) is a small postal township lying about 4½ miles N. of Roseworthy, and having 2 stores, a post office, 1 hotel—the North Star, one of the best family hotels in the colony—and a few private dwellings. The surrounding district is a wheat-growing one. The population is small and scattered.

TEMPLETON MOUNT RUN N. (*Co. Stanley;*) lease, No. 133; occupier, G. Bowman; area, 4 square miles (rental area, 7 square miles;) grazing capability, 700 sheep; Goyder's valuation, £51 4s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £24. This run lies 15 miles N.E. of port Wakefield, and 75 miles N. from Adelaide.

TENEFATE CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small tributary of the South Para river, rising in the N. part of the hundred of Para Wirra, and flowing in a N. direction into the main stream, near Gawler town hill, after a course of about 6 miles.

TENT HILLS (*Flinders district N.W.*) is the name given to a cluster of hills, lying in tolerably good pastoral country on the W. side of the head of Spencer's gulf.

TENT HILL, 29° 52′ S. lat., 137° E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a low detached hill, lying in sandy scrubby country, to the N. of the N. end of lake Torrens, and near the head of Chambers's creek.

TENT HILLS RUN (*Flinders district N.W.;*) leases, Nos. 1029, 1099, and 1159; occupier, H. J. Riehman; 32, 72, and 26 square miles. This run lies to the W. of port Augusta, the next post town.

TEREWOOR RUN (*S.E. district;*) occupier, P. Roberts; area, 14 square miles; grazing capability, 4000 sheep, 100 horses, and 10 head of cattle, which are shifted occasionally to the hundred of Waterhouse. This run lies 5 miles E. of the new bridge at Reedy creek, half-a-mile S. of the main road from Kingston to Narracoorte, and 17 miles from Kingston, the nearest post town.

TERMINATION HILL, 30° 10′ S. lat., 138° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is the name given to a lofty peak of the N.W. end of the main or Flinders range, lying in a tract of tolerably good pastoral country.

TERMINATION MOUNT (*Victoria district,*) is a hill lying to the N. of Border town, and near the E. boundary of the colony.

TEROWIE CREEK (*N. E. district*) is a small drainage creek running on the Woorkongarie station, about 30 miles N. of Kooringa, through oak-timbered gullies and patches of scrub.

TERRIBLE, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a lofty and rugged hill in the coast range. It is situated in the S.E. part of the hundred of Willunga, and forms one of the points of division between Co. Adelaide on the W., and Co. Hindmarsh on the E.

TETULPA (*Co. Flinders*) is a postal station in the pastoral district of Eastern plains. It is situate on the Tetulpa creek, about 30 miles N. of mount Victor, in the

Digitized by Google

midst of a pastoral (sheep) district. Copper has been found in small quantities in the neighbourhood, but no mines have been opened. The township of Kooringa lies 108 miles S., the communication being by Rounsevell's mail coaches. With Adelaide, 211 miles S., the communication is by coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. The surrounding country is undulating and poorly watered. The population numbers about 30 persons.

TETULPA RUN (*N.E. district*) see WOORKONGORIE.

THEBARTON (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal suburb of the city of Adelaide, in the electoral district of W. Torrens, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the district council of W. Torrens. It lies 1½ mile W. of Adelaide, on the main line of road to the reedbeds, the Torrens river being half-a-mile to the N. The district is an agricultural one, crops of hay being the principal produce. There is a fellmongery and a tannery (Peacock's) in Thebarton, and a considerable number of the population are engaged in gardening pursuits. Thebarton has a racecourse lying in a flat to the S.E. of the village, and having a good grand stand, saddling paddock, and other appliances. It has been for some time the course upon which the Adelaide races were run; but it is intended in future to run them on the old course (where a new stone grand stand has been erected,) on the Park lands, near Norwood. Thebarton has 2 hotels—the Wheatsheaf, and the Squatters' arms. The surrounding country is flat, and of limestone formation. The population, including that of the surrounding agricultural neighbourhood, numbers about 450 persons. Thebarton has a public pound, a Foresters' court, and a Druids' lodge.

THEVENARD, CAPE (*Flinders district W.,*) is the name of a promontory in Denial bay.

THIRD CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small creek rising in the Adelaide ranges, to the S.E. of Woodford, and flowing in a N.W. direction past that village, and through those of Payneham and Glynde into the main stream, at the village of Demzig, about 5 miles above Adelaide.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILE WELL (*S.E. district.*) See COLD AND WET.

THIRTY-TWO MILE WELL (*S.E. district.*) See BINNIES' LOOK-OUT.

THISBY, MOUNT (*Kangaroo island,*) is a prominent peak, covered with scrub and dwarf trees, in the mainland of the island.

THISTLE ISLAND, 35° 6′ S. lat., 136° 11′ 30″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a tolerably large island lying from 4 to 6 miles E. of cape Catastrophe, and forming the E. side of Thorny passage. It is 12 miles in length N.W. by N. and S.E. by S., and from half-a-mile to 2 miles wide, its S. part, where the latitude and longitude are taken, being the narrowest. Off this point lies a small islet surrounded by breakers. Near the middle of the island the land rises to such a height as to be visible at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues from a ship's deck. At the N.W. extremity are some white cliffs, with a shoal bight between them and a sandy beach at the bottom of it. This island was discovered by Flinders on the 17th February, 1802, in his exploration voyage along the S. coast. He at first mistook it for the E. coast of the inlet (Spencer's gulf) into which he was sailing, but on landing upon it the following morning he discovered his error. Its name was given from a melancholy circumstance which occurred at the time. A number of small islands having been seen to the N., a boat's crew, in charge of Mr. Thistle, was sent to search for an anchorage, but were lost by the upsetting of the boat, caused by the strong ripple. Flinders therefore called the island after his unfortunate officer. On anchoring here in 7 fathoms, sandy bottom, about half-a-mile from the N.W. side of the island, Flinders found 2 tides in 24 hours, the flood making at the rate of 2 knots to the N.N.E., and rising 7½ feet in the night, ebbing with equal velocity.

THISLTE ISLAND RUN (*W. district*) lease, No. 227A; occupier, J. Pollitt; area, 13 square miles; grazing capability, 780 sheep, (unstocked at present;) Goyder's valuation, £13 per annum. This run lies in Thistle island, 30 miles S.E. of port Lincoln, and 160 miles W. of port Adelaide.

THOMAS, CAPE (*Co. Robe,*) is a headland lying in the N. part of Guichen bay. There is a rocky island lying off this cape, known as Godfrey island.

THOMAS, MOUNT, 30° 5′ S. lat., 139° 3′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a peak in the N.E. end of the main range lying at the head of the Yudanamutana creek, and about 5 miles N.W. of the township of Yudanamutana.

Digitized by Google

THOMPSON'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a creek, flowing through good country near the N. boundary of the colony and on the route of Stuart's explorations.

THOMPSON'S CROSSING (*Co. Sturt.*) See SWANPORT.

THORNY PASSAGE (*Co. Flinders*) is the name of the W. entrance into Spencer's gulf, lying between cape Catastrophe on the W. and Thistle island on the E. It is from 4 to 6 miles wide, but in this space there are several small islands, which so much contract the S. entrance of the passage, that 1½ miles of its breadth between the main land and the S. isle is alone safe for ships, the depth being from 20 to 22 fathoms. This isle is called Smith islet, 1½ miles from which is Lewis islet, of smaller extent, and Little islet, still smaller, upwards of half-a-mile N.N.W. of it. To the E. of these is Hopkins's isle, which is larger, and lies half-a-mile from the white cliffs on the N.W. part of Thistle island. There are strong tide ripples amongst these islands which have often proved fatal to boats. The tide rises 6 to 8 feet, flows to the N.N.E. at the rate of 2 knots, and ebbs to the S.S.W. with like velocity.

THREE LAKES (*Flinders district*) is the name given to 3 salt-water lagoons, lying in good pastoral country, about 18 miles N.W. of lake Hamilton.

THURK RUN (*Murray district;*) leases, Nos. 1119, 378, 347, 812, 813, and 68; occupier, J. Whyte; respective areas of leases, 12, 24, 37, 21, 35, and 44 square miles. This run is situated on the Murray river, near North West bend, the next post office.

TICKARA STATION AND HUNTER RUN (*Co. Daly;*) lease, No. 49; occupiers, Bowman and Parnell; area, 63 square miles. The grazing capability of this station, including that of the Winter run and Parrana station, occupied by the same firm, is 4000 sheep, and 20 head of cattle. Tickara station lies 12 miles N. of Kadina, the nearest post town.

TILLEY, MOUNT, 30° 55′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*,) is a massive dark looking hill in the main range, lying about 20 miles N. of Blinman on the main N. road.

TILLEY'S SWAMP (*S.E. district*) is a tract of swampy land lying to the N.E. of Kingston (Lacepede bay,) and running along the E. side of the Coorong lake.

TILLEY'S SWAMP RUN, (*S E district;*) lease, No. 199; occupier, J. Brown; area, 52 square miles; grazing capability, 4,500 sheep or 90 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £138 per annum, deducting improvements, valued at £410. This run lies on Tilley's swamp, 100 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 15 miles N. of Kingston. On this and other runs held by the same lessee are 24,000 sheep and lambs, and 60 head of cattle and horses; the entire area representing 183 square miles.

TILLEY'S SWAMP RUNS (*S.E. district*) are a number of runs lying on and round the swamp of that name, near the Coorong lake. The leases, areas, and occupiers, are as follow:—lease, 199; occupier, J. Brown; area, 52 square miles—leases, 694 and 695; occupier, R. P. Boucaut; areas, 60 and 10 square miles—leases, 493 and 778; occupier, J. Foot; areas, 27 and 29 square miles—leases, 696 and 697; occupier, D. M'Allum; areas, 30 and 30 square miles—lease, 912; occupiers, A. S. and J. H. Clark; area, 8 square miles—and lease, 1001; occupier, E. Stark; area, 46 square miles. The next post towns to these runs are Kingston and Robe.

TIMOTHY, MOUNT (*Victoria district,*) is the name of a hill lying in the flat pastoral country to the S.E. of Wellington, and due E. of Binnie's Look out.

TINDILPA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a creek rising in the N. part of the Flinders range, and flowing through pastoral country about 15 miles W. of Blanchewater. It passes the foot of mount Weatherhead on its E. side, and is supposed to fall into lake Gregory. It is fed by numerous unnamed tributaries.

TINLINE POINT (*Kangaroo island.*) See D'ESTREE BAY.

TINTINARRA RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 1070, 826, and 998; occupiers, T. W. and J. H. Boothby; respective areas of leases, 12, 25, and 36 square miles. This run lies on Salt creek, the next post towns being Kingston and Robe. There are on this and other runs held by the same lessees, comprising 165 square miles of country, 12,000 sheep and 200 head of cattle.

TIPARA (*Co. Daly*) is a S.W. hundred, lying on the E. shore of Spencer's gulf, and being taken up as pastoral country. There are some good springs in this hundred but no running streams.

Digitized by Google

TIPARA (*Co. Daly*) is the name given to some remarkable springs lying about 12 miles S. of Moonta. It lies in a singular sand-hill, or rather group of hills, not high but covering a considerable area, in the centre of which is a hollow like the crater of a volcano, in which are met with springs of fresh clear water, within a short distance of the coast. To the S. of the Tipara springs lie a similar series known as the Currowa springs. Dunes of drift-sand overlying loose sandy soil, with blocks and nodules of limestone.

TIPARA RUN (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease No. 1063; occupier, T. W. Rogers; area, 10 square miles; rental, £5 per annum. This run lies near the Tipara springs to the S. of Moonta.

TODD'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small elevation lying on S. side of the township of Milang, and on the N.W. shore of lake Alexandrina.

TODEL RIVER (*Co. Flinders*) is the name of a stream rising in the Liverpool ranges, and flowing E. into the W. side of Spencer's gulf, about 15 miles N. of port Lincoln. This stream runs dry in summer.

TOOLIJEE HILL RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 1081; occupiers, Wilson and Featherstown; area, 12 square miles. This run lies to the E. of lake Hamilton, the next post office.

TOORARINGANA CREEK, 27° 27′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a small creek flowing a few miles S. of Lake M'Kinlay. This creek was discovered by M'Kinlay. It is bounded on the N. by a large grassy plain, and on the S. by a chain of irregular sand-hills.

TOPGALLANT ISLES (*Flinders district W.*) is the name given to a small high island, and 3 rocks off its E. side—the whole being connected by a reef. The 3 rocks much resemble ships under sail. The island lies about 3 miles E. from the nearest part of Flinders island, and the whole form part of the Investigator group.

TORRENS E. (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of E. Torrens and Onkaparinga. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Thomas Playford, of Drysdale, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £6382 17s. 6d.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £309 6s. 2d.; total receipts, £1330 9s.; office expenses and salaries, £96 11s. 5d; expended on public works, £1105 16s. 6d. The population numbers 984 persons; the area is 38 square miles, or 24,320 acres; land under cultivation, 712 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 177.

TORRENS E., ELECTORAL DISTRICT, is bounded on the S. by the main south-eastern road, commencing at the point of intersection of the N. side of the said road with the S. boundary of the Park lands, and continuing by the said road to the boundary between the hundreds of Adelaide and Onkaparinga; thence northerly by the said boundary to the Torrens; thence westerly by the centre of the river Torrens to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Park lands; thence southerly and westerly by the eastern and southern boundaries of the Park lands; to the point of commencement. It comprises the corporations of Kensington and Norwood, and the district councils of Burnside, Crafers (W. portion,) E. Torrens (E. portion,) and Payneham. The area is 44 square miles, or 29,043 acres, and the population numbers 9108 persons. The land under cultivation is 6755 acres. The voting places for this district are Kensington and Norwood. Torrens E. is represented in the Legislative Council by N. Blyth and C. H. Goode, Esqs. The number of registered electors for this district in 1865 was, for the Legislative Council, 827; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1228.

TORRENS ISLAND (*Co. Adelaide*) is a large sandy island lying in the channel of port Adelaide, and dividing that channel into two parts, viz., the N. and S. arms. The latter is the one used for navigation. On this island is situated the quarantine station.

TORRENS LAKE (*Flinders district N.*) is a vast inland salt lake, discovered by Mr. Eyre, about 90 miles N. of Spencer's gulf. It was at first supposed that this lake extended in a horseshoe form all round the N. side of the E. part of the colony, but more recent discoveries have dispelled this illusion, and it is now known that good pastoral country lies to the N. of the lake, and between it and another similar sheet of water, known as lake Eyre.

Digitized by Google

TORRENS W. (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of W. Torrens. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. W. H. Gray, of Frogmore, Reedbeds, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £9951;—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £496; total receipts, £1575 9s. 10d; office expenses and salaries, £83 10s.; expended on public works, £1499 10s. 4d. The population numbers 1521 persons; the area is 14 square miles, or 8960 acres; land under cultivation, 2432 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 344.

TORRENS W. ELECTORAL DISTRICT is bounded on the W. by the sea coast, between the Bay road and the N.W. angle of section 1006; thence by the district of port Adelaide as far as the N.E. corner of section 360; thence S. by the North road to the Park lands, between sections 2064 and 460; thence W.S.W. and S., by the N.N.W. and W. boundaries of the Park lands, to their S.W. angle; thence S.W. and W. by the Bay road to the sea coast, at the point of commencement. It comprises the N. portion of the corporation of Glenelg, and the district councils of Handmarsh (exclusive of towns,) Hindmarsh, (towns of Hindmarsh, Bowden and Brompton,) W. Torrens, and portion of Yatala. It has an area of 35 square miles, or 23,073 acres, and a population of 6402 persons, of whom 1386 are adult males. The voting places for this district are at Hindmarsh, the lower N. road, and Hilton. There are 9366 acres under cultivation, as against 10,749 acres in 1861. Torrens W. electoral district is represented in the Legislative Assembly by J. Pickering, Esq., and the hon. H. B. T. Strangways. The number of registered electors for 1863 in this district were, for the Legislative Council, 563; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1021.

TORRENS, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a pretty little township on the main eastern road from Adelaide, from which it is distant 30 miles. It is in the hundred of Talunga, and electoral district of Gumeracka. A small creek, which rises in the eastern hill, runs through the township, in which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected. The hill from which the township takes its name—mount Torrens—rises to the height of about 700 feet, and is covered with several varieties of the eucalyptus to its summit. There is a very fine steam flour mill (Dunn's) and a tannery in full work in the township. The country round is nearly all agricultural; but latterly, in consequence of the blight attacking the wheat crops in their early growth, the farmers are getting more into the style of mixed farming, instead of devoting all their attention to cereals. There are no mines in the immediate neighbourhood; but some years since the Reedy creek mines, 13 miles E.N.E., were opened up, and showed very favourably; the Victorian diggings breaking out at the same time increased the price of labour so much that these mines were abandoned. The company still hold 20,000 acres of land, on which the mines are situated, and called the Reedy creek special survey. It is the opinion of many practical miners that these mines are nearly, if not quite as rich as any in the colony; but the means of communication are very bad On the main road to Adelaide, 7 miles from mount Torrens, is Woodside; S.W., 5 miles, the German township of Lobethal, N.W., 4 miles, Blumberg; and N.N.E., 11 miles, mount Pleasant. A coach runs daily between mount Torrens and Adelaide, between which places there is also a daily mail. In the township there is a mechanics' institute, a public school, a very handsome Episcopalian church, and a chapel in connection with the Bible Christians. The telegraph wires also connect mount Torrens with Adelaide. There are 2 good hotels in the township, one—the mount Torrens hotel—being of old standing, a handsome stone structure; the other—the Mill inn, built recently. There is also a coach office, belonging to Mr. W. Rounsevell, where passengers may book every morning for Charleston, Woodside, Lobethal, mount Barker, Nairne, and Adelaide, and where horses and conveyances may be obtained for any part of the country. The surrounding country is hilly, with valleys of great fertility, on which some of the finest wheat and barley in South Australia have been grown. The geological formation is a grey sandstone, with conglomerate quartz, and in a part of the district near mount Torrens, some fine beds of limestone have been worked, keeping two kilns constantly at work to supply the demand The population is 224, and the number of dwellings, many of which are of a superior character, 42.

TORRENS, MOUNT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is a lofty peak of the main or Adelaide range of mountains, lying near the township of mount Torrens.

TORRENS, MOUNT (*Kangaroo Island,*) is a mountain lying in the scrubby pastoral country, in the middle of the island.

Digitized by Google

TORRENS PARK (*Co. Adelaide*) is a beautiful vineyard lying on the S. side of the Brownhill creek, near Mitcham. There is also a fine orchard, orangery, and banana plantation on the grounds.

TORRENS RIVER (*Co. Adelaide*) is a fine stream rising near mount Pleasant, and flowing in a general W.S.W. direction, until it loses itself in the large swampy flat near port Adelaide, known as the Reedbeds, whence, however, it drains by several mou ths into the sea, between port Adelaide and Glenelg. The city of Adelaide is built on the S. bank of this river, the road between South and North Adelaide crossing it by a fine iron bridge of singular construction, and similar to one of wood, which formerly crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. The roadway of the bridge, instead of being carried over the top of the arch, is suspended from it, the arches being formed of hollow iron cylinders. The banks of the river near Adelaide, which are frequently washed away by floods, have very recently been sloped on the higher or N. side, the base of the slope being planted with willows. Besides the bridge spoken of, there are several others crossing the river—one at the N.E. end of the town, the city bridge, a wooden hand-bridge only, in a line with Morphett street, and the Hindmarsh bridge on the Port road. Near the city bridge is a ford with stepping stones for foot passengers, available, however, only when the water is low. During its course the Torrens flows through a fine agricultural district, its lower end meandering over the richly grassed plains surrounding the metropolis. It passes through and by several townships and villages, the principal of which are Blumberg and Gumeracka; and is fed by numerous tributary streams, known as the Cudlee, Chain of ponds, Kangaroo, Morialta, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second, and First creeks. The formation of the bed of the river is generally of the Adelaide limestone rock, with deep clayey alluvial deposit and sandy gravel in the bed of the stream. During the dry season, the river dwindles down to a mere rivulet, having, however, some deep and wide reaches and waterholes, but in wet weather it rapidly swells into a fine stream, rushing with great force in a vast volume of thick yellow water, the peculiar colour being caused by the clay on its banks.

TORRENS VALE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Encounter bay and hundred of Yankalilla. It is situated on the Dairy flat creek, in an agricultural (wheat growing) district, and is 4 miles distant from the township of Yankalilla. The communication is by horse or private conveyance, and with Adelaide 61 miles N. by Rounsevell's daily mail coach from Yankalilla, at which place is the nearest hotel. The surrounding country is mountainous, with fertile valleys intervening, most of which are under cultivation by an industrious body of small farmers. The population of the neighbourhood numbers about 200 persons.

TOTHILL'S CREEK (*Co. Light.*) See HORSHAM.

TOURVILLE BAY is the name given to a small bight affording secure anchorage and lying in the W. part of Denial bay. Its shores are lined with mangrove bushes, and it has a fine sandy bottom. On the E. side of this bay there is some good country with tracts of grass land, but water is scarce, although it may be obtained by digging in some of the sand-hills on the coast line.

TOURVILLE BAY RUN, No. 1 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 853 and 1002; occupier, R. Love; respective areas of leases, 22 and 81 square miles. This run lies at Denial bay.

TOURVILLE BAY RUN, No. 2 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 906, 1073, 1043 and 918; occupiers, Smith and Swan; respective areas of leases, 54, 32, 36, and 51 square miles. This run lies at Denial bay.

TRAVELLERS' VALLEY (*Flinders district*) is the name of a gully containing water, and lying near Gray's creek to the N. of Sturt's stony desert.

TREVILLA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural settlement on the little Para river to the N. of Adelaide, and in the wheat growing district of Yatala. It is taken up by small farmers.

TRINITY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property of Dr. Kelly, lying 2 miles W. of Morphette vale, 1 mile from the E. shore of the gulf of St. Vincent, and 2 miles N. of port Noarlunga and the mouth of the Onkaparinga. This vineyard lies about 100 feet above the level of the sea, the soil is of a reddish loam, intermixed with limestone; the subsoil being a stiffish clay. Capital wine is made from the Rousillon grape, mixed with a small quantity of Shiraz and Malbec.

Digitized by Google

TROUBRIDGE HILL, 35° 8′ S. lat., 137° 41′ 30″ E. long. (*Yorke's peninsula,*) on the northern shore of Investigator strait, is an inconsiderable hummock standing alone on low sandy land, and makes like an island. It is about 1 mile from the shore to the S. of it, and 4½ miles to the W. of the S.E. extremity of Yorke peninsula, off which lie the Troubridge shoals. To the W. of Troubridge hill there is a large bight in the coast, extending 6 miles N. towards Hardwicke bay, from which it is distant only 8 or 9 miles. This bight is 4 leagues across, and is formed by low sandy land, which cannot be approached within 2 or 3 miles, on account of a shoal flat which fronts it, and which extends between 3 and 4 miles off a very low sandy point at its western extremity. Eight and 10 fathoms are found 1½ mile from this flat, but the bottom is not good; and the situation is too much exposed to S. winds to admit of its being considered safe anchorage, unless with the wind blowing from the opposite direction. There is a large swamp to the N.W. of the hill.

TROUBRIDGE SHOALS (*Gulf of St. Vincent*) extend in an E. direction nearly 4 miles from the land, and are dry at low water. They consist chiefly of hard sand, with rocks in the centre and on their S. part, and on the E. shoal, which is separated from the main or W. shoal by a narrow channel, is a sandy island nearly half-a-mile in length, and visible 5 or 6 miles. There is also a dangerous detached reef lying about half-a-mile from the rocks on the S. side of the W. shoal, and S. ½ W. 2 miles from the sandy island. Great caution is necessary in approaching these shoals, as the tide runs very strongly over them. There is a narrow passage inside the shoals, about a quarter of a mile wide, and close to the shore, useful to coasters. A lighthouse is erected on these shoals, known as the Troubridge light, which lies in 35° 7′ 32″ S. lat., 137° 50′ 37″ E. long. It has a revolving light without colour, and may be seen from all sides every half-minute at a distance of 16 miles.

TRURO, 34° 20′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long. (*Co. Eyre,*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Flinders and hundred of Dutton. It is situated on the White hut creek, St. Kitt's creek flowing about 6 miles N.E., and mount Rufus being about 7 miles N.E. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, the former industry being represented by the culture of wheat and vines, and the latter by the depasturage of sheep. There is no doubt that gold is to be found in the neighbourhood, but it has not yet been obtained in sufficient quantities to pay for the working. The Wheal Barton copper mine lies 1 mile to the S.E. (see WHEAL BARTON.) The nearest township is Stockwell, 5 miles S.W., the communication being by mail coach daily. With Adelaide, 61 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily mail coach to Freeling and thence by rail. Truro has a post and money order office, a public pound, an Independent chapel, and a school, with an average attendance of 50 children, and 2 hotels—the Crown (Chanter's) and the Truro (Bennett's.) The surrounding country is elevated, consisting of high hills; the mount Rufus range, to the N.E. is lofty and rugged, and affords a fine view of the surrounding country from its summit. The geological formation is red or brown sandstone and limestone, with quartz reefs running in every direction. The population numbers about 150 persons, mostly farmers. The resident magistrate is J. Thomson, Esq., J.P.

TRURO CREEK (*Co. Eyre*) is a small creek, rising in the range to the W. of Truro, and flowing E. into the Murray river. It is fed by the Bason and Blue creeks.

TUCOCK, COWIE RUN (*Yorke's Peninsula;*) lease, No. 111; occupiers, J. Gilbert; area, 104 square miles; grazing capability, 17,500 sheep, or 168 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £833, deducting improvements valued at £2335. This run lies at Black springs, 12 miles from Sturt bay, and 180 miles by road from Adelaide. The woolshed is at Tucock-Cowie, near Sturt bay, and 72 miles from port Adelaide, as the crow flies. This run also includes leases Nos. 261; 1042, 684, 410, 257, and 687, having a total area of 200 square miles, and carrying 17,000 sheep, 600 head of cattle, and 400 horses.

TULKEA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 98; occupier, T. Magarey; area, 29 square miles; grazing capacity, 3000 sheep, or 109 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £84 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £120. This run lies on Sleaford bay, 14 miles N. of port Lincoln by the Duckponds road, and 415 miles overland from Adelaide.

TULUBRA STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN.

TUMBY BAY (*Flinders district*) is a small bay, affording good anchorage, and forming part of Harvey's bay, on the W. side of Spencer's gulf. See HARVEY'S BAY.

Digitized by Google

TUMBY BAY (*Flinders district, W.*) is a postal village in the electoral district of Flinders. It lies on the W. coast of Spencer's gulf, and is known as Tumby bay—there being a boat harbour of that name to the E. of the village. It is situated on the Mine creek, mount Liverpool being 6 miles distant S.W. The district is a pastoral and mining one, although wheat is grown to some extent in the neighbourhood by the settlers who have taken up land. The pastoral interest is represented by stations upon which both sheep and cattle are grazed. There are several copper mines in the neighbourhood—the principal being the mount Liverpool mine, 5 miles W.; the port Lincoln mine, 8 miles N.; the Tumby bay mine, adjoining the latter; the Flinders mine and the Copperer mine, both to the N. The Tumby bay mine is a mineral claim whose ores are yet in embryo; it employs 12 hands. With regard to the Tumby mine, the following extract from a letter, written by Captain James Fairly, shows the state of the workings:—"Tumby Mine.—The following is an extract from Captain James's letter:—'I arrived on the mine on the 20th inst., and am pleased with the appearance of the mine. I measured Stuckey's shaft. It is sunk from surface 6 fathoms 2 feet 6 in. There is about 4 tons of splendid ore at grass at Stuckey's shaft. As soon as the sieves arrive I shall get a further quantity dressed of what is now at surface. I intend on Tuesday to commence to sink another shaft 20 fathoms to the north-east of Stuckey's on the same lode.' Captain Henkell says:—'Stuckey's shaft is now 6 fathoms 2½ feet deep. The night before I left I again struck ore, specimens of which I beg to hand over to you.' The following extract from a letter written by Captain James respecting the condition of the Tumby copper mine was posted at the Exchange subsequently—'Stuckey's shaft is sunk 9 fathoms. The lode is 3 feet 6 in. wide. It is composed of blue and green carbonates, gossan, and spar. I intend at 2 fathoms deeper to begin to drive east towards the new shaft which is 23 fathoms east of Stuckey's. There is a good course of ore between the 2 shafts from which a large quantity will be raised. We have dressed 4 tons of ore. The new shaft is sunk 7 feet deep. The lode is 4 feet wide, consisting of spar and gossan, intermixed with carbonates. The lode is improving as we sink.'"—Port Lincoln, the next money order office, is 35 miles distant S., the communication being by horse or dray. With Adelaide, 238 miles E., the communication is from port Lincoln by fortnightly steamer. The surrounding country is varied, there being several hills and numerous large plains, on which are found 30,000 to 40,000 acres of good land, available for the growth of cereals, but not yet surveyed. The formation is chiefly of granite and limestone. The population is small and scattered.

TUMBY ISLAND (*Co. Flinders*) is the North-westernmost of the Sir Joseph Banks's group of islands, and lies about 2 miles off the beach to the N. of Bolingbroke point, N. of port Lincoln.

TUNGAPA, DISHER'S PLAINS, AND ROSEBANK STATIONS (*Co. Eyre;*) occupier, G. Melrose; area, 60 square miles; grazing capability, 6000 sheep. These stations lie 10 miles N.E. of Springton, the nearest post town, and to the N. of the Rhine river.

TUNGKILLO (*Co. Sturt*) is a postal township in the hundred of Tungkillo. The river Murray is distant about 18 miles E., and the principal creek is Reedy creek, which empties itself into the Murray river between Wall and Mannum. The district is agricultural and pastoral, chiefly the latter. The Reedy creek copper mine lies about 8 miles distant, but is not working at present. The nearest places are mount Pleasant, 4 miles N.W., and Blumberg, 9 miles W, the communication being by horse or dray only. With Adelaide, 35 miles S.W., the communication is by Rounsevell's daily conveyance from mount Pleasant. Tungkillo has a public pound and 1 hotel—the District hotel. The country is undulating, and the population numbers about 40 persons. The township lies on the main road from Adelaide to Mannum.

TUNGKILLO (*Co. Sturt*) is a district council in the electoral district of Gumeracka. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. P. O'Dea, Bald hills, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £6199 15s. 6d.—rate, 6¼d. in the pound; rates collected on £169 18s. 10d.; total receipts, £493 2s. 1d.; office expenses and salaries, £104 4s. 2d.; expended on public works, £256 0s. 9d. The population numbers 600 persons. The area is 120 square miles, or 76,890 acres; land under cultivation, 3390 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 112.

TUNGKILLO (*Co. Sturt*) is a hundred lying in the W. part of the country, con-

Digitized by Google

sisting, for the most part, of purchased land, much of which is under agriculture. The Reedy creek flows in the E. part of this hundred, and on it copper ore has been found in considerable quantities, and mines have been opened in various parts of the neighbourhood. They are generally know as the Reedy creek, Bremer, and Kanmantoo mines.

TURRET RANGE *(Flinders district)* is a range of low hills lying along the W. side of Chambers's creek to its junction with Margaret creek, and forming the source of numerous small streams, those on the N. flowing into Margaret, and those on the S. into Chambers's creek. The country consists of a scrubby desert, with a few patches of tolerably good pastoral land.

TWICKENHAM or NETLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying to the S.W. of the city of Adelaide, and inhabited by a few farmers and gardeners.

TWO BROTHERS (*Flinders district N.*) is a peak lying in the N. district, and a copper mine of the Great N. mining company, lying 271 miles N. of Adelaide. Operations have been stopped for some time, on account of the late drought.

TWELVE-MILE WELL (*Co. Russell.*) See PERKINDOO.

TWO WELLS (*Co. Gawler*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley and hundred of port Gawler. It is situated about 4 miles N. of the Gawler river, and 5 miles S. of the lower Light river, and lies about 6 miles E. of the N.E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent. The district is partly a pastoral and partly an agricultural one, sheep and cattle being grazed in large numbers, and wheat grown in considerable quantities. In the township is a post office, a council chamber, a school-house, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a literary institute and circulating library, a steam flour mill, and blacksmiths', wheelwrights', and carpenters' workshops, also 2 stores and the usual shops. There is 1 hotel—the Two Wells (Cowan's)—and a coach office. The nearest places are Virginia, 6 miles S.; Redbanks, 9 miles E.; and Lewiston, 5 miles. To these places there is conveyance by horse and dray only. With Adelaide the communication is by coach to Salisbury, and thence by mail conveyance, or by coach, the whole way once a week, the total distance being 29½ miles. The surrounding country is level for a distance of about 14 miles E., 20 miles S., 30 miles N., and 6 miles W. to the sea. It is a thriving locality, and the government having granted £6000 for the purposes of road making and of erecting a wharf at port Gawler, the farmers and settlers in the neighbourhood are able to send their farm and garden produce to market in the small craft which visit that port. The population numbers about 130 persons.

TWO WELLS *(Co. Cardwell)* is the name given to two springs lying 73 miles S.E. of Wellington, on the road to Border town. They are also known as the Seventy-three mile wells.

TWO WELLS RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 732, 782, 783, 820, and 846; occupiers, Harding and Bunn; respective areas of leases, 12, 15, 24, 15, and 33 square miles. This run lies near Tilley's swamp, to the S.E. of the Coorong lake. The next post towns are Kingston and Robe.

ULALOO CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a stream flowing in the W. part of the pastoral district of East plains, about 12 miles S. of the Gottlieb's Wells station.

ULOOLOO (or WITTA) CREEK (*N.E. district*) is a small creek running on the Wookongarie station in the rugged country about 30 miles N. of Kooringa, through oak-timbered gullies with patches of scrub.

UMBERATANA (*Flinders district N.*) See OOMBERATANA.

UNAWURTINA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 631; occupier, H. C. Gleeson; area, 26 square miles; rent, £14 per annum. This run lies to the N.E. of mount Serle.

UNDALYA, or WATERHOLES, (*Cos. Gawler and Stanley*) is a postal township, situated on the river Wakefield, and lying in the midst of an agricultural district in which wheat is grown in large quantities. The nearest places are Auburn, 4 miles N., and Rhynie, 5 miles S.; there being communication by mail car daily. With Adelaide, 75 miles S., the communication is by mail coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Undalya has 1 hotel—the Undalya—a post office, and a fine church. There is a bridge over the river Wakefield at the township, by which the main North road crosses. The surrounding country is elevated and somewhat hilly at a little distance from the river. The population numbers about 80 persons.

Digitized by Google

ULEY RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 70; occupier, J. Sinclair; area, 35 square miles; grazing capability, 3600 sheep, or 103 per square mile. On this and private land, and other leases held by the same lessee, are 11,800 sheep, and 45 head of cattle and horses; Goyder's valuation, £104 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £130. This run lies 15 miles W.S.W. of Port Lincoln, and also includes lease No. 757, which has an area of 10 square miles.

ULIRBIE RUN (*W. district;*) occupiers, Crawford and Linklater; area 63 square miles. This run includes the Pilleroo and mount Jane runs; the grazing capability has never yet been properly tested. It lies near the township of Flinders, Streaky bay.

UNLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village suburban to Adelaide, in the electoral district of Sturt, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the Mitcham district council. It is situated on the Brownhill creek, which flows through the village and through Unley park, the mount Lofty ranges being about 3 miles distant in an E. direction. The district is an agricultural one, the population (exclusive of gentlemen having business in the metropolis, and residing in this picturesque and salubrious suburb) consisting principally of persons engaged in farming or gardening pursuits. Corn, hay, vegetables, and hay of excellent quality are grown, together with fruit of various kinds. The nearest places are Fullarton, 1 mile E.S.E.; Goodwood park, 1 mile W.; lower Mitcham, 2 miles S.; Unley park, 1 mile S.W.; Goodwood, 2 miles N.W.; and Parkside, 1 mile E.N.E.; the whole of these places are studded with suburban residences, and are rapidly improving, they are all included in the Mitcham district, are picturesquely and healthily situated, and are surrounded by vineyards and gardens. The communication with these places, as with Adelaide, 2 miles distant N., is by omnibuses, which run throughout the day. The hotels are the Unley and Cremorne Unley has a post office, several stores and tradesmen's workshops, and numerous well-built residences. The surrounding country is flat, and the soil alluvial and of good quality, there being abundance of water near the surface.

UPPER WAKEFIELD (*Co. Stanley.*) See WAKEFIELD UPPER.

URO BLUFF (*Flinders district*) is a lofty hill lying in the pastoral district to the W. of the channel leading from lake Torrens to the head of Spencer's gulf, and near Harris's crossing. It takes its name from the numbers of uro (a species of small kangaroo) found in the neighbouring scrub.

URO, (or HURO) MOUNT, 30° 48′ S. lat., 138° 59′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a high rugged hill lying in the main range, about 5 miles E. of Angipena. There is a copper mine on this hill, a heavy reef of quartz and ironstone on a low range gradually rising from a creek being found to contain strong stains (green and blue) of copper, with occasional small pieces of ore and good specimens of grey oxide. Nothing has, as yet, been done to develop this mine, and from its position and distance from a shipping port, it would require to be very productive in order to pay.

URO, MOUNT, MINE (*N. district,*) lies 3 miles from Pernunna and has not been developed, as its distance from any shipping port and the difficulties of transporting the ore would necessitate its being highly productive in order to pay. It consists of a strong reef of quartz and ironstone on low hills gradually rising from a creek, and containing strong stains (green and blue) of copper. It is not now worked.

VALLEY, LAKE (*Co. Grey,*) is a lake in one of the craters of mount Gambier. It is of almost circular form, but the bottom is only partially covered with water, very deep at the E. end, but shallow on the W. Those parts which are left dry are always connected with the sides (which are lower there,) though in one instance by a mere strip of land, and the ground is very undulatory, rising at times into hillocks which are some little height above the water. The water is at each end and the ground in the middle, but by far the largest lake is on the eastern side. In the dry part there are 3 ponds which, being circular, appear at a distance like wells sunk side by side. The view from above them would incline one to call it the Valley lake crater, a basin with strips of land, which are covered with little ponds and have a very uneven surface. The crater walls surrounding this lake are very remarkable. At the eastern end they are lowest, rising gradually till about a third of the way round on the northern side, and then rising suddenly into a peak, and descending again for a short distance again mount up by a very abrupt elevation to nearly double the previous height, from which point there is a gentle slope upwards to the highest part of the mount where a trigonometrical station

Digitized by Google

is erected. From this there is a still more abrupt descent to the usual height of the sides, which is continued round to the starting point at the E. side. That part of the wall which is considerably higher than the rest is what is properly termed mount Gambier. It is the higher wall of the crater and gives a better key to the kind of eruption that has taken place than any other part of the mount.

VENDOME CAPE (*Kangaroo island*) is a promontory on the coast of Nepean bay.

VENUS BAY or HARBOUR (*Flinders district W.*) is the "Lagoon—seen from the mast-head,"—of Flinders. It has a rocky bar at its entrance, which lies to the E. of point Weyland. The rise and fall of water is 6 feet. The entrance is very dangerous in bad weather. The bay inside is extensive, forming itself into 3 branches, all of which are navigable only for boats or small craft at high water. Good anchorage may, however, be found in the middle of the bay, in from 3 to 4 fathoms, and the sandspits are easily avoided. In the vicinity of the harbour there are fine pastoral districts, and a small township called Parkin has recently been established on the coast, where there is a post office and 1 hotel (Syme's.) This place lies 15 miles S.W. of Talia. There is an aboriginal station on this bay.

VENUS BAY or KUKANA RUN, (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 625, 931, 975, 999, 1010, 1156 and 1157; occupier, J. Geharty; respective areas of leases, 10, 16, 10, 10, 11, 10 and 36 square miles. This run lies on the coast of Venus bay, and has a post office.

VICTOR, MOUNT, 31° 56′ S. lat., 139° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.E.*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of the Eastern plains, near Tetulpa.

VICTOR, MOUNT, RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 1135; occupiers, Freeman and Murray; area, 98 square miles; rental, £45 per annum. This run lies on the Eastern plains, the next post office being Tetulpa.

VICTOR PORT or HARBOUR (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a postal seaport township in the hundred and electoral district of Encounter bay, and under the control of the district council of Encounter bay. It is situated on a point of land lying between the Hindmarsh river on the N.E. and the Inman river on the S.E., and on a small bight known as Victor harbour. There is a copper mine at the Bluff, about 3½ miles distant in a S. direction, and a saw-mill (Spark's) in the township. The nearest places are Encounter bay, 2½ miles S., and port Elliott, 4 miles N.E. With the former place there is no regular communication, but to the latter there is a tramway and a good road. With Adelaide the communication is by the coasting vessels which trade between the two places, and by mail coach from port Elliott, the distance being about 64 miles by land, and 90 miles by water. There are 2 hotels in the township—the Victor harbour and the Crown, an office for the transmission of goods per tramway to port Elliott, Middleton, and Goolwa, and several good buildings—the principal of which are the government store, Messrs. Acraman, Main, and Lindsay's, and Messrs. Bowman's stores, and the Australian banking company's branch bank. There is a Wesleyan chapel, a post office, the usual shops, and about 15 private dwelling-houses. There is also a telegraph station, a harbour-master's residence, and a number of private dwellings in course of erection. Victor harbour has an Oddfellow's lodge and a Forester's court, and branches of the South Australian bank, and the South Australian and New South Wales insurance companies. The surrounding country is somewhat mountainous. The population numbers about 150 persons. For the physical description of this part of the country see HINDMARSH COUNTY.

VICTORIA (*Co. Light*) is a small township on the Light river, lying near the town of Hamilton. It is a farming district, and is rather an agricultural village than a township, although surveyed and laid out as one many years ago. There is a public pound in this township.

VICTORIA COUNTY is a large county lying in the N. part of the settled districts, and forming part of the electoral district of Flinders. It is bounded on the N. by the county Frome and the N. pastoral district; on the S. by the river Broughton, which divides it from the county Stanley; on the E. by the Eastern plains; and on the W. by Spencer's gulf. This county consists almost exclusively of pastoral land, having a small area taken up as purchased land on the banks of the Rocky river, which flows in its N. part. The area of this county is 1527 square miles, or 977,280 acres; the purchased land being 31,467 acres; land held by freeholders, 18,588 acres; land

Digitized by Google

enclosed, 13,730 acres; and land under cultivation, 42 acres. The live stock numbers 292 horses, 1640 horned cattle, 241,776 sheep, 1011 goats, 69 pigs, and 659 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation, 31 acres are fallow, 10 acres garden ground, and 1 acre vineyard, the latter having 275 vines in bearing, and 230 vines not in bearing. The population numbers 889 persons, being an increase of 351 since 1861. The number of dwelling-houses is 205, against 174 in 1861.

VICTORIA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a creek lying in the Far North, to the W. of lake Eyre, and on Stuart's exploration track when he crossed the continent. There is a hill lying on the banks of this creek composed, at the top, of a mass of dark grey iron ore, occasionally magnetic, passing downwards into a brecciated rock of a porphyritic character, and then into a peculiar schistose rock, almost entirely composed of plates of dull olive green mica.

VICTORIA ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprises a vast tract of pastoral country, bounded on the N. by the Murray river, on the W. by the Murray river and the sea, on the S. by the sea, and on the E. by the colony of Victoria, from which it is separated by the imaginary boundary line. In fact it comprehends the whole of the country known as the S.E. district, and also the country to the E. of the Murray river. It includes the counties of Albert, Russell, Macdonnell, Robe and Grey, and the pastoral districts known as the S.E. and New S.E., or Tattiara country. It comprises the district councils of mount Gambier, E. and W., hundreds of Blanche, Caroline, Macdonnell, Benara, and Kongorong, and remainder of county Grey, county Robe, county Macdonnell, county Cardwell, country N. of county Cardwell, county Russell, county Albert, and country E. of county Albert. This district has an area of 20,183 square miles, or 12,917,120 acres. The population numbers 9799 persons, being an increase of 3716 over that of 1861. The land under cultivation amounts to 23,303 acres, being an increase of 15,569 acres over that of 1861. The voting places for this district are at Robe, mount Gambier, Mosquito plains, Penola, Kingston, Border town and Wellington E. Victoria is represented in the Legislative Assembly by A. L. Gordon and J. Riddoch, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 617; and for the Legislative Assembly, 1551.

VICTORIA, PORT (*Spencer's gulf,*) is the name given to a narrow strait lying between Wardong island and the mainland of Yorke's peninsula.

VICTORVILLE (*Co. Light*) is a village adjoining the township of Greenock on the E. side, and forming part of that township. It has a population of 89 persons, and 18 dwelling-houses. There is 1 hotel in the village—the Greenock tavern.

VIEW BANK RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 218A; occupier, W. Stewart; area, 48 square miles; grazing capability, 4600 sheep, or 110 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £88 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £710. This run lies 200 miles S.E. of Adelaide, and 44 miles E.N.E. of Guichen bay.

VIEW HILL (*Flinders district*) is an elevation found by Mr. Goyder during his trigonometrical survey in April, 1857, and lying to the S. of Blanchewater, in latitude about 29° S. From this point Mr. Goyder had a view of 5 long creeks converging to the E. The country consists of sandy plains, with natron or nitrate of soda on the edges of the creeks.

VINCENT, PORT (*Yorke's peninsula,*) is a small opening into the E. coast of the peninsula from St. Vincent's gulf, lying nearly opposite port Adelaide.

VIRGINIA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal town situated on the main road from Adelaide to Gawler, which road divides it into two parts, the E. portion being under the control of the Munno Para W. district council, and the W. in the hundred of port Adelaide, where there is at present no district council, although the inhabitants have petitioned the Government to be placed under the control of one. The Gawler river flows at a distance of 2 miles N. of the township, at this place separating the hundreds of port Adelaide and Munno Para from those of port Gawler E. and W., it is however dry, or nearly so, during the greater part of the year. Virginia is an agricultural and pastoral district, the principal articles of produce being wheat. The pastoral portions of the locality support both cattle and sheep. The nearest townships are Penfield, 4 miles S.E., and Two-wells, 6 miles N., the communication being by mail coach which runs daily. With Adelaide, which lies to the S., there are 2 routes of communication, the direct road 18 miles, and *via* Salisbury 23¼ miles. On account of the direct road being in indifferent order the latter route is generally chosen, the means of conveyance being

Digitized by Google

from Virginia *via* Penfield to Salisbury by mail coach and thence by rail. Virginia has a post office, a public pound, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company. The hotels are the New Wheatsheaf inn (Saint's,) and the Virginia (Guidera's.) The surrounding country consists principally of slightly undulating plains with no eminences of any note; it is eminently adapted for agricultural pursuits, and with very slight exception is all taken up and under cultivation, which is carried on generally and in an admirable manner. The population of Virginia numbers 165 persons, there being 37 men, 35 women, and 73 children in the township and its outskirts.

VIVONNE BAY *(Kangaroo island)* is an excellent bay situated on the S. side of the island, 5 miles N.E. ½ E. from cape Kersaint. The entrance is obstructed by an extensive reef, known as the Snares. This bay receives the water of 2 small streams, known as the rivers Eleanor and Harriet.

VIVONNE CAPE *(Flinders district W.)* is the S. horn of Denial bay, and has a few rocks off its extremity. From this point the coast trends to the E. into Decres bay.

VON RIEBENS *(Co. Eyre.)* See NORTH-WEST BEND.

WADNAMINGA SPRINGS RUN *(N.E. district;)* lease, No. 1125; occupiers, H. and R. P. Boucaut; area, 12 square miles; rental, £6 per annum. This run lies in the pastoral country of Eastern plains, the next post town being Kooringa, to the W.

WADEEMAR GAIPE *(Flinders district)* is a spot on the E. coast of Fowler's bay, where good water can be obtained by digging in the sand-hills. There is a small salt lagoon lying to the S.W. of this place, which lies on the track of Eyre's terrible journey from port Lincoln to Western Australia, in 1840. The surrounding country is an arid and scrubby desert, but much of the back country is taken up for pastoral purposes.

WAITE'S HILL RUN *(N.E. district;)* leases, Nos. 576, 572, 316, and 506; occupier, P. Waite; respective areas of leases, 239, 118, 16, and 12 square miles. This run lies in the pastoral country of Eastern plains, near Black rock, the next post town being Kooringa, to the E.

WAITPINGA *(Co. Hindmarsh)* is a S. hundred of the county, extending from cape Jervis to Rosetta head, and containing about a fourth part of its area in purchased land, principally taken up for agricultural purposes.

WAKEFIELD, MOUNT *(Kangaroo island,)* is a peak in the scrubby pastoral country in the middle of the island.

WAKEFIELD, PORT, 34° 10′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long. *(Cos. Stanley and Gawler,)* is a postal township and port in the electoral district of Stanley, and hundreds of Goyder and Inkerman, situated at the E. side of the head of the gulf of St. Vincent, and being the place where the wool and other produce of the pastoral country of the counties Daly, Stanley, and Gawler are shipped. There is an aboriginal station at this place.

WAKEFIELD RIVER *(Cos. Gawler and Stanley)* is a fine stream rising in the S.E. part of the county Stanley, and flowing in a W. direction into the head of the gulf of St. Vincent at port Wakefield. It is singularly curved during its course, and contains deep waterholes and a permanent current of good water. It is fed by several small creeks at its upper part, and flows through good pastoral and agricultural country.

WAKEFIELD, UPPER *(Co. Stanley,)* is a district council in the electoral district of Stanley. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being M. A. King, of Watervale, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £15,083 16s. 9d.—rate, 9d in the pound; rates collected, £507 18s. 6½d.; total receipts, £1190 19s. 11½d.; office expenses and salaries, £1392 1s. 5d.; expended on public works, £758 8s. 6d. The population numbers 2299 persons; the area is 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres; land under cultivation, 17,764 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 419.

WAKEFIELD, UPPER *(Co. Stanley,)* is a S. hundred of the county, consisting almost exclusively of purchased land, largely taken up for agricultural purposes. The townships of Auburn and Watervale lie in this hundred.

WALDEGRAVE ISLANDS, 33° 36′ S. lat., 134° 44′ E. long. *(Flinders district W.,)* is the name given to two islands in the Investigator group—a large and a

Digitized by Google

small one—lying off the S.E. head of Anxious bay. Under the larger island Flinders's ship, the *Investigator*, anchored in 1802, and found shelter during a strong breeze at S.W. by S. This island is joined to the mainland by a sunken reef in a narrow channel, and to the small island a mile W. of it by a similar obstacle. These islands are the most northern part of the Investigator group.

WALDEGRAVE POINT RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 664; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area, 11 square miles; rental and assessment, £111 8s. 4d. This run lies at Waldegrave point, the next post office being at lake Hamilton.

WALKERVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small postal village suburban to Adelaide, in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the district council of Walkerville. It is situated on the Torrens river, in an agricultural, wheat, and hay growing district. There is a post office, a brewery (Ball & Huntley's,) a store, and 2 hotels—the Sussex Arms and the Walker's Arms—in the village. There are several small farmers and gardeners in the village, and a number of suburban residences of gentlemen having business in Adelaide. The nearest places are Nailsworth, three-quarters of a mile N.; Modbury, 7 miles N.E.; Payneham, 2 miles E.; and Stepney, 1 mile S.E. The communication with these places is by suburban omnibus from Adelaide, with which place the communication from Walkerville is by Pywell's and Tucker's conveyances throughout the day. A coach also runs from Walkerville to Modbury twice a-day. The surrounding country is low and flat, and of limestone formation. Walkerville has a public pound, a Foresters' court, and an Oddfellows' lodge. The resident magistrate is G. C. B. Hawker, Esq., J.P.

WALKERVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral district of Yatala. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. E. Smith, of Medindie, Walkerville, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £3809—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £180 14s.; total receipts, £494 6s. 6d; office expenses and salaries, £52 0s. 2d.; expended on public works, £366 13s. The population numbers 660 persons; the area is 1 square mile, or 640 acres; land under cultivation, 285 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 165.

WALLABY, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a peak in the W. end of the Gawler range, first seen by Hack in his journey from Streaky bay to the head of Spencer's gulf in 1857. The surrounding country it now taken up for pastoral purposes.

WALLACE, MOUNT, STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 403; occupier, the hon. J. Baker; area, 81 square miles. The station is part of the Pernunna run—which see.

WALLALA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 972 and 973; occupier, J. W. Frampton; respective areas, 38 and 28 square miles; total rent, £34 per annum. This run lies at Streaky bay, the next post town being Flinders.

WALLAROO, 33° 58′ S. lat., 137° 30′ E. long. (*Co. Daly;*) is a postal mining township in the electoral district of port Adelaide and hundred of Wallaroo. It lies on and forms part of the Kadina mineral flat, and has no streams or natural surface water anywhere in the district. The country is exclusively taken up for pastoral purposes and under mineral leases, there being large copper mines near the township known as the Wallaroo mines, and others at a short distance, at Kadina, Moonta, and other places. (See KADINA.) The Wallaroo mines were visited by Mr. Austin in 1863, and described by him as follows:—"Little more than three years since, some excitement was caused in Adelaide by the announcement that a valuable discovery of copper had been made on Captain W. W. Hughes's sheep run at Wallaroo. Copper had been found on the peninsula years before; but the small attempts made at the time to trace the lode were not so successful as to lead to any extended operations. The excitement I have alluded to did not at once become general, but before many months had elapsed there was a perfect *furore* for securing 'claims' at Wallaroo. To such an extent did this proceed, that, to my knowledge, persons who had never seen the place went to the Land office and, asking to see the plans, indicated two or three spots where they desired to take out claims; and some of these 'dips in the lucky bag' resulted satisfactorily! I think I should scarcely exaggerate if I were to say that hundreds of claims were taken out for no other reason than they were north, south, east, or west, of some other claim said to contain copper! Some really good discoveries were made, and many persons who undertook a systematic search for mineral on the peninsula were well rewarded for their trouble. But notwithstanding all the 'splendid prospects,' I think I shall not be

Digitized by Google

wrong in saying that not more than half-a-dozen out of the hundreds of 'promising mines' on Yorke's peninsula show at the present time any prospect of proving remunerative; and not even half that number are as yet actually paying. Still this is a wonderful mineral district, and when the bad effects of the manla shall have passed away, and mining is pursued in a legitimate and less speculative way, it may be that still greater riches may be brought to light. Of course the treasury benefited largely by the unexpected influx of wealth, derived from the rents of so many sections; besides, 2 large townships were laid out and the land sold at a high price; but, as usual, the proceeds of the whole were absorbed in the general revenue, and the locality which had added so much to the public funds received the usual amount of official neglect in return. The inhabitants complain, and very justly, that nothing has been done by the government to improve their roads; and notwithstanding the scheme for drainage —so essential to the successful prosecution of mining at Wallaroo—which was laid before Parliament, no action has been taken, and the working of one really valuable mine has been stopped in consequence of the 'mad water.' Acres are covered, for a depth of 2 or 3 feet, with water pumped out of the mines, and which must soon percolate back through the light porous soil. Besides this evil, the health of the inhabitants is likely to suffer from the amount of stagnant water which can find no natural outlet. The surveyor-general, in his report, estimated that at least a fair interest on the cost of constructing a drain would be readily paid by the mining companies—yet nothing is done. Perhaps the present Parliament will move in the matter. Private enterprise is generally in advance of governments, and so it has proved at Wallaroo, for a railway has been constructed from the mines to the port, a distance of about 5 miles, by Mr. A. H. Gouge, the Peto of South Australia. Since Mr. Gouge got the railway into working order, a company has purchased it, Mr. Gouge, however, retaining a considerable share. It is in contemplation to extend a branch from port Wallaroo to the Moonta mines (9 miles) as the present line is paying handsomely. I should also state that a fine jetty has been constructed at the port, so that although close in shore the water is shoal, vessels of 1000 tons can load and discharge in safety at the jetty, which is connected with the railway. Before commencing a description of the mines, I may state that the two townships contain many very substantial buildings, the hotels being equal to any in Adelaide. The population of the peninsula, which 3 years ago consisted of a few shepherds, besides Captain Hughes and his family, in a few months after the opening of the mines began to be reckoned by thousands; the number of the inhabitants at the present time is somewhere about 6000. The land is low and undulating, and, in the latitude of the mines it stretches for about 30 miles between the 2 gulfs. The soil is loose and sandy, and abundance of limestone is found in nodules and blocks on the surface. This part of the peninsula is well-grassed, in large patches of pasture land, surrounded by mallee scrub. The first mine which attracts the attention of the traveller proceeding from Clinton, or port Arthur, to Wallaroo, is 'The Cumberland,' which is prettily situated to the left (S.) of the road, on open rising ground, surrounded by scrub. The buildings of the mine are plainly seen from the road, although about a mile and a-half distant. Soon after the working of this mine was commenced, what appeared to be a fine lode was discovered on the surface, but it proved to be only a boil, and ran out in about 3 fathoms. Some fine galena was also met with in a similar way. A considerable amount of work was done with the view of finding the lost lode, but without success. 3 shafts were sunk, one of which was, at the time, the deepest on the peninsula, viz., 27 fathoms; and many fathoms of drives were made, besides costeening. Above 8 tons of good ore, altogether, were raised here; but eventually the mine was abandoned. I shall not pretend to enumerate, much less to give a notice of, all the 'mines' started in this district. I may, however, briefly allude to some of the unsuccessful ones, and amongst these are 'The Finniss claims,' which really deserved to have resulted in a good mine, from the patient, untiring perseverance displayed by the unfortunate proprietors. If some others had pursued as legitimate and systematic a course of genuine mining, in search of ore, as did the Finniss claims company, the state of affairs in connection with their pockets and their claims might have been very different from what it is. One of the first mines which commenced working at Wallaroo after the original Wallaroo mines was the New Cornwall." (See NEW CORNWALL MINE.) The others are the Matta-Matta, Kurilla, Duryea, Yelta, Moonta, Karkarilla, Wheal Stuart, and Wheal Humby—which see respectively. The Wallaroo mine proper is better known by the names of the shafts, the "Home" and "Wombat." There are also Taylor's engine shaft, Young's shaft, and Hughes's engine shaft; the last is the deepest, being

Digitized by Google

down 40 fathoms. The Home shaft is the next in point of depth, being down 24 fathoms; and the rest are all about 20 fathoms deep. There is also Smith's shaft, which will not be used at present for want of sufficient drainage to carry off the water. The inconvenience suffered from want of drainage is manifest at all the mines on the peninsula, and unless some prompt action is taken in the matter it will become very serious. Captain Warmington states that—"At these mines he has just been obliged to discharge 12 boys in order to allow of a pair of tributers washing their ore; and this need not have been the case had the drainage been such as to admit of arrangements being made to enable the boys and tributers to work at the same time. Thus the poor lads are thrown out of employment, and the mine is deprived of the benefit of their services. The shafts referred to above are all sunk, at considerable intervals apart, on the same lode, running E. and W., and a very considerable length of drives has been made on the course of the lode, besides a large amount of stoping having been done. In Hughes's shaft, at the 40-fathom level, a drive has been carried E. on a splendid course of solid ore, 8 feet in width. At the 30-fathom level and 20-fathom level, E. of Hughes's shaft, there was an extraordinary course of ore, the lode having opened out to a width of 30 feet of good yellow ore, a little intermixed with spar, and having a very small 'horse' in it, but worth nearly 60 tons to the fathom of ore which would produce, as raised, probably 12 per cent. of copper. This course of ore had increased regularly from 10 feet wide at the 10-fathom level, to 20 feet at the 20, and so on. Ten fathoms further E. the lode is 8 feet wide of solid ore. The prevailing nature of the ore in this mine is yellow sulphuret, but a variety of ore has been met with in the course of the workings—red and grey oxides, carbonates and muriates, and a little malleable copper. The average produce of the ores from this mine, I suppose, does not exceed 15 per cent., but the quantity is enormous, and the close proximity to a shipping port (5 miles) and the convenience of a railway passing within a few fathoms of the shafts, would enable the mine to pay with a much lower produce. The extensive smelting works erected at port Wallaroo by the proprietors of this mine should also assist in increasing the profits of the undertaking. These will be noticed by-and-bye. There are two engines at present at work, both high pressure, one of 24 and the other of 18 inch cylinder; the latter is used for crushing as well as pumping. An engine-house is just completed for the reception of a fine new Cornish pumping engine, recently imported, of 60-inch cylinder. This will work at Taylor's shaft." Not to tire the reader with a more detailed description of the works at these wonderful mines, the best account we can give of them is the following statement of the quantity of ore raised:—The total quantity of ore sent away from the mines, from the commencement to the 31st January, this year, was 15,910 tons 12 cwt.; and, probably, from 1500 to 2000 tons more are now at grass. About 300 men are employed at wages varying from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day. About half-a-mile S. from the Wallaroo mines we see the now abandoned "new Devon mine," which was, for a time, worked with very good prospects of success; some fine ore was raised from a very promising branch lode, but it did not hold out. With regard to the prospects of these mines, the *Wallaroo Times* of September 26th, 1866, says:—"Although no startling discoveries of minerals have been made during the past month, yet the progress of mining events has been generally satisfactory. Our great mines continue to yield ore in increasingly large quantities, and of the usual percentage, whilst our smaller mines, with one or two exceptions, still keep up their accustomed supplies. The Wallaroo mines are, we are informed, greatly improving and it is said that before long they will equal if not excel the Moonta. The lodes, as they descend, without diminishing in size, increase in richness. The lode discovered some months since whilst cutting a drain is turning out large quantities of ore, and is proving itself to be the richest lode on the mine, the ore containing upwards of 20 per cent. of copper. The new engine at the Wandilta is nearly completed, and will be set to work shortly. Operations are still pressed forward vigorously at the adjoining mine—the New Cornwall. The results of late have not been of a very encouraging character, but there is scarcely any donbt that the mine eventually will pay handsomely. The yield from the Matta is much the same as hitherto. The Matta mine is stated to be out of debt—a significant indication of progress—and is in other respects going on in a highly satisfactory manner. There has been a partial stoppage of operations at the Karkarilla mine. A call of £2 per share has been agreed upon, and we expect soon to see the works pushed on more vigorously than ever. Between 60 and 70 tributers are employed, and are making, it is said, fair wages. Upwards of 155 tons of ore, averaging 28 per cent., were sent away from the

Digitized by Google

Yelta mine during the month of August, in addition to which a large quantity was at grass awaiting carriage. The various lodes in this mine continue to yield ore of excellent quality and in moderate abundance. There is a well-defined lode at the Euko, but as yet there has not been much copper met with. A new shaft is about to be sunk at the Poona, the proprietors being sanguine of cutting copper there. A lode exists, but there is no copper ore in it. The indications, however, are said to be very 'keenly.' The Wilkawat yields occasional stones of ore from a lode which at a greater depth is expected to become a paying one. We have received no particulars as to the value of the discovery. There are a good many little prospecting companies at work in the district, and the indications in some of the claims lead to the hope that they will turn out paying concerns. On the other side of the gulf there are various parties of men at work. Some splendid specimens of ore have been received from the Yelpie mine, and this property will, we have no doubt, in time amply remunerate the spirited proprietors for their outlay. The increase in the produce of the Wallaroo and Moonta mines is evinced by the additional furnaces in course of erection at the smelting works, These additions comprise 8 reducing furnaces, 2 refining furnaces, and a number of calciners, and when the new furnaces are in operation they will afford the means of augmenting the weekly yield of pure copper to about 100 tons. A Moonta correspondent also sends us the following:—"I have visited or made inquiry about nearly all the mines in this neighbourhood, and find they are, on the whole, looking promising. At the Yelta they are sending up a fine pile of yellow ore, and the lode is very good in the ends, &c. At the Wheal James the lode is about 2 feet 6 inches wide, and contains black ore and mundic, and is said to resemble the lodes in Cornwall more than most lodes in the colony. There is copper in 3 shafts now at Wheal Hughes. In the last, or No. 3 shaft, they have got malleable copper very good. At the Euko they have commenced to drive at the 14-fathom level, with the hope of meeting with the lode which is thought to be a little south of the shaft. The appearances are said to be very encouraging. The Poona is still very poor, as the miners say. Still everyone is convinced that it will prove a remunerative mine. Things are not very cheering at the Karkarilla. A good part of the mine is now set on tribute. The proprietors of these mines exhibited at the Melbourne exhibition of 1866 yellow ore, copper pyrites, from the 50-fathom levels, 25 to 30 per cent.—and from the 20 to 50-fathom levels, 20 to 30 per cent.; purple copper, from the 10-fathom levels, 40 to 50 per cent; muriate of copper, from surface to 5-fathom level, 20 to 30 per cent.; grey ore, from the 10-fathom levels, 40 to 50 per cent.; red copper ore, red oxide, from the 10-fathom levels, 50 to 60 per cent.; irony copper ore, with muriate, from the 5-fathom levels, 25 to 30 per cent.; grey ore, red oxide with native copper, from the 10-fathom levels, 50 to 60 per cent.; muriate of copper, from the 5-fathom levels, 20 to 30 per cent.; black ore, with native copper, from the 10 to 20-fathom levels, 40 to 50 per cent.; black and yellow ore, from the 30-fathom levels, 20 to 30 per cent.; clay slate—the country in which the lodes of the Wallaroo mines run. Four photographic views descriptive of the works.

"The smelting works at Wallaroo are the most extensive in the colony, and the largest, I believe, out of Swansea. There are at present 22 furnaces, under a galvanised iron roof, measuring 695 feet in length, by 55 in breadth; 10 feet high to the wall-plate, and 18 feet to the ridge; besides a refinery containing 3 furnaces, and measuring 80 feet by 50 feet in the clear, and 27 feet high. The sides of the shed over the furnaces being necessarily open, the roof is supported on massive stone arches. When rain falls, an immense quantity of water is collected on so large a surface. Tanks are constructed to hold 50,000 gallons of water, and during a heavy shower the water from the roof completely fills the main pipe, of 8 inches diameter, leading to the tanks. 18 furnaces are at present in operation, besides the 3 refining furnaces. Wood is burned in the latter, and in some of the others; the remainder burn coal. Over the furnaces is a tramway, leading from the place where the ore is prepared for smelting, and the crushed ore is put into a truck having a simple contrivance for tilting, so as to shoot the contents into the hoppers over the furnaces. The building runs parallel with the beach, and close to the sea is a culvert 6 feet high and 6 feet wide, built of stone and slabs of slag from the furnaces, moulded into the shape of bricks, but much larger. This culvert, running parallel to the furnaces, receives the smoke from them, through flues passing downwards into it, and communicates with the chimney-stack by means of another culvert at right angles to it. A tremendous draught is thus obtained, and the heat generated is intense. We walked into a part of the culvert, and, through an aperture in a temporary party wall, could see, feel, and hear the effects of

Digitized by Google

the tremendous blast of hot air rushing through. The chimney-stack is a fine pile of bricks and mortar, being 120 feet in height, 24 feet square at the base, and 12 feet at the summit. The walls at the lower part are 5 feet in thickness, having a lining of firebrick, and a space or chamber for the admission of cold air between the exterior and interior of the stack. The air is admitted through holes in the ground, which lead to apertures in the foundation of the stack; these holes are covered with gratings. Nearly 300,000 bricks have been employed in this erection. This huge chimney is on a bank about 25 or 30 feet above the ground where the furnaces are built, and a flue or culvert slopes upwards from the culvert behind the furnaces to the base of the chimney, which is 150 feet from the culvert connected with the furnaces. The assay office in connection with this establishment is very complete, and fitted up with every convenience. The draughts necessary for blowing the fires are introduced from the large culvert near the great chimney. There are two or three furnaces of different descriptions, and a sand bath for boiling chemical tests in porcelain vessels. To prevent any danger from the fumes there is a glass cover over the sand bath, so that the operator can watch the process, while the fumes are carried through a flue to the outside of the building. Mr. Ludwig Sieger, of the University of Munich, has the appointment of assayer and analytical chemist, and rejoices in the completeness of the establishment over which he presides. There are also 4 large furnaces for burning the yellow sulphuret ores, to drive off the sulphur, before putting them into the smelting furnaces. A few bushels of wood are sufficient to start them, and the ore will continue to burn fiercely until the sulphur is consumed; a great saving of fuel is thus effected. There is a crushing engine of 16-horse power, for reducing the ore to powder before smelting. The offices, &c., in connection with the establishment make it as complete as could be desired. The erection of these immense works was planned and designed by Messrs. G. and E. Hamilton, architects and civil engineers, Adelaide, and I believe they received several suggestions, as to the practical part from Mr. Lysson Jones, the superintendent of the smelting, and formerly of the Patent Copper company's works at the Burra, and more recently of Kapunda. About 150 hands are employed here, besides wood-carters, and the rate at which pure copper is made is, at present, from 36 to 40 tons per week; much more could be accomplished if the works were in full operation."

The proprietors of these works exhibited at the Melbourne exhibition of 1861 a number of specimens of ore in various stages, also of coarse and refined copper, and of sulphur and superphosphate of lime produced at the works. The nearest places to Wallaroo are Kadina, S.E., distant 6¼ miles, situated on a plain near Wallaroo mines; Moonta, S., distant 11 miles, situated about 4 miles from the sea; the communication being by tramway. With Adelaide, 116 miles S.E., the communication is by coach over natural road, or by coasting vessel. The hotels are the Globe, Cornucopia, Prince of Wales, Ship inn, Commercial, Wallaroo inn, and Smelters' home. There is in the township the office of the Kadina and Wallaroo railway and pier company (limited,) with extension to Moonta. The surrounding country is gently undulating; the highest land for 20 miles from the sea does not rise to a greater height than 200 or 250 feet. The geological formation is the tertiary, we believe, but presents several peculiar features, here and there a kind of bastard granite or sienite is seen cropping out; porphyritic and quartzose rocks are found, also schistose rocks, sandstone, indurated clay slate, schorl, micaceous rocks, &c.; but limestone of various kinds and degrees of hardness is very abundant. A rock, which is believed to be a kind of limestone, is full of fossils of shells and fish. It is intensely hard, and being found in large blocks is used for building the engine houses on the mines. The geological formation of the peninsula, in connection with its vast mineral deposits, render it a place of interest to the scientific student. Game abounds here in the shape of kangaroo, wombats, wallaby, and similar animals; turkeys also are by no means uncommon, while wild ducks and even geese are found in the winter season, besides other birds, including the native companion. No springs of good fresh water are found within several miles of Wallaroo, the water obtained by digging being in every case intensely salt. The population numbers about 2000 persons. Wallaroo has a local court, a post and money order office, a telegraph station, a jetty at the port, an aboriginal station, an Oddfellows' lodge, a Foresters' court, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and branches of the National bank and the South Australian insurance company. The resident magistrates are J. Duncan, P. A. Nation, J. B. Shepherdson, and J. B. Young, Esqs. It has been proposed to construct a tramway from Wallaroo to Clare, and the committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of the scheme have brought up their report:—"The computed length of the line from Kadina to the

Digitized by Google

suggested terminal point 'near the western range in the hundred of Clare,' allowing for deviations, is 55 miles, and the estimated cost, at £1700 per mile, is £93,500, to which they add £6500 for stations, stables, and extras, making a total of £100,000. The cost of trucks, horses, and harness is put down at £2556, and the working expenses of one year are reckoned at £5228 16s. The total traffic is estimated at 20 tons per day during 312 working days in the year, and the price of carriage at 20s. per ton. The passenger traffic is put down at the very moderate estimate of 4 passengers each way daily, at 10s. each. The total annual traffic which it is thought could be reckoned on, supposing the railway were now completed, would thus amount to £7492; but it is estimated that in 3 years' time—which is the earliest time the railway is likely to be completed—the traffic would be double what is is at present." The report concludes thus:—"1st. This tramway would pass through 45 miles of unsold Crown lands, thereby materially enhancing their value. Say it would enhance their value to the same extent of 5s. per acre for 5 miles on each side of the road, each mile of tramway would raise the value of 10 square miles of land, or, in other words, each mile of tramway would raise the value of 6400 acres of land 5s. per acre, or £1600 per mile, thus providing for the repayment to the government of £72,000 out of the total of £100,000 required. 2nd. It would greatly stimulate the production of all the minor kinds of agricultural produce in the northern hundreds by opening up a market for them, of which they are at present entirely devoid; and wheat, by reducing the price of carriage to the sea-board (this item falling more heavily on the farmers in these districts than any other in South Australia, and oftentimes amounting to one-third of its value,) it would reduce this from 1s. 3d. per bushel, its average rate, to 6d., thereby affording great relief to the agriculturists. It would greatly facilitate communication between two of the most populous and industrious communities in the province, mutually benefiting both, and would open a first-class port frequented by shipping with every convenience (the jetty being already made) for the export of the yearly increasing agricultural produce of the northern hundreds."

WALLAROO (*Co. Daly*) is a hundred lying on the W. side of the county, and on the E. side of Spencer's gulf. It is celebrated for its copper mines which lie at Wallaroo, Moonta and Kadina, both townships in the hundred. The seaport of Wallaroo lies on the coast, and is also within the hundred. The purchased land is limited in extent. In this hundred is a steam flour mill, working 2 pairs of stones by a steam engine of 12 horse-power.

WALLAROO PORT or BAY, (*Co. Daly.*) is a shipping port lying on the W. coast of Yorke's peninsula, near the township of Wallaroo, and is an important place for the exportation of copper from the Wallaroo, Kadina, Moonta and other mines on the peninsula. A dangerous reef, nearly dry, lies about 10 miles W. by S. of this bay.

WALL (*Co. Sturt*) is an agricultural settlement near Reedy creek, and situated between the townships of Tungkillo and Mannum. It is inhabited by a few farmers engaged in the culture of wheat and other produce.

WALL CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a good gum creek with grassy banks lying to the N. of the Bagot range and on Sturt's exploration route of 1860. There is abundance of mulga scrub in the neighbourhood of this creek, with gum trees having large gouty swellings growing in the sandy soil. The bark of these trees is smooth, and of a pure white; the trees are affected with gall-flies, which produce gall nuts as large as turnips, the larvæ having somewhat the taste of artichokes, and being considered a luxury by the aborigines.

WALLIANIPPIE, postal name SMOKY BAY, 32° 15′ S. lat., 133° 50′ E. long; (*Flinders district,*) is a postal station in the electoral district of Flinders, lying on the coast of Smoky bay, and being the central post office for the surrounding country. It lies about 4 miles from an inlet of the sea, not navigable, called Lindsay creek, which flows into the head of the bay. The district is exclusively a pastoral one, sheep being largely depastured on the belts of available country in the neighbourhood. The nearest place is the township of Flinders, on the E. coast of Streaky bay, at 45 miles distant S.S.E., the communication being by horse or private conveyance, and the mail being carried on horseback. With Adelaide, 450 miles S.E., the communication is by coasting vessel, or overland to port Lincoln, and thence by steamer. The surrounding country is low and flat, gradually rising inland, but to no great height. It consists of sandy flats and scrubby plains, with salt lakes, and occasional patches of lightly

Digitized by Google

grassed and timbered land. Water is obtained by digging wells in the sand-banks lining the shore. There is an aboriginal station at this place. The geological formation is limestone.

WALLIANIPPIE STATION (*W. district;*) occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. This run includes the stations known as Alpachina, Yonnamulla, Edrielpa, Prorellala, Cardella, Muraminga, Wangalongoorina, and Choonbeingina, and has an area of 200 square miles, and a grazing capability of 10,000 sheep, there being also 12 horses on the run. It lies 45 miles N.W. of the township of Flinders, Streaky bay. This run includes leases Nos. 796, 917, and 947.

WALLOWAY STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, Price Maurice, is part of the Pekina run—which see. This station comprises leases, Nos. 311 and 383, and has a total area of 170 square miles.

WANA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 52A; occupier, W. J. and T. H. Browne; area, 7 square miles; grazing capability, 700 sheep, or 100 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £15 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £50. This run lies on Sleaford bay, 12 miles south of port Lincoln and 420 miles overland from Adelaide. This, with other leases held by the same occupiers, grazes 6200 sheep and 26 head of cattle, and has an area of 108 square miles.

WANDILLA (*Co. Burra*) is the head station of J. and A. Hallett, and lies near Kooringa. See also CAROONA.

WANEA (*Flinders district.*) See PONARA.

WANGALONGOORINA STATION (*W. district*) lies 60 miles N.W. of the township of Flinders; occupiers, Heath and Wooldridge. See WALLIANIPPIE.

WANGARY (or WAUNGERRI) LAKE (*Flinders district W.*) is a picturesque sheet of water, lying about 25 miles W. of port Lincoln, in good pastoral country. It is 1½ miles long and ¾ mile wide. The surrounding land is of excellent quality. The next post town is Warrow, 10 miles distant N.W., with which place there is communication by mail car once a fortnight. There is a post office and 1 hotel—the Traveller's Rest—at Wangary, which lies 236 miles W. of Adelaide.

WANGARY RUN N. (*W. district;*) lease, No. 73A; occupier, W. R. Mortlock; area, 10 square miles; grazing capability, 450 sheep, or 45 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £15 per annum. This run lies to the N. of lake Wangary, and 23 miles W. by N. of port Lincoln. On this, and on the Wallana, Strawberry hill, and other runs held by the same lessee, are 18,000 sheep and 50 head of horses.

WANGARY RUN, S.E. (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 146 and 495; occupiers B. and H. Holroyd; respective areas of leases, 14 and 10 square miles. This run lies to the S.E. of lake Wangary, the next post office. Rentals, £42 and £17 10s. per annum.

WANILLA RUN, No. 1. (*W. district;*) lease, No. 75; occupier, J. Anderson; area, 18 square miles; grazing capacity, 2700 sheep, or 150 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £143 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £58. This run lies 20 miles N.N.E. of port Lincoln, and 395 miles by overland route from Adelaide. This run also includes lease, No. 547, which has an area of 44 square miles.

WANILLA RUN N., No. 3 (*W. district;*) lease, No. 741; occupier, P. Levi; area, 42 square miles; rental, £21. This run lies 20 miles N.N.E. of port Lincoln.

WANKARINGA STATION (*N. E. district*) is a squatting station, occupied by G. Hiles, and lying 25 miles N.E. of Black rock. It has an area of 270 square miles, and a grazing capability for 18,900 sheep, or 70 sheep to a mile. The head station is Mungibbie.

WANOTTA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small creek flowing in the pastoral (sheep) country round mount Deception. It is about 12 miles distant from the postal station of Beltana or mount Deception.

WARAULTEE ISLAND (*Yorke's peninsula*) is a name of Wardong island—which see.

WARAULTEE STATION (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 965; occupier, S. Goldsworthy; area, 8 square miles; rent and assessment, £10 11s. 8d. This run lies on Wardong or Waraultee island, in the E. part of Spencer's gulf—the next post town being Moonta.

Digitized by Google

WARBURTON'S RANGE (*Flinders district N.*) is the name of a range of granite hills, extending from about 30° 30′ to 30° 50′ S. lat., and from 134° 5′ to 134° 30′ E. long., in a N.E. and S.W. direction. This range was crossed by Stuart in his exploration journey of 1858. The country to the N. of this range is good but scrubby, and the range is divided near the middle by a tract of flat country, containing numerous salt lagoons, stretching from N.W. to S.E., in the direction of lake Gairdner, and probably connected with that lake; there are also similar salt lagoons to the S.W. of the range. The country generally consists of undulating stony plains, with narrow sand-hills and lagoons, but no sign of permanent water.

WARBURTON'S SPRING (*Flinders district N.*) See BERESFORD'S HILL, also BLANCHE CUP.

WARBY ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See SIR J. BANKS'S GROUP.

WARCOWIE RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 233, 260, 271B, 343, and 417; occupier, P. Butler; respective areas of leases, 60, 30, 41, 16, and 79 square miles. This run lies near Rawnsley's bluff, the next post office being at Kanyaka.

WARD ISLANDS, 33° 14′ 15″ S. lat., 134° 14′ 20″ E. long. (*Flinders district W.,*) are 2 small islets lying about 8 miles W. of Flinders island, in the Investigator group. The N. island is the larger, being half-a-mile in length, and 162 feet high. The smaller island lies 2 miles S.E. of the larger. The passage between the Ward islands and Flinders island is safe only in daylight.

WARDONG (or WARAULTEE) ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf*) is a small island lying off the W. coast of Yorke's peninsula, and separated from it by a narrow strait known as port Victoria.

WARECHETTA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 594; occupier, Moorhouse and Others; area, 33 square miles; rental, £44. This run lies to the W. of the Hummocks, the next post town being port Augusta.

WARENTA CREEK (*N. district*) is a stream rising in the ranges to the N. of Nucaleena, and flowing W. into lake Torrens.

WARENTA RUN (*N. district.*) See BELTANA.

WAROONA (*Flinders district W.*) See PONARA.

WAROONEE RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 756; occupier, J. Thyer; area, 100 square miles; rental, £50 per annum. This run lies in the Eastern plains, the next post town being Kooringa, to the W.

WARRAKIMBO RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 517A, 552, 985, 459A, 515, and 141A; occupier, S. Sleep; respective areas of leases, 18, 39, 117, 38, 40, and 33 square miles. This run lies near Wonaka, in the Eastern plains, the next post town being Kooringa, to the W.

WARRALILLIALILLIALLILIA SPRING (*N. district*) is a fresh water spring on the Warrowie run.

WARRAWEENA RUN (*N. district*) is part of the Oratunga run—which see.

WARREN HASTINGS, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is the name of a peak of an E. spur from the N.E. end of the main range, and on the S. bank of the Arcaroola creek. The Welcome copper mine lies to the E. of this hill.

WARRINER'S CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a large salt creek, flowing in the pastoral country to the S.W. of lake Eyre.

WARRONIE, 32° 30′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a detached hill, lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

WARROW (*Flinders district*) is the name of a postal station, the head station of the run in the electoral district of Flinders, and lying on a flat at the base of the Marble ranges, which lie due E. The country is a pastoral one, sheep grazing being extensively carried on. Port Lincoln lies 40 miles S.E., and lake Wangary 10 miles S.E.; the communication being by mail cart fortnightly. With Adelaide, 248 miles S.E., the communication is by mail car to port Lincoln, and thence by steamer. The nearest hotel is at lake Wangary. The surrounding country is mountainous, with undulating flats, the formation being limestone and granite. The population numbers 82 persons, including overseers, shepherds, labourers, women and children.

WARROW RUN (*W. district;*) lease, No. 73; occupier, P. Maurice; area, 149 square miles; grazing capability, 12,000 sheep, or 80 per square mile; Goyder's valuation,

Digitized by Google

£195 16s., deducting improvements valued at £1271. This run also includes lease, No. 740, which has an area of 30 square miles. It lies on the W. coast of the port Lincoln peninsula—the head station being at lake Greenly, 16 miles N.E. of Coffin's bay, and 35 miles N.W. of port Lincoln.

WATERHOLES, (*Co. Gawler and Stanley.*) See UNDALYA, the latter being the native name for waterhole.

WATERHOUSE (*Co. Robe*) is a hundred lying on the W. side or coast of the county. It contains the harbour of Guichen bay and the seaport township of Robe, and has a considerable quantity of sold land. It is not well adapted for agriculture, being sandy and containing several swampy lagoons, with muddy banks encrusted with saline petrifactions.

WATERLOO (*Co. Light*) is a village lying on the main road between Kooringa and Adelaide, 7 miles S. of Black springs township. There is a steam flour mill, a store, and an hotel—the Waterloo inn—in the village. It is situate on the Light river, a few miles S.W. of Apoinga, the next post town.

WATERLOO (*Co. Light*) is a central hundred in the county consisting of purchased land, mostly taken up for agricultural purposes. It is watered on its W. side by the Upper Light river and its E. tributary creeks. The township of Hamilton, on the main N. road, lies in the S. part of this hundred. The area of this hundred is 57,600 acres, of which 17,775 acres are under cultivation, the population numbering 1576 persons, chiefly agricultural.

WATERLOO HILL (*Co. Light*) is a lofty peak in a range of hills spurring from the main range near Apoinga in a S. direction. This hill lies near the S. end of the range, in the hundred of Waterloo, and about 4 miles N.E. of the township of Hamilton.

WATERPORT (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small suburb and adjunct of the township of port Elliott, of which it forms part. See HINDMARSH COUNTY.

WATERVALE (*Co. Stanley*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Stanley, hundred of Upper Wakefield, and under the control of the Upper Wakefield district council. It lies on the main road from Kapunda to Clare, about 11 miles S. of the latter, and 37 miles N.N.W. of the former place, 1 mile N. of Leasingham, and 5 miles N. of Auburn, the communication being by coach. With Adelaide, 84 miles S., the communication is by coach to Kapunda, and thence by rail. Watervale has a post office and telegraph station, a school, and a Bible Christian chapel. The hotels are the Donley Arms and the Prince of Wales. In the township are a Foresters' court and a branch of the Adelaide assurance and guarantee company. The resident magistrates are A. King and J. Jacob, Esqs. Watervale lies on a creek of the same name, a tributary of the Wakefield river, and the township is prettily situated in a valley at the S. edge of the well-timbered district surrounding Clare.

WATERWITCH CHANNEL (*Flinders district W.*) is a channel 1½ mile in width, bounded on the N. by the shoals to the S. of St. Peter's island, and on the S. by a long sandspit, stretching N.W. from the N. of Eyre's island. It leads seaward out of Smoky bay, and is safe and easy of navigation. The soundings vary from 3 to 5 fathoms, the N. side of the passage being deepest.

WATTS (*Flinders district W.*) is the name of a small roadside township, lying 124 miles from Nornong.

WATTS'S CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a small creek lying to the N.W. of Strzelecki creek, on Sturt's track of 1845.

WATTS'S SUGAR LOAF (*N. district*) is a peak of the main range lying on the S.W. bank of Kanyaka creek, to the W. of Kanyaka, and 8 miles from Malone's mine.

WATTLE RANGE RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 212; occupier, Mrs. Ann Cameron; area, 26 square miles; grazing capability, 3800 sheep, or 152 per square mile. Goyder's valuation, £38 16s. per annum, deducting improvements, valued at £756. The run lies 245 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 52 miles E.S.E. of Guichen bay.

WATTLEVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard, the property and residence of the hon. T. Reynolds, lying on the right of the Mitcham road, 2½ miles from Adelaide. There is besides the vineyard a fine orchard, chiefly cultivated for fruits for the manufacture of jams, which are made in large quantities on the premises.

WAUNGERRIE LAKE (*Flinders district W.*) See WANGARY LAKE.

Digitized by Google

WEATHERSTONE LAKE (*Flinders district, N.*) is a lake or lagoon of considerable area, situated 35 miles N.W. of the postal station of Beltana, or mount Deception, in a pastoral (sheep) country.

WEDGE HILL, 33° 15′ S. lat., 135° E. long. (*Flinders district W.*,) is a solitary granite ridge lying in tolerably good pastoral country to the N.E. of lake Newland, and about 20 miles from the coast at Anxious bay. It is a landmark for the surrounding country.

WEDGE HILL RUN E., No. 1 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 521A, 857, and 858; occupier, G. C. Hamp; respective areas of leases 9, 8, and 8 square miles. This run lies to the E. of Wedge hill, the next post office being lake Hamilton.

WEDGE HILL RUN E., No. 2 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 814 and 521; occupier, J. M. M'Bride; respective areas of leases, 11 and 9 square miles. This lease lies to the E. of Wedge hill, the next post office being lake Hamilton.

WEDGE HILL RUN E., No. 3 (*W. district;*) lease, No. 491; occupier, G. Hanson; area, 47 square miles; rental, £72 9s. 2d. This run lies to the E. of Wedge hill, near the lake Hamilton post office.

WEDGE HILL RUN N. (*W. district;*) lease, No. 580; occupier, C. W. Dutton; area, 40 square miles; rental, £56 13s. 4d. This run lies to the N. of Wedge hill, near the lake Hamilton post office.

WEDGE HILL RUN S., No. 1 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 729 and 933; occupier, J. W. Hamp; respective areas of leases, 20 and 8 square miles. This run lies to the S. of Wedge hill, the next post office being at lake Hamilton.

WEDGE HILL RUN S., No. 2 (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 600, 970, 770, 768, 769, 411, 614, 495, 932, and 483; occupiers, Tennant and Love; respective areas of leases, 10, 20, 13, 24, 19, 50, 8, 10, 11, and 10 square miles. This run lies to the S. of Wedge hill, the next post office being at lake Hamilton.

WEDGE ISLAND (*Spencer's gulf.*) See GAMBIER ISLES.

WEEKEROO, 32° 15′ S. lat., 139° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*) is a detached hill lying in the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

WELCOME MINE (*Flinders district N.*) is one of the Yudanamutana copper mines, operations at which have been recently suspended on account of the drought. The lode consists of steel grey oxide mixed with greenish grey ore; as the lode goes down it seems very regular, and above 2 feet in width of solid ore, yielding between 40 and 50 per cent. of copper. The country is of soft whitish killas and a peculiar kind of shaly sandstone singularly watermarked. A good road has been cut from these mines to the Eastern plains, whence the route to port Augusta is easy.

WELCOME SPRINGS, 29° 40′ S. lat., 137° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*) is a fresh water spring on the river Munday, lying in a tract of pastoral country to the S. of lake Eyre. Fossil wood and shells are found in the argillaceous rocks near these springs, the wood having the appearance of acacia, and the shells being marine, consisting of mussels, and 3 other species of bivalve, probably not of existing species.

Also the name given to a spring whose water is impregnated with soda, and smells like gunpowder until exposed to the air, when it becomes perfectly sweet. It lies to the N. of the Freeling range in the broken country, about 400 miles N. of Adelaide.

WELCOME SPRINGS RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 806, 924, and 925; occupier, P. Levi; respective areas of leases, 126, 119, and 60 square miles. This run lies to the N. of mount Attraction and at the Welcome springs, the next post town being Yudanamutana.

WELLINGTON, 35° 20′ S. lat., 139° 30′ E. long. (*Cos. Sturt and Russell.*) is a postal township, divided by the river Murray into 2 parts, known separately as Wellington and East Wellington. The former is in the hundred of Brinkley, and county of Sturt, and the latter in the hundred of Seymour and county of Russell, both being under the control of the central road board. Wellington proper, or Wellington west, is situated on the W. side of the river Murray, which flows into lake Alexandrina at a distance of about 8 miles. The district is a pastoral one, the nearest places being Langhorne's creek, 20 miles W., and Strathalbyn and Belvidere. The communication is by mail coach four times a-week. There is telegraph communication between Wellington and Strathalbyn, and on the south-east of the river telegraph communica-

Digitized by Google

tion with McGrath's flat, Guichen bay, Penola, Macdonnell bay, mount Gambier, and through to Melbourne. With Adelaide, distance 69 miles N.W., the communication is by mail coach four times a-week. In West Wellington is the Wellington hotel, and in East Wellington the Bushman's camp. A carrier's waggon plies once a-fortnight to Adelaide, and boats are constantly trading on the river from Goolwa and Milang. The surrounding country is low, with sheoak, undulating hills back from the river, and large reed flats and swamps, principally along the edge of water. The geological formation is of sand, limestone, and light clay, and on the rises is better soil—light and black. The population of West Wellington is about 600 persons, and of East Wellington about 400. Wellington is only supported by the ferry crossing the river in the centre of the township, constant transit going on of passengers, and always sheep and fat cattle for the Adelaide markets. There is a telegraph station and post office, the ferry office and building, a police station, and a good school. Cod fish are to be had in abundance when in season, and wild fowl of all descriptions.

East Wellington is situated on the E. side of the river Murray, about half-a-mile from its banks, and is connected with it by a causeway built through the swamp. The nearest places are Wellington W., on the opposite bank of the river; Meninga, about 28 miles S.E.; Brinkley, about 4 miles S.; and Magrath's flat, about 40 miles S. The overland mail runs twice a-week to Magrath's flat, Salt creek, Kingston, Robe town, Narracoorte, Penola, Tarpeena, mount Gambier, Macdonnell bay, and on to Melbourne. There is a depôt at Wellington for the supply of the aborigines with rations. The surrounding country consists of low, swampy ground to the S. and W.; the country being generally flat to the N. and E., with low hills and ranges, covered with sheoak, pine, and tea-tree; dense scrub further to the eastward. The formation consists principally of limestone and sand. East Wellington is the eastern portion of the township of Wellington, which consists altogether of 1000 allotments, 700 of which are in West, and 300 in East Wellington, forming part of the special survey of 100 40-acre sections, and 1000 half-acre blocks.

WELLINGTON, E. RUN. (*Murray district;*) leases, Nos. 804 and 923; occupiers, Elder and Smith; respective areas, 13 and 20 square miles. This run lies on the E. bank of the Murray river, near the township of Wellington E.

WELLS (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural hamlet, lying on Encounter bay.

WEPOWIE STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, Price Maurice. See PEKINA RUN.

WERIANDER RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 516; occupier, C. Thorold; area, 16 square miles; rental, £24 5s. This run lies to the N.E. of Watts's sugar loaf, the next post office being Kanyaka.

WERTA-WERTA RIVER (*Flinders district.*) See GEORGE RIVER.

WESTALL POINT, 32° 53′ 45″ S. lat., 134° E. long. (*Flinders district W.,*) is the name of a bold headland, standing out into the sea, and forming a prominent object to vessels making Streaky bay. The land rises towards the interior, where is Cooeyana, the sheep station of Messrs. Lindsay and Gibson.

WEST BAY (*Kangaroo island*) is an anchorage on the W. coast of the island. See BEDOUT CAPE.

WESTERN BRANCH CREEK (*Co. Adelaide*) is the name of a tributary of the Onkaparinga river, flowing into it at the village of Oakbank, after passing through the township of Lobethal.

WESTERN COVE (*Kangaroo island*) is a fine clear bay on the W. side of Nepean bay, having a sandy beach and gradually decreasing soundings from 5 fathoms in the offing to 2 fathoms towards the beach.

WESTERN COVE RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) leases, Nos. 751, 1108, and 1139; occupier, J. W. Daw; respective areas of leases, 10, 12, and 12 square miles. This run lies at Western cove, the next post office being at Kingscote.

WESTERN, or PORT LINCOLN PASTORAL DISTRICT, is the name given to the tract of country taken up for pastoral purposes, and lying in the electoral district of Flinders, along the coast to the W. of Spencer's gulf. This district comprehends the whole of the country between port Lincoln and the W. border of the colony, excepting the hundreds of Louth and Lincoln in the county of Flinders. It consists for the most part of sandy country with limestone ridges, and covered in many parts with dense scrub, chiefly mallee, and spinifex grass. There are numerous

Digitized by Google

salt lakes, and but few and unimportant streams in the district, water being obtained by sinking wells in the sand. This country was first opened up by Eyre who traversed it in 1840, whilst performing his celebrated exploration journey from port Lincoln to Albany (W. Australia.) Along the coast of this district are several fine bays, the principal ones being port Lincoln, Streaky bay, Venus bay, Anxious bay, Denial bay, Smoky bay, and Fowler's bay. The principal townships in the district are port Lincoln the shipping port, Flinders or Streaky bay, and Parkin or Venus bay, at all of which places there are post offices; besides these there are post offices at the following stations:—Wangary, Warrow, lake Hamilton, Bramfield, Talia, Charra, and Nonnong. The country taken up for pastoral purposes does not at present extend in a W. direction beyond the head of Fowler's bay, and is bounded on the N. by the dense scrub at the S. foot of the Stuart range, and the barren table land of Eyre's peninsula. The approximate area of the district is 50,128 square miles, of which there are 21 acres of purchased land, 8254 acres of land enclosed, and 80 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 757 horses, 2010 horned cattle, 345,903 sheep, 212 goats, 35 pigs, and 1445 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation 67 acres are under hay, 12 acres fallow, and 1 acre garden ground. The last crop (1866) was 23 tons of hay. The population numbers 1314 persons, and the number of dwellings is 321.

WESTERN PLAINS PASTORAL DISTRICT (*Flinders district* N.) is a sub-district of the N. pastoral district lying to the W. of the main North road, and between that road and lake Torrens on the W.

WESTLEY (*Co. Adelaide*) is a vineyard belonging to Mr. J. Holmes, and lying on the Magill-road. It is planted with black Hambro', Muscat of Alexandria, grand Turk, Sweetwater, and Wortley hall vines, a red wine being made from the black Hambro' and grand Turk, and a white from the sweetwater and Muscat.

WETERA STATION (*W. district.*) See MOUNT HALL RUN.

WAYLAND POINT, 33° 15′ 50″ S. lat., 133° 35′ 50″ E. long., mag. var. 4° 32′ E. (*Flinders district W.*,) is a rocky promontory 270 feet in height, and lying 12¼ miles E. of cape Radstock, and forming the W. head of the entrance to Venus harbour, of which it forms an excellent landmark. At a distance of a quarter of a-mile from the point is a small rocky ledge, over which the sea breaks in bad weather only.

WAYMOUTH (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small village on Lefevre's peninsula, and on the coast of St. Vincent's gulf. There is a jetty running out into the gulf from the shore at the S.W. side of this village, which lies opposite port Adelaide on the W. side. The flagstaff and semaphore belonging to port Adelaide lie on the shore near this village.

WHEAL BARTON MINE (*Co. Eyre*) is a copper mine, lying in the hundred of Dutton, at a small settlement of the same name. It is situated in an elevated and picturesque locality, and is surrounded by agricultural land taken up for the growth of wheat and the culture of the vine. It lies about 1 mile S.E. of the postal township of Truro. The mine was opened in 1850, but was relinquished at the time of the rush to the Victorian gold diggings. A new company has lately been formed and are about commencing operations with good prospects. The population at present numbers about 50 persons.

WHEAL BESLEY (*N. district*) is a copper mine, having two lodes on the surface of the section, bearing good gossan impregnated with green and blue carbonates and containing good stones of ore. There is also liver-coloured and yellow ore lying on the surface. This mine lies near Angipena, but is not at present worked.

WHEAL BUTLER MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine not now worked, and lying 2 miles N.E. of Blinman. A good lode of reddish-brown ore, yielding on assay 37 per cent. of copper, was found on this mine. The ore was, however, supposed to be only a variety of ironstone strongly impregnated with copper.

WHEAL COGLIN MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a silver lead mine, lying 48 miles S.W. by S. ½ S. of Adelaide, and 3 miles W.S.W. of Rapid bay. The following is an extract from Captain Barclay's report of this mine, dated July 2nd:—"I am happy to inform you the lode is still improving in Floyd's. I am just now returned from there, and find it to be better since Friday night. The lode will average 4 tons per fathom. The sandstone is not so large as it was, and in a few days I think it will cut out altogether, when the two shoots of ore will form into one. There is still another shoot of 1 foot thick going down in the bottom that I am not working upon, on account of throwing the stuff so high, and on which I intend to fix a windlass. I never saw

Digitized by Google

myself so clearly in a position to say I could raise ore enough to pay the expense of the mine as I now do, and with confidence I make the assertion, that should you approve of the suggestions which I send you, marked on the sketch of present workings in dotted lines—namely, to sink the shaft D and extend the level E, which will be highly necessary for to have air in the summer, I guarantee to send you ore enough to make the mine a dividend-paying mine; and further, that if you were to commence to erect a crusher now, that I will promise 100 tons of ore, dressed, to average 70 per cent., within 6 weeks after the crusher and dressing floors would be complete, unless some breakage should delay the dressing. I have every confidence of the lode making rich as it extends towards the racecourse. Last week I cut into the footwall, which I find to be more regular than any I ever saw in the mine, and only underlays 1½ foot to the fathom, or 75 degrees. I think that by continuing the level E, a shoot of ore, marked A, which you will see on my sketch, at the end of the present level, will come right down into the level, and by sinking and continuing the proposed shaft it would cut through all the shoots of ore." The first general meeting of the shareholders in the Wheal Coglin mining company limited, was held at the Exchange chambers, on Wednesday, July 25, 1866. Present —about 15 shareholders; Mr. W. Morgan in the chair. Some complaint was made that the printed copies of the report and balance-sheet had only been placed in the hands of shareholders that morning, and a proposition was made by Mr. W. R. Wigley, and seconded by Mr. T. Martin, that the meeting adjourn till that day fortnight, but the majority of those present being in favour of proceeding, the proposition was lost. Mr. J. Tippett stated that having visited the mine on the 19th of July, and finding that a change had taken place in the appearance of the lode, and which was improving, he directed the captain to defer his report till the last moment, and he believed that was the cause of the delay. The secretary read the report of the directors, congratulating the shareholders on the improved appearance of the mine, and stating that during the half-year 50 tons of ore, on which £9 per ton had been drawn, had been shipped to England, in addition to the 11 tons shipped which had been raised previous to the formation of the company, and there were also 8 tons at port Adelaide awaiting shipment. Advices showed that the first lot of ore realised nearly £14 per ton, and it was calculated that there would be about £300 receivable from that source. The directors proposed a call of 2s. 6d. per share to carry on the working of the mine, and had every reason to hope that that expenditure would make the mine a payable one. Reports were also presented from Mr. J. Tippett, visiting director, and Captain Barclay, the latter of which stated that Floyd's lode had increased in width about 6 inches, was getting more solid and defined, and had every appearance of lasting, and that he was raising 6 tons of ore per week. The balance-sheet showed a surplus of available assets over liabilities, £148 1s. 9d. The following extract from Captain Pascoe's last report fairly shows the progress this mine is making:—"No. 2 shaft, down about 235 fathoms on the course of the lode, which is 2 feet wide, composed of barytes, gossan, and silver lead ore of good quality. The adit level is driven on No. 2 lode about 25 fathoms. This is a lode of great promise, and when your operations are extended down through the carbonate of lime rock into the clay-slate you can expect regular and continuous courses of silver lead ore. On Black Dick's lode a shaft is down 7 fathoms. This is a very good-looking lode, composed of gossan, blende, and rich silver lead ores, which will pay for working. A deep level of about 70 fathoms, driven from high-water mark, would intersect the lode about 40 fathoms deep, and this lode itself would then be a valuable mine. Floyd's shaft is down about 18 fathoms. This is a lode of great promise, from 6 inches to 2 feet wide—gossan and silver lead ores. On Hancock's lode a shaft is down about 16 fathoms. This lode is about 20 inches wide, gossan and silver lead. This is one of the best lodes I have ever seen so near the surface. This is also the most valuable part of the mine, and were the level driven up you would have a dry mine and a valuable one for many years. The copper lode seen at the sea level is 4 feet wide, and would work in 10s. in the pound if it could be got at. This could be done by sinking a shaft about 30 fathoms from surface, and cut the lode by driving."

WHEAL ELLEN MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a silver lead mine lying 28 miles S.E. by E. of Adelaide, and about 3 miles from Strathalbyn. This mine is worked on a freehold property of 700 acres, and produces as well as silver lead good copper ore. It was orginally worked solely as a silver lead mine, and some fine lodes of galena and carbonates were opened, yielding from 8 to 10 tons of the former and 5 of the latter per fathom. About 2000 tons of lead ore were raised containing, besides 90,000 oz. of silver from 1 to 2 oz. of gold per ton of pig lead. A very large quantity of auriferous gossan

Digitized by Google

has been found in this mine, which has yielded, on assay in England, from 4 to 6 ozs. of gold to the ton. Six shafts have been sunk to various depths, and levels opened every 10 fathoms. The principal of these shafts are Bassett's, Spence's, and Scott's, and the North pit. A fine large chimney-stack, connected with the smelting furnaces, rises to a height of about 70 feet; and the furnaces consist of a calcining and reverberatory furnace, also a complete blast furnace, with a steam engine, and every requisite. The supply of timber for smelting purposes is likely to be inexhaustible for very many years to come.

WHEAL FROST (*N. district*) is a copper mine belonging to the North mining association, not now worked. Austin says of this mine :—" This contains so extraordinary a deposit of copper ore, as to demand a special notice. It is on a range about 350 feet high from a creek on one side, and between 400 and 500 feet from a creek on the other side. It is about 2 miles from the Daly and 4 from the Yudanamutana mines. The top of the range, for 80 or 90 feet in height, consists of a mass of granitic rock, from which the upper soil has either slipped or been washed away, leaving he rock exposed. It is almost perpendicular and contains numerous green stains of copper, visible for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more. I and my guide climbed up the face of this rock for a height of 60 or 70 feet, by means of small holes and inequalities in its surface, and almost everywhere, even where there were no stains to be seen, we found rich copper ore—grey oxide and green carbonate; especially in small caves or holes in the rock. Below these bare rocks, and down to the gully, we found a quantity of stones of ore scattered over the surface; amongst them were bits of malachite and various oxides and carbonates. Ironstone, gossan, killas, limestone, sandstone, and greenstone, are found here. If the surface indications form a criterion of what may be found in depth, a very large deposit of copper should be met with on this claim." The same proprietors have another claim (No. 1668,) called "Wheal Maria," between the Daly and Yudanamutana mines. It is a very fair section, and has a good lode of ore traceable for 130 yards N. and S., in a favourable country of copper.

WHEAL GAWLER MINE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a lead mine in the village of Glenosmond, now, however, abandoned.

WHEAL HUGHES MINE (*Co. Daly*) is a copper mine lying 85 miles N.W. by W. of Adelaide. It is one of the Wallaroo mines, and the following extracts show the state of the mine:—Extract from Captain Kitto's report of the Wheal Hughes mine, dated July 7, 1866—" I am pleased to inform you we have struck ore in Colley's shaft. I sent telegram immediately I saw the first speck of copper; but to-day it looks splendid. It is much better than I expected at the present depth. My brother (Captain T. C. Kitto) thinks it is the best-looking lode he has seen for some time, and estimates some of the ore to contain 60 per cent. of pure copper. I have put 2 more men in the shaft, and will try to get down as fast as possible. There is no doubt but that Cooper's shaft will improve as we get down; the end will also improve as we get nearer Colley's shaft. I may add that all the miners who have visited the mine since last evening say ours is the best concern now being opened on the peninsula." Extract from a letter, dated July 14, received by Mr. R. Colley, the secretary of the Wheal Hughes mine, from the captain Mr. R. Kitto, in reference to the lode in Colley's shaft:—"The lode altogether is 3 feet 6 inches wide, composed of ore, steatite, and a soft kind of agate. The ore forms itself into a leader, varying from 4 to 8 inches thick, of solid ore, the best part of which will produce 60 per cent. of pure copper. The ground is very favourable for sinking, and should the lode of ore continue as it is in the shaft at present, it will be a dividend-paying concern." A private telegram was subsequently received, confirming the above statement as to the promising appearance of the lode.

WHEAL MARIA (*Co. Adelaide.*) See SCOTT'S CREEK MINE.

WHEAL MARIA (*N. district.*) See WHEAL FROST.

WHEAL JAMES (*Co. Daly*) is one of the Moonta mines At the Wheal James, 3 distinct lodes have been opened. One only is in course of working at present. It is apparently the most valuable of the three, and to it the workings will no doubt be restricted for some time to come.

WHEAL NITSCHKE MINE (*Co. Light*) is a copper mine situated 4 miles S.W. of Greenock, worked by a company and doing well. The mine is about 32 fathoms deep, and several lodes have been cut, and a good percentage of copper obtained. Most of the surrounding hills, particularly to the N., abound in copper ore.

Digitized by Google

WHEAL WATKINS MINE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a lead mine in the village of Glenosmond, now however abandoned.

WHIDBEY ISLANDS (*Co. Flinders*) is the name given to a group of islands extending in a line nearly 15 miles W.S.W. from point Avoid. The westernmost of the group is a cluster of rocky lumps, lying S. by W. from point Whidbey, distant 10 miles, and called the Four Hummocks. The north-easternmost lies a mile from the others, and about 3 miles W.S.W. ½ W. from Perforated isle, which is the largest of the Whidbey group, and near the middle of it. This island is about a mile in length, visible 20 miles in clear weather, and near its summit has an aperture through which the light it admitted. A sand-bank, called Sayre's bank, having heavy breakers, lies 2 miles S.S.E. of this island.

WHIDBEY POINT, 34° 36′ 15″ S. lat., 135° 3′ 45″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is the rocky W. extremity of the low sandy peninsula forming Coffin bay, and is distant in a S. direction from point Sir Isaac 10 or 11 miles, with a projecting point between them, close to which lie two dry rocks, and some breakers near the shore in a bight to the S. The S. side of the point is rocky and fronted by breakers.

WHITE CLIFF, 29° 55′ S. lat., 136° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a low detached hill, lying in sandy scrubby country to the N. of the N. end of lake Torrens, and near the head of Chambers's creek.

WHITE FORT (*Flinders district N.E.*) is the name of the depôt of the Burke and Wills expedition on the Barcoo river or Cooper's creek. See COOPER'S CREEK.

WHITE HILL (*Co. Stanley*) is a peak of the ranges lying in the hundred of Clare, and is situated about 3 miles to the N.E. of that township.

WHITE HILL (*Flinders district*) is the name of a peak in the S.E. part of the Denison or Davenport range, lying about 10 miles E. of mount Anna.

WHITE HUT CREEK (*Co. Eyre*) is the name of a small creek flowing through the township of Truro.

WHITE HUT RUN (*Yorke's peninsula.*) See CORNEY POINT RUN.

WHITWARTA (*Co. Gawler*) is an agricultural settlement lying on the river Wakefield, about 12 miles to the N.E. of port Wakefield. The soil is fertile and most of the country is taken up by a body of small farmers who cultivate farm produce, particularly wheat. There is a public pound in this settlement.

WHYTE'S RUN (*Murray district;*) lease, No. 68; occupier, J. Whyte; area 3 square miles; grazing capability, 150 sheep, or 50 per square mile; a few head of cattle are running upon it at present; Goyder's valuation, £6 per annum. This run lies on the S. side the Murray river, 8 miles S. of Overland corner.

WICKHAM'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural hamlet lying about 3 miles distant W. by N. from Dashwood's gully, the next post office. It is situated on the Willunga road from Kangarilla to M'Laren Vale, at the N.W. foot of mount Panorama, and has a population of about 40 persons.

WICKHAM'S HILL (*Co. Adelaide*) is a high hill in the coast range, lying about 10 miles S.S.E. of Clarendon, and the same distance N.N.W. of Willunga.

WIDINNA RUN (*W. district;*) lease, 971; occupier, R. Stanley; area, 10 square miles; rent, £2 per annum. This run lies to the S. of the Gawler ranges, the nearest post office being Venus bay or Flinders.

WILDANUNGA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a creek, flowing about 6 miles distant from Mattawarrumgalla, and dry the greater part of the year.

WILD DOG POINT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 986; occupier, J. Livingston; area, 10 square miles; rent and assessment, £10 16s. 8d. This run lies near Mosquito plains, the next post office being Border town.

WILDOTA RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 518 and 577; occupier, G. Vickery; respective areas of leases, 30 and 60 square miles. This run lies to the N. of Pualco, the next post town being Kooringa to the W.

WILES, CAPE, 34° 57′ S. lat., 135° 38′ 30″ E. long. (*Co. Flinders,*) is a steep, cliffy head, with 2 high rocks and a lower one near it, from which the cape trends 3 miles W. to a low sloping point, with breakers extending a little way off it. It lies to the W. of Sleaford bay, and has a small circular reef partly uncovered, upwards of 3

Digitized by Google

miles W.N.W. from the sloping point and 2 miles from the shore, which, abreast of it and as far as Avoid point, is composed of whitish cliffs, with lower land forming bights between them. There are several dangerous reefs lying in the vicinity, and an island 1½ miles in length, and called Liguanea island, lies 3 miles S. from the sloping point.

WILKERLOO RUN *(N. district;)* lease, No. 620; occupier, P. and J. Cadby; area, 64 square miles; rental, £42 7s. 6d. This run lies to the E. of Wilpena.

WILLASTON *(Co. Gawler)* is a postal township in the hundred, and under the control of the district council of Mudla Wirra, and in the electoral district of Stanley. It is suburban to Gawler town, and lies on the N. Para river, the S. Para river being distant about 1 mile, and joining the N. Para about 1 mile W., when it continues to run in a W. direction about 30 miles, and empties itself in the sea at port Gawler. Willaston contains 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 blacksmith and machine-maker's workshop, 1 brickyard, 1 limekiln, 1 saw-mill of 1-horse power, 3 general stores, and 4 wheat stores; also, a post office, council chamber, public pound, and 1 hotel—the Victoria. The district is an agricultural one, wheat being largely cultivated in the neighbourhood. Gawler town lies on the S. boundary of Willaston, and Bertha on the N.; Templers is 8 miles N., port Gawler 18 miles N.E., Smithfield 7 miles S., Lyndoch valley 10 miles S.W., and Sheoak log 7 miles N.N.E. by E. The communication with these places and with Adelaide, 27 miles S., is from Gawler—which see. The surrounding country is hilly, with large plains lying to the S. and W. The formation is generally limestone. The land is generally good, and produces fair crops. The population numbers about 500 persons, including that of the surrounding farming neighbourhood.

WILLIAMS ISLAND *(Co. Flinders)* is a small island lying 2½ miles S.E. of the W. extremity of cape Catastrophe, and having a sunken rock, on which the sea only breaks at times, bearing E.N.E., distant 2½ miles from its N.E. extremity.

WILLIAM SPRINGS *(Flinders district)* is the name given to a pool of fresh water 100 feet in length lying upon a hill 100 feet high in the country to the N. of the Denison range and near the Davenport river. The lower part of the hill is red sand, with a course of limestone higher up, and a layer of black soil upon the top, in which is the bed of the pool. It was discovered by Stuart in 1859.

WILLIAMSTOWN *(Co. Adelaide)* is a postal township in the hundred of Barossa, and under the control of the district council of mount Crawford. It is situated on the Victoria creek which flows at the S. foot of the township, the South Para river being 4 miles E., and mount Crawford, a solitary conical hill, 5 miles distant in the same direction. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, the latter interest being represented by sheep graziers, of whom there are several with large stations in the neighbourhood. In the lower lands and on the lower slopes, large crops of cereals, chiefly wheat, are cultivated. In the neighbourhood are several mines of copper, which are as yet, however, only in their infancy, but promising well. Gold has also been found both in alluvial deposits and also in quartz; the quantity obtained in the alluvial beds has hitherto been very small, and has never paid for working, but it is thought that the quartz reefs in various localities will pay well, and many of them are about to be tried. In the more distant parts of the neighbourhood lie several copper mines, which have been abandoned for some years, but it is not improbable that their working will shortly be resumed, and that their capabilities will be tested with improved machinery. The nearest places are Lyndoch, 6 miles N.; Gawler, 11½ miles N.W.; and Maidstone, 10 miles S.W., the communication being by horse and dray only, except with Gawler, to which place a weekly conveyance runs. With Adelaide, 36½ miles, the communication is by weekly coach to Gawler, and thence by rail. Williamstown has a mechanics' institute, a post office, a Foresters' court, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 1 hotel—the Victoria. The surrounding country is undulating, the Barossa range running through the district, with occasional sandstone hills and alluvial flats. The formation is tertiary, micaceous slate often occurring, and producing beds of good flagging stone. A large proportion of the sandstone reefs are traversed by quartz dykes, some of which are supposed to be auriferous. Limestone also abounds, occurring generally under a thick superstratum of tenacious red clay. The district is rich in precious stones, honey opals and beryls being frequently found. There is a fine quarry of excellent freestone in the vicinity of the town. Wattle bark, gum, and large quantities of sawn and split timber are exported from the neighbourhood. The population of Williamstown numbers about 120 persons, that of the district is 768, there being 404 males and 364 females.

Digitized by Google

WILLIPA AND KANTABA RUN (*N. district;*) occupier, D. McAllum; area 250 square miles; grazing capability, 15,000 sheep. This run lies 20 miles distant from Mattawarrumgalla (Hollowelena post office,) 15 miles S. of the Passmore, and 115 miles N.E. of port Augusta.

WILLOCHRA (*Flinders district N.*) is a small roadside village, on the Willochra creek, and on the main N. road from Adelaide. It lies 18 miles S. of Kanyaka, and has an hotel—the Willochra Inn. The district round is known as the Willochra plains, and consists of loose sandy soil, strewn with stones. The ground is full of holes made by the burrowing animals, which abound in the district, the holes being about 4 inches in diameter and a foot in depth, and being very dangerous for horsemen. The Willochra and Pitchiritchi creeks join on these plains, that part being thickly-grassed and overgrown with wild flowers and sweetpeas. There are numerous wild fowl and wallabys to be found on the plains.

WILLOCHRA CREEK (*N. district*) is a fine stream rising near the hill known as Mochra tower, and flowing in a N. direction past Kanyaka, where it turns off to the W., and falls into the S.E. end of lake Torrens.

WILLOCHRA CREEK RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 119, 120, and 328; occupier, M. Gillies; respective areas of leases, 10, 24, and 31 square miles. This run lies on the Willochra creek, the next post town being Kanyaka.

WILLOCHRA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, No. 360 and 362; occupier, C. Swinden; respective areas of leases, 21 and 12 square miles. This run lies on the Willochra creek to the E.N.E. of port Augusta, the next post town.

WILLOUGHBY, CAPE, 35° 51′ 33″ S. lat., 138° 10′ 50″ E. long. (*Kangaroo island,*) is the S.E. extremity of the island, and is a bold rocky headland, elevated 288 feet above low-water mark. The Sturt lighthouse, on cape Willoughby, lies in lat. 35° 51′ 33″ S., long. 138° 10′ 50″ E. mag. var., 6° 28″ E. High water off the cape, at full and change, 4h. 10m.; rise and fall about 6 feet. The flood tide sets to the N., and the ebb to the S. The lighthouse itself is 67 feet above the ground it stands on. The light is catoptric, revolving, and exhibits its greatest intensity every 1½ minutes, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 miles, on an arc included from N. 14° 30′ W. to S. 48° W. round by E. Two miles N. of this cape is a shoal named the Scraper. During strong tides, when the tide meets the sea, the swell off the cape is very heavy. There is a rocket station at this point.

WILLOUGHBY, CAPE, RUN (*Kangaroo island;*) lease, No. 772; occupier, Mrs. J. Lashmar; area, 10 square miles; rental and assessment, £10 per annum. This run lies at cape Willoughby, the next post office being at Hog bay.

WILLOURAN HILL, 29° 50′ S. lat., 138° E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a solitary peak situated on the E. side of the river Munday, and a few miles to the S. of the Dome hill. It forms a landmark between the Munday and Frome rivers.

WILLUNGA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township lying 30 miles from Adelaide, on the main S. road. It is prettily situated at the W. foot of a range of hills on a wooded slope, bounded by the waters of the gulf of St. Vincent. The communication with Adelaide and the neighbouring towns is by Rounsevell's mail coaches. Willunga has a post and money order office, a telegraph station, local court, volunteer rifle corps, and branches of the National bank and the South Australian insurance company. The resident magistrates are T. S. Kell, and J. S. McIntosh, Esqs. A little S. of Willunga are quarries of hard blue flags and slates, very like the lower silurian slates of North Wales. Not far from this place are some beds of hard cream-coloured siliceous limestone, caused by interspersed crystals of opaque white carbonate of lime, probably with magnesia.

WILLUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of Noarlunga and mount Barker. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. Geo. Sara, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865, were as follow:—Assessment, £5600—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £280; total receipts, £532 4s. 2d.; office expenses and salaries, £194 13s. 2d.; expended on public works, £271 16s. 9d. The population numbers 1587 persons; the area is 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres; land under cultivation, 6896 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 308.

Digitized by Google

WILLUNGA (*Co. Adelaide*) is the S.W. hundred of the county, lying on the coast to the S. of the Onkaparinga river. It consists chiefly of purchased land, much of which is under cultivation.

WILLUNGA, PORT (*Co. Adelaide,*) is situated in a small bay on the E. shore of the gulf of St. Vincent. It measures 1½ miles from point to point, and is 30 miles S. ¼ W. of the light-ship off port Adelaide, and 27 miles N.E. ¼ E. of cape Jervis. This part of the coast may be recognised by a remarkable range of white cliffs lying within the limits of the bay. A reef extends in W.N.W. direction of the S. point of the bay, and runs parallel with the coast to the S. for nearly 2 miles, and is composed of hard rocks. At the head of the bay a jetty has lately been erected, and heavy moorings for 2 vessels been laid down off its end in 5 fathoms water. There is a rocket apparatus at this place.

WILPENA, 31° 38′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is a small hamlet on the main N. road lying between Kanyaka and Blinman, 316 miles N. of Adelaide. At this place is a pound through which the Wilpena creek flows. This pound is a gently undulating plain, nearly level for 10 or 12 miles in length by 3 miles in width, and covered by luxuriant grass in most seasons. Noble pines and gums stud the flat, and on all sides are giant hills, steep and covered with scrub. Selwyn says that this depression is not a volcanic crater, but simply a sinclinal undulation of the upper sandstone. The rocks consist principally of white quartzose sandstones in thick beds, red and purplish fine-grained sandstones, with micaceous, slaty, and flaggy bands, and thick beds of grey and purple siliceous limestone, occasionally crystallised, with thin bedded blue calcarea-arenaceous rocks. There is an aboriginal depôt at this place.

WILPENA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 84; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area, 154 square miles; grazing capability, 12,000 sheep, or 77 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £185 12s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2872. This run lies on the N. bank of the Wilpena or Passmore creek, 102 miles N.E. by N. of port Augusta, and 287 miles N. of Adelaide, the next post office being at Kanyaka or Blinman.

WILTON BLUFF (*Co. Adelaide*) is a bold, lofty bluff on the E. coast of the gulf of St. Vincent, lying about half-a-mile to the N. of port Noarlunga.

WILYERPA RUN E. (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 733, 922, and 1003; occupier, J. Warwick; respective areas of leases, 60, 44, and 41 square miles. This run lies near the Passmore river, the next post town being Kanyaka.

WILYERPA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 341, 299A, 550, 699, 439, 419, 537; occupier, D. M'Callum; respective area of leases, 33, 29, 58, 65, 24, 25, and 40 square miles. This run lies near the Passmore river, the next post town being Kanyaka, to the S.

WILYERPA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 335, 550A, 677, 718, 941, and 942; occupier, the Hon. T. Elder and S. Davidson; respective areas of leases, 12, 128, 29, 36, 34, 99, and 72 square miles. This run lies on the Passmore river, the next post town being Kanyaka, to the S.W.

WINDABOUT LAKE (*Flinders district N.W.*) is a large and irregularly shaped salt lake, lying on the W. side of lake Torrens, in the plains to the W. of lake Torrens, known as Swinden's country.

WINDY CREEK (*N. district*) is a small creek, rising near mount Hack, and flowing in a W. direction into the Deception creek.

WINIKIE BENCK, 35° 27′ S. lat., 140° 27′ E. long. (*Victoria district,*) is a hill in the new S.E. pastoral district lying in the country to the S.E of Wellington.

WINICKE BENCK RUN (*N. E. district;*) Nos. 819, 825, and 818. This run has recently been abandoned.

WINNINIE CREEK (*N.E. district*) is a good stream flowing through the station of the same name in a N.E. direction for about 12 miles.

WINNINIE AND EWAPPA STATIONS (*N.E. district;*) occupier, E. R. Hallett; area, 480 square miles; grazing capability, 17,000 sheep. These stations lie 120 miles E. of N. from Kooringa, by the mail route, the Winninie creek flowing through the run 5 miles N. of Ewappa, the head station. There is fortnightly communication with Adelaide, 223 miles S.W., by Rounsevell's line of Eastern plains coaches. These runs comprise leases, Nos. 659, 743, 471, 275, 246, 700, 731, 431, and 555. See also CAROONA.

Digitized by Google

WINOWIE RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 523 and 582; occupier, the hon. T. Elder; respective areas, 63 and 27 square miles. This run lies near mount Samuel, to the W. of Blinman.

WINTER RUN (*Co. Daly;*) occupiers, Bowman and Parnell. The area and grazing capability of this run are included in those of Tickara station—which see. It lies 12 miles N. of Kadina.

WINWORE RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 523, 582, and 585; occupier, the hon. T. Elder; respective areas of leases, 63, 27, and 20 square miles. The next post office is at mount Deception.

WIRRABBARRA RUN (*N. district;*) occupiers, Tinline and Fisher; area, 300 square miles; grazing capability, 42,000 sheep. This run lies near mount Remarkable, and about 40 miles S.E. of port Augusta, and is watered by the Rocky river and Wild Dog creek. This run comprises leases 6, 48, 49, 280, 302, and 390.

WIRRAWILKA MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine, lying 209 miles N. of Adelaide, and is embedded amongst hills, about 2 miles N. of mount Craig, and where the company have 7 sections. The indications of copper are plentiful and extensive; but the ground is hard in some places. Eleven shafts have been sunk, the deepest being nearly 30 fathoms, and a number of drives have been made, of which the longest is 50 fathoms; but no result has yet been attained to compensate for the outlay. The hills on the property are very steep, and shafts have been sunk, in some cases close to the sides, and from a considerable elevation. Ore has, in many cases, been found all the way down. The quantity raised, in proportion to the amount of work done, is small, and past results are not very encouraging for further operations. Nevertheless, some pretty samples of ore have been raised, and some specimens of red oxide were obtained from the lowest level. In some parts of the property regular lodes have been met with and followed to some depth, consisting of quartz, gossan, and felspar, and containing some good stones of ore. The country, for several fathoms, consists of a porphyritic rocky stratum, and beneath this clay slate is met with. This is a favourable indication, and it is possible that at a greater depth the country may become more settled, and better results be obtained.

WIRREGA RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 148; occupier, J. Binnie; area, 67 square miles; grazing capability, 15,000 sheep, or 234 per square mile (about 20,600 sheep, and 140 head of cattle and horses on the run, and 750 acres of purchased land,) Goyder's valuation, £966 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £795. This run lies 170 miles S.E. by S. of Adelaide, and 90 miles N.E. by N. of Guichen bay, where the wool is shipped. The next post office is at Border town.

WIRRIANDA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 82, 266, 313B, and 516; occupier. C. Thorold; respective areas, 25, 22, 19, and 16 square miles. The head station is lease, 82; and has an area of 25 square miles; grazing capability, 4300 sheep, or 172 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £113 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1060. This run lies 60 miles N.E. of port Augusta and 228 miles N. of Adelaide.

WIRRYOOTA CREEK (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing at a distance of 10 miles from Nuccaleena, and 5 miles from mount Stuart.

WIRRYOOTA MINE (*N. district*) lies 5 miles from mount Stuart, and has a well-defined lode running across the section, with grey ore and green carbonate. It is not at present worked.

WITTA CREEK (*N. district.*) See ULOOLOO CREEK.

WOAKWINE RUN, N. (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 357; occupier, T. Magarey; area, 38 square miles; grazing capability, 4200 sheep, or 114 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £137 16s., deducting improvements valued at £11. This run lies 240 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide and 35 miles E.S.E. of Guichen bay.

WOAKURINE RUN, S. (*S. E. district;*) lease, No. 357A; occupier, A. Johnson; area, 62 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep, or 148 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £214 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £178. This run lies 245 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 30 miles S.E. by E. of Guichen bay.

WONOKA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 141; occupiers, W. J. and J. H. Browne; area, 77 square miles; grazing capability, 10,200 sheep, or 132 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £260 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £2522.

Digitized by Google

WONAKA STATION (*Co. Stanley;*) occupier, J. Ellis. See HUMMOCK'S RUN.

WONAKA HILL (*N. district.*)

WONDWARARA CREEK, 27° 20′ S. lat., 140° E. long. (*Flinders district N.E.,*) is the name of a small E. tributary of the N. arm of the Barcoo river, flowing through a luxuriantly grassed flat to the S. of the Massacre lake.

WONGA REEF (*Co. Adelaide*) is a reef of rocks marking the W. extremity of a sand-bank which runs out from Lefevre's peninsula into the gulf of St. Vincent, to the S. of the semaphore.

WONGYARRA (*Co. Frome*) is a hundred lying in the S. part of the county to the S. of mount Remarkable, and contains the township of Melrose, and the mount Remarkable copper mines, which were abandoned in 1848. A special survey of 20,000 acres of land in this hundred was taken in 1847 by the mount Remarkable copper mining company, and afterwards sold at a low figure when the company wound up. Much of this hundred is taken up as pastoral country.

WONINGADDA STATION (*W. district.*) See CHADINA RUN.

WOOD CONE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small peak in the rugged country of the E. portion of the hundred of Myponga, lying about 1 mile W. of mount Jagged.

WOODCHESTER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township in the electoral district of mount Barker, hundred of Strathalbyn, and under the control of the district council of Onaunga. It is situated on Rodwell's creek, about 32 miles S.E. from Adelaide, on the main line from mount Barker to Wellington *via* Langhorne's creek. The Bremer river is the nearest river, and is distant 3 miles, the creek on which Woodchester is situated joining it at a distance of about 3 miles. Woodchester is situated in the middle of the district of Onaunga, which is almost entirely an agricultural district. Wheat is the principal production, but some parts of the district, particularly the S.W. portion, which is very hilly, and the E. portion, which is covered with a very thick scrub, are kept for sheep. The hilly portion is particularly noted for its splendid feed. There is a silver lead mine within 3 miles, called the Wheal Ellen, but at present it is not working. The nearest places are Strathalbyn, on the S. 6 miles; Callington, on the N. 8 miles; Langhorne's bridge, E. 8 miles; and mount Barker, N.W. 12 miles. There is no regular communication at present with these places, with the exception of a daily mail to Strathalbyn, conveyed on horseback. With Adelaide, 43 miles W., the communication is either from Strathalbyn or mount Barker by Rounsevell's mail coach. Woodchester has a post office, a public pound, and 1 hotel—the Everley inn. The surrounding country is rather elevated, except to the S.E., where the country is very flat, extending right down to lake Alexandrina. The population of this place, very fluctuating at present, is estimated at about 50 in the township.

WOODFORDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small suburban settlement lying adjacent to the township of Mayill, about 4 miles E. of the city of Adelaide.

WOODSIDE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the control of the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on the Onkaparinga river, mount Charles being 3 miles, and mount Torrens 8 miles N. The district is an agricultural one, although gold has been found within 2 miles of the township, and the Bremer ranges gold quartz diggings lie 23 miles to the E. The nearest places are Oakbank, 3 miles S.; Charleston, 3 miles N.; and Harrogate, 8 miles E.; the communication being by Rounsevell's mail car daily, as also with Adelaide, 22½ miles N.W. Two waggons also ply weekly to Adelaide for the conveyance of heavy goods. Woodside is on the main E. road from Adelaide; it contains a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a local court house, a German Lutheran and an English church, a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel, a public pound, a local court, a volunteer rifle corps, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and a Foresters' court. The resident magistrate is H. C. F. Esau, Esq., J.P. There are 2 hotels, the Woodside and the Bedford. Much of the surrounding land belongs to the South Australian company. The country is hilly, and the soil alluvial over sandstone rock and quartzose slate. The population numbers about 300 persons, the number of dwellings being 70.

WOOD'S POINT STATION (*Co. Sturt*) is a home station occupied by the hon. John Morphett (manager, H. Harslett,) lying on the Murray river, 8 miles N. of Wellington, the nearest post office, and 8 miles S. of Swanport (Thompson's crossing.) The

Digitized by Google

out-stations are at Peachoram and Salt flat, the former lying to the N. and the latter to the S. of the home station. The area of the run is 18 square miles, and the grazing capability 4000 sheep and 250 head of cattle.

WOOD'S WELLS (*Co. Cardwell*) is a camping place on the main S.E. road from Wellington to Kingston and Robe.

WOODVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a postal village in the hundred of Adelaide, and under the control of the district council of Hindmarsh. The district is an agricultural one, Alberton lying 2 miles N.W. and Hindmarsh 2 miles S.E., the communication being by railway or along the Port road, which although macadamised, is in wet weather almost impassable from the number of holes and ruts in it. With Adelaide, 5½ miles distant S.E. the communication is by railway. Woodville has 1 hotel—the Half-way house. There are no carrying-offices in the township, but horse-drays are continually passing along the road to Adelaide and port Adelaide. The surrounding country is flat and consists of a clay soil with occasional beds of limestone. The population numbers about 300 persons. The resident magistrate is R. B. Smith, Esq., J.P.

WOOLGABURGH RUN, (*S.E. district.*) See MOY HILL RUN.

WOOLMIT RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, 197; occupiers, Stockdale and Ormerod; area, 56 square miles; grazing capability, 6000 sheep, or 107 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £274 16s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £126. This run lies 190 miles S.S.E. of Adelaide, and 20 miles N.E. of Guichen bay.

WOOLSHED CREEK (*Co. Gawler*) is a small stream, tributary to the Springs creek, into which it falls about 2 miles N.W. of the township of Rhynie.

WOOLTANA STATION (*N. district;*) occupier, uncertain; area, 200 square miles; grazing capability, 2000 head of cattle. This station lies 35 miles distant from Yudanamutana, and is watered by the Manalana and Morenia creeks.

WOOLUNDUNGA SPRINGS (*Co. Frome*) is the name given to some fine springs which rise in mount Brown. The township of Port Augusta is supplied with fine water from these springs by means of a 4-inch pipe, which has been laid at considerable expense a distance of 14½ miles, and having a fall of 900 feet.

WOOLUNDUNGA RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 32; occupier, A. Scott; area, 80 square miles; grazing capability, 8000 sheep, or 100 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £374 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £930. There are about 7000 sheep, 1000 lambs, and 700 head of cattle, on this and other leases held by the same lessees, and on 3000 acres of purchased land. These leases are Nos. 360, 522, and 1029, and have respective areas of 21, 35, and 32 square miles.

WORLD'S-END RUN (*Co. Burra;*) occupiers, Ware and Chapman; area, 34 square miles; grazing capability, 7500 sheep; rent and assessment, £52 8s. 4d.; Mr. Goyder's valuation, £408, excluding improvements, which are valued at £1500. The head station and woolshed lie on the N. bank of the Burra creek, where the range falls into the Murray flat, 16 miles S.E. of Kooringa, and 85 miles N.E. of Adelaid The run consists generally of ranges, bald and scrubby, with good grass and bushes, and watered by the Burra creek and 2 wells. Lease, No. 7: This run also includes leases Nos. 300 and 1040, which have respective areas of 32 and 20 square miles.

WOORKONGARIE STATION (*N.E. district*) is the S. portion of the original Munjibbie run, recently divided for the convenience of the lessees. Occupier, J. Chewings; lease, No. 64; area, 31 square miles; grazing capability, 7000 sheep, or about 225 per square mile. This station lies about 30 miles N. of Kooringa the nearest post town, and pays a rent and assessment of £59 8s. 4d. Mr. Goyder's valuation is £232 10s. per annum, deducting improvements which are valued at £1326. The station consists of fairly-grassed oak and pine country, watered by the Terowie and Ulooloo creeks, and by 3 deep wells.

WORTHING MINE (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a copper mine, lying 25 miles E.S.E. of Adelaide.

WRIGHT'S ISLAND (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a small rocky islet, lying in Encounter bay, about a quarter of a mile N. of Rosetta head.

WRIGHT'S HILL (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a point of survey, lying near the road, from Currency creek to Aldinga, and about 2 miles to the N. of the former place.

WRIGHT'S HILL, 32° 58′ S. lat., 139° 40′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a detached hill, lying on the pastoral district of Eastern plains.

Digitized by Google

WYAKA MINE (*N. district*) is a copper mine, lying 210 miles N. of Adelaide, not now worked.

WYWALKARWAK RUN (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 8; occupiers, J. and A. Cooke; area 6 square miles; grazing capability, 1000 sheep, or 125 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £48 per annum, deducting improvements valued at £10. This run lies 75 miles S.E. by E. of Adelaide.

YAANA (*Flinders district.*) See PONARA.

YABMANA RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 269, 427, 480, 486, 530, 707, 911, and 1101; occupier, J. M'Kechnie; respective areas, 43, 13, 10, 11, 80, 10, 20, and 21 square miles. This run lies at Franklin harbour, the nearest post town being port Augusta, which lies about 90 miles N.E.

YABMANA, No. 2 RUN (*W. district;*) leases, Nos. 401 and 904; occupier, P. M'Kechnie; total area, 26 and 9 square miles. This run adjoins the Yabmana run No. 1—which see.

YADNA CREEK (*Flinders district N.*) is a stream flowing on the W. side of the Black rock, through the pastoral country of Mitchelili run.

YALABINGA RUN (*W. district.*) See HALL MOUNT, N. RUN.

YALBINDA (*Flinders district.*) See PONARA.

YALINA RUN (*N. district;*) lease, No. 593; occupiers, Roberts and Smart; area, 75 square miles; rental, £17 10s. This run lies near mount Distance in the Far North.

YALLANA (or YALLUNA) RUN *W. district;*) lease, No. 114; occupier, W. R. Mortlock; area, 37 square miles; grazing capability, 5000 sheep, or 135 per square mile; Goyder's valuation, £65 per annum, deducting improvements, valued at £1300. This run lies 25 miles N. by E. of port Lincoln, the wool being shipped at Tumby bay, 6 miles W. This run also includes leases, Nos. 443 and 832, which have respective areas of 10 and 13 square miles. See also STRAWBERRY HILL RUN.

YANAHERRY (*Flinders district*) is the native name of a fine sheet of fresh water, lying about 6 miles N.E. of the Pernatty lagoon, and on the Pernatty creek, under the S. of Bonney's bluff. It was found by Swinden's party, on their second journey along the W. coast of lake Torrens. It is situated about 80 miles N.W. of port Augusta.

YANKALILLA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a postal township in the electoral district of Encounter bay, hundred of Yankalilla, and under the control of the district council of Yankalilla. It is situated on the Bungala river, and 2 miles distant from the Carrcalinga river, in an agricultural and mining district, wheat and other grain being largely grown in the fertile valleys of the locality, and there being a copper and a silver lead mine, both within about 4 miles distant. There is a flour mill and a brewery in the township. The nearest township is Normanville, the sea-port, 2 miles distant, the communication, as with Adelaide, 50 miles N., being by daily mail car, and by omnibus twice a-week. Yankalilla is a prettily-situated township, lying in a valley about 2 miles from the sea, and having a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a mechanics' or literary institute, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, a branch of the South Australian insurance company, a rocket apparatus, and 1 hotel—the Yankalilla. The surrounding district is mountainous, the intervening valleys being fertile, and mostly taken up by an industrious class of small farmers, who raise excellent crops of wheat and other produce. The resident magistrates are J. Heathcote and S. Herbert, Esqs. The population numbers about 200 persons.

YANKALILLA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a district council in the electoral district of Encounter bay. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. Butterworth of Normanville, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £10,055 7s.—rate, 1s. in the pound; rates collected, £420 10s. 4d.; total receipts, £1355 15s. 10d.; office expenses and salaries, £89 9s. 4d.; expended on public works, £983 15s. The population numbers 1890 persons. The area is 94 square miles, or 60,160 acres; land under cultivation, 9654 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 339.

YANKALILLA (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a hundred lying in the S.W. corner of the county, and on the S.E. shore of the gulf of St. Vincent. It is a mineral and agricultural country, containing about half of its area in purchased land, principally taken up for agricultural purposes.

Digitized by Google

YANKALILLA RIVER (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is a stream rising in the Yankalilla range, and flowing in a N.W. direction through fine forest and agricultural land into the sea near Normanville.

YANA RUN (*N.E. district.*) See TATTAWAPPA RUN.

YANTO RUN (*W. district;*) occupier, J. McCallum; comprising also the head station at Chinmunara, and the Neilo or Devil's peak station. The grazing capability of the entire run is 2000 sheep and 20 head of cattle. This run lies 40 miles distant from port Lincoln.

YANGARY RUN (*N. district*) is part of the Coonatto run—which see. In this part of the run are included leases, Nos. 252, 297, 290, 235, 394, and 352B, the respective areas being 67, 51, 49, 60, 36, and 33 square miles. The occupiers are Grant and Stokes.

YARDEA RUN (*W. district;*) occupiers, Acraman, Main, Lindsay and Co.; area, 93 square miles under lease, and 450 square miles under claim; grazing capability, at present limited by supply of water, now equal to 6000 sheep; but more wells are being sunk. The nearest post office is at Sullivan's station, Gawler ranges.

YARRA HILL, 29° 10′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.*,) is a solitary hill lying at the head of the Clayton river.

YARRAMURRINDIE CREEK (*Co. Victoria*) is a small stream, watering the S.W. part of the Bundaleer run.

YARRA-WURTA (*Flinders district*) is a small creek flowing into the N.W. end of lake Torrens.

YATALA BANK or SHOAL (*Backstairs passage*) is a sandbank lying 8 miles from cape Willoughby. The following remarks are by Captain Lipson, R.N., the late harbour master, respecting this shoal:—"The Yatala bank extends in a N.W. and S.E. direction 3 miles, and is a quarter of a mile in width, with a depth varying from 3 to 8 fathoms, but as soon as its margin is passed, deepens suddenly to 14 fathoms." Captain Lipson observes, "That, as the upheaving of this considerable body of sand has no doubt been caused by the counteraction of the tide, which in this passage operates with great violence, it appears probable that each successive year will reduce the depth of water on the bank, and should therefore be guarded against by those commanding vessels of heavy tonnage." From the eastern extremity of the Yatala bank, cape Willoughby bears S. by W.; cape Jervis, N.W. by N. ½ N., and the N. Page E. by S. ½ S.

YATALA CHANNEL is the name of the E. entrance to Denial bay, and is a narrow channel half-a-mile in width, lying between St. Peter's island and the Bird rock. The deepest water is within half-a-cable's length of the rock, where 5 fathoms will be found. At all states of the tide, a vessel drawing 12 feet water will find a safe and navigable channel.

YATALA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a district council in the electoral districts of W. Torrens, port Adelaide, and Yatala. It is under the control of a chairman, the present one being Mr. J. W. Sudholtz of Gilles plains, Walkerville, and 4 councillors. The receipts and expenditure in this district council for 1865 were as follow:—Assessment, £18,112—rates, 6d. in the pound; rates collected, £398 12s. 6½d.; total receipts, £1204 15s. 1½d.; office expenses and salaries, £96 7s. 4d.; expended on public works, £668 8s. 11d. The population numbers 3091 persons. The area is 58 square miles, or 37,120 acres; land under cultivation, 15,194 acres; and number of dwelling-houses, 642.

YATALA (*Co. Adelaide*) is a hundred lying in the N. part of the county, and to the S. of the Little Para river. It consists for the most part of purchased land, and is, in a great measure, under cultivation, the soil being fertile and producing fine crops of grain.

YATALA ELCTORAL DISTRICT is bounded on the W. by the E. boundary of the district of W. Torrens, commencing at the S.E. corner of section 2064, and by the district of port Adelaide; on the N. by the centre of the Gawler river; on the E. by the south Para and its south branch, to its intersection with the road running through section 1685, hundred of Para Wirra; thence by the road running S. to the little Para river; on the S. by the said river to the centre of the road between 2136

Digitized by Google

and 2144; thence, along centre of said road, to the S.E. angle of 3045; thence S. to the N.E. angle of 3002; thence S., by a straight line, to the E. boundary of 1566, at its point of intersection with the Dry creek; thence along the said creek to its intersection with the E. boundary of section 313; thence S., in a straight line, to the S.E. angle of 504; thence across the road; thence along the N. boundary of 508, E. to its N.E. angle; thence S., along the E. side of said section, to the centre of the river Torrens; thence W. by the centre of the said river Torrens, to its point of intersection with the E. boundary of the Park Lands; thence N. and W., by the boundary of the Park Lands, to the point of commencement. It comprises the district councils of Munno Para E., Munno Para W. (N. and S. portions,) Tea-tree gully (portion of.) Walkerville, Yatala (portion of.) It has an area of 142 square miles, or 90,88 acres, of which 53,291 are under cultivation, against 47,119 acres in 1861. The population numbers 6114 persons, of whom 1443 are adult males. The voting places for this district are at Salisbury, Gilles' plains,and Smith's creek Yatala is represented in the Legislative Council by W. Cavenagh and L. Glyde, Esqs. The number of registered electors for 1865 in this district was, for the Legislative Council, 494; and for the Legislative Assembly, 810.

YATALA REEF, 32° 38′ 20″ S. lat., 132° 33′ E. long. (*Flinders district W.*) is a dangerous reef nearly awash lying to the W. of Hart's island. Two other reefs, the Carsuarina reef in 32° 40′ S. lat., 132° 56′ E. long., and the Geographic reef in 32° 40′ S. lat., 132° 7′ E. long., are marked in the Admiralty charts, but although rigid search has been made for them by the *Yatala*, they have not been found.

YATTAGOLINGA (*Co.Hindmarsh*) is a small agricultural settlement, and the name of the mines at Rapid bay—which see.

YEALUMBA VINEYARD, (*Co. Light.*) See ANGASTON.

YEDNELUE RUN, (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 259, 317, 352A, and 418; occupier, F.W. Stokes; respective areas of leases, 40, 37, 31, and 42 square miles. This run lies near Watts's sugar loaf, the next post office being Kanyaka.

YEER CAMBAU COWIE, 31° 20′ S. lat., 131° 5′ E. long. (*Flinders distrid.*) is the native name of a salt lake lying on the coast, at the head of the Australian bight. Good fresh water may be had by digging in the sand at a distance of about 8 miles along the coast to the S.W. of this lake; but the water to be obtained near it is brackish. The country from this point to the W. boundary of the colony consists of level plains, covered by scrub and salsolaceous plants; but there is no water. The coast consists of high fossil cliffs from 400 to 600 feet high.

YELTA MINE (*Co. Daly*) is a copper mine lying 85 miles N.W. of Adelaide, on claims adjoining the Moonta. With reference to this mine, at a recent meeting (Sept. 27, 1866,) Mr. W. A. Wearing, who occupied the chair, stated that there had been an improvement in the mine during the past half-year, the quantity of ore raised being double that produced during the previous six months; but, owing to an unprecedented fall in the price of copper, the returns had been considerably diminished. There was a slight deficiency; but he thought they might anticipate that their future operations would be more successful, as there would in all probability be an increase in the price of copper. He further stated that they proposed to send home 100 or 150 tons by the *Goolwa*, and since the report had been made up more ore had been raised, which was calculated to reduce by £750 the amount of their liabilities. He then glanced at the principal features of the captain's report, which showed that Wearing's shaft and the 30-fathom level were being worked with satisfactory results. He remarked that the present endeavours of the company had been to concentrate their efforts upon the most lucrative part of the mine, and that other parts of the mine, including Kitto's shaft, would be opened up as soon as the state of the money market at home justified them in extending their operations. Wearing's shaft had been sunk to the depth of 40 fathoms on the course of a well-defined lode, the lode at the extreme bottom being about 4 feet wide, and composed of spar, iron, and schorl, and some fine stones of grey ore. Wearing's 30-fathom level had been driven north from this shaft about 8 fathoms, the lode being 3 feet wide, and carrying a little ore for about 5 fathoms in length. It appeared that this level had also been driven south from the shaft about 30 fathoms, 23 of which had been driven on the course of a well-defined lode, yielding about 4 tons of ore to the fathom, and producing about 20 per cent. of pure copper. Another winze had been sunk about 14 fathoms from the shaft from the 30-fathom level to the 40, the course of ore being very good. At the 40-fathom level the lode improved as operations

Digitized by Google

were carried downward, and it appeared that there had been laid open for stoping about 700 tons of good ore. Since the report about 120 tons of ore of about 19 per cent. had been raised; and it has since been reported that matters at the Yelta continue in a highly satisfactory state. Every one of the levels is yielding excellent ore, and in most instances abundantly. Wearing's magnificent lode is increasing in size, and is as rich as ever. Last week upwards of 100 tons were sent from the mine, and an additional 40 tons will be despatched during the present week.

YOKO CREEK (*Co. Hindmarsh*) is the name of a small drainage creek flowing through the hamlet of Glen Buru.

YORKE VALLEY RUN, No. 1 (*Yorke's peninsula;*) lease, No. 62; occupiers, S. Rogers and Co.; area, 58 square miles (new area, 66 square miles.) This run lies in two blocks, one at point Pearce, and the other at York valley, 35 miles S. by E. of Moonta, 60 miles from port Adelaide as the crow flies, and 120 miles by road; Goyder's valuation, £295 8s. per annum, deducting improvements valued at £1773; the grazing capability of the run is 7900 sheep, or 120 per square mile, but on this and other leases (Nos. 234, 868, 296, 1083, and 1084, having an area of 177 square miles) held by the same occupiers, are 20,000 sheep and 55 head of cattle and horses.

YORKE VALLEY RUN, No. 2 (*Yorke's peninsula;*) leases, Nos. 146 and 1147; occupiers, Forrest and M'Farlane; areas, 12 and 14 square miles; rental, £13 per annum. This run lies near Yorke valley run, No. 1—which see.

YORKE'S PENINSULA is a tract of land lying between the gulf of St. Vincent on the E., and Spencer's gulf on the W., and running out in a S. direction from 34° 10′ to 35° 20′ S. lat. in the form of a boot. It is included in the electoral district of port Adelaide, and comprises a vast extent of pastoral country, most of which is taken up as sheep runs. The entire country is almost destitute of surface water, there being no running streams worthy the name in the peninsula, but numerous wells have been sunk by the stockowners, and water is obtained in the swamps which abound during, and for a time after, wet seasons. The country generally comprises dry, scrubby, undulating sandy rises, and salt lagoons and swamps with samphire, mesembryanthemum, tea-tree, and patches of rank swamp vegetation; also thinly grassed plains lightly timbered with oak, cherry, tea-tree, dwarf mallee, peppermint, spinifex and black grass. Parts of this district, along the coast especially, are almost unavailable for stock, on account of the malarious exhalations which rise from the mangrove swamps, and which cause a dangerous malady known as the coast disease. The entire area of the country may be described as a scrubby flat, interspersed with open plains, covered with scanty herbage. Underneath is a crust of limestone, extending over its entire area, and not a rock nor a hill, not a gully or a watercourse is to be seen for miles. The ground is strewn with innumerable small fragments of the older rocks, such as quartz, porphyry, hornblende, felspar, ironstone and clay slate, and the scrub is full of burrowing animals, which dig large holes in the calcareous crust. Yorke's peninsula is bounded on the N. by the county Daly, on the S. by the sea at Investigator's strait, and on the E. and W. by St. Vincent and Spencer's gulfs respectively. Although the county Daly is stated as forming the N. boundary of the peninsula, it properly forms part of it, but extends in a N. direction beyond the limits of the peninsula proper.

In this district there are 1172 acres of purchased land, 1959 acres enclosed, and 175 acres under cultivation. The live stock numbers 942 horses, 1578 horned cattle, 135,554 sheep, 2 goats, 23 pigs, and 483 head of poultry. Of the land under cultivation there are 67 acres of wheat, 90 acres of hay, 12 acres of fallow land, 5 acres of garden, and 1 acre of vineyard, the latter having 450 vines in bearing, and 257 vines not in bearing. The crops for the year ending March 31st, 1866, were 374 bushels wheat and 96 tons hay. The population numbers 423, and the number of dwellings is 106. The resident magistrate is W. Fowler, Esq., J.P. By far the most important industry connected with this part of the colony is the copper mining, which is carried on to a very large extent in its N. part, at the Wallaroo, Moonta, and Kadina mines. Copper was first discovered at the head of the peninsula, upon a sheep run belonging to Captain Hughes, in 1860, by a shepherd who found amongst the earth and stones thrown up by a wallaby in the operation of scratching a hole in the ground, a small green stone about the size of a pea, which proved to be carbonate of copper. A shaft was sunk upon the spot, and at the depth of a few feet a magnificent lode of copper was found, the workings giving rise to the celebrated Wallaroo mines, and the shaft first sunk being known as the Wombat shaft. Ore was also found near the Tipara

Digitized by Google

springs, about 10 miles S. of the Wombat, and secured by Captain Hughes, the workings being now the great Moonta mine. The ores at Wallaroo and Moonta are chiefly sulphurets, those at the latter being exceedingly rich. Railways have been erected in this part of the country from the various mines to port Wallaroo, and smelting furnaces are erected at that place where the ores from all the mines are smelted. The other mines on the peninsula are the Yelta, Karkarilla, Mutta, New Cornwall, and Kurilla, all in the N., although it is highly probable that copper ore exists in most parts of the peninsula.

By more than one speaker at the meetings held to celebrate the opening of the Moonta and Wallaroo railway reference was made to the rapid growth of the important mineral district on Yorke's peninsula. Six years ago it was a sheep run; now it has 3 considerable townships containing a population which is numbered by thousands. The extensive district where the mines are situated would have been comparatively worthless had it not been for the fortunate discovery of copper ore. From the absence of water it was hardly suitable for a sheep run; and although there are patches of fair land scattered about, yet these cannot be turned to much account in seasons when there is but a moderate rainfall. The whole value, then, of the district arises from the mineral treasures which it contains. The mines have made the townships, and the townships are entirely dependent on the mines. That the discovery of copper on the peninsula has been of great service to the colony generally none will deny. The great Burra mines first gave a start to South Australia, and they have contributed very much to its prosperity since the first discovery was made. It was fortunate, therefore, that just at a time when the Burra seemed to have seen its best days the famous Wallaroo and Moonta mines should have been discovered. By these discoveries a fresh impetus was given to the progress of the colony, under the force of which it is still going forward. It is singular to observe that most, if not all, our profitable mines have been discovered by accident. Large sums of money have been spent at various times in what is known as "prospecting," and yet we do not know a single instance in which any discovery of importance has been made in this way. The land has revealed its treasures without their being sought for. The discoveries of the Wallaroo and Moonta were mere fortunate accidents, while on the other hand the most painstaking search and the most diligent prospecting have rarely led to anything valuable.

There has been, of course, a large outlay of capital in working some of the mines. The Moonta is an exception, as it is not the rule in copper mining for rich ores and malleable copper to be found on the surface, or a few inches below, sufficient from the very beginning to pay the cost of securing it. In other mines large funds have had to be provided, and in working some of them the proprietary have shown an enterprise and a patient perseverance deserving of all praise. Money has been laid down time after time, calls have been responded to, if not with heartiness, still without very much grumbling, and yet small returns have been received. Much money has been made by mining on the peninsula, and much has been lost. Mr. Bower, M.P., in one of his addresses at the recent meetings, started a question of no small importance both to the peninsula and to the colony generally. He said that there were bubble mining companies started and manipulated on the Exchange flags of which they at Wallaroo knew nothing,—companies, in fact, like the man's razors, made only to sell. Of course the practice of getting up such companies has the effect of injuring those which are started in good faith. That some amount of sharp practice does go on in mining schemes in Adelaide will at once be admitted. A sharp-witted speculator gets an inkling of a promising country; a captain, presumed to be learned in indications, sends in a report; a few specimens are sent to an expert for analysis, and soon a flaming prospectus is published, a company is formed, shares reach a premium, and often the original projectors sell out and clear a handsome profit. We do not say that these practices are very common, but they exist, and the result is damaging to real *bonâ fide* efforts at mining.

Private enterprise has done almost everything to make the peninsula prosperous. It has not only worked the mines, but it has erected the smelting works, constructed the jetty, and made the railway. The jetty and the railway are perhaps the most important works which have sprung up as the result of the mineral discoveries; and doubtless they have saved the government a very considerable outlay. Had private enterprise not undertaken these works, the government must have done so. While every little township along the coast has a jetty constructed at the public expense, the claims of an important port like Wallaroo could not have been long resisted. Money must also have been spent in making good roads. But the scheme first started by Mr. Gouge,

Digitized by Google

and subsequently carried on by the energy of a private company, has relieved the government of this expense. Though the public treasury has received large additions from the peninsula, a very trifling sum has been spent there. A rough road has been cleared through the scrub, there have been £2000 wisely spent in making tanks for the storage of water, and a few thousands have been laid out in erecting court-houses and police stations in the townships; but that is all. All accommodation for vessels, and all means of communication between the several townships have been the result of private enterprise and capital. But in works of this kind enterprising men cannot serve themselves without at the same time serving the public. The proprietors of the railways on the peninsula, while we hope they will get a fair return for their capital, have at the same time done much to promote the public interests. They have shown that railways worked by horse power, economically constructed and carried on, can be made to pay. There can be no doubt that a time will come when railways of this kind will be extensively adopted. They seem to be best suited to the necessities of a new colony. They pay their own expenses, which roads do not, and they afford a cheap and facile means of communication between different centres of industry.

Private enterprise having accomplished so much for the peninsula, it seems only fair that the government should do something. It is a cause of special complaint that no moorings have been laid down in Wallaroo bay, and that former governments have refused to acknowledge their obligation to lay them down. These moorings would be a public benefit, and ought to be laid down at the expense of the public. This is all that is now required to make the harbour perfectly safe in all weathers. And for the sake of the large amount of shipping which comes to Wallaroo, and the quantity of exports from it, it ought to be done without delay.

YOUNAMULLA STATION (*W. district;*) occupiers, Heath and Woolridge. See WALLIANIPPIE STATION.

YOUNG COUNTY forms a part of the S. portion of the pastoral district of Eastern plains, and is in the S.E. part of the electoral district of Flinders. It is bounded on the W. by the county Burra, by a line drawn N. from the Great or N.W. bend; on the S. by the Murray river, from that bend to Overland corner; and on the N. and E. by the Eastern plains. Only a part of its S.W. course is comprehended in the settled districts, and is taken up for pastoral purposes. The hundred of Stuart is in this corner, and upon the N. bank of the Murray. This county has an area of 2015 square miles, or 1,289,600 acres, of which 690 acres are purchased land, 400 acres being enclosed but not cultivated. The live stock numbers 199 horses, 372 horned cattle, 5901 sheep, 22 goats, 41 pigs, and 172 head of poultry. The population numbers 73 persons, being an increase of 21 since 1861, and the number of dwelling-houses is 28.

YOUNGHUSBAND (*Co. Russell*) is a N. hundred of the county, lying on the E. bank of the Murray river at Chucka bend, and opposite the township of Mannum. It contains only a very small area of purchased land on the bank of the river, being mostly taken up for pastoral purposes.

YOUNGHUSBAND LAKE, 30° 50′ S. lat., 135° 55′ E. long. (*Flinders district,*) is a large lagoon lying to the N. of lake Gairdner, at an elevation of 395 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by small salt lagoons. This lake was touched by Stuart in 1858, and lies in a stony country, with numerous sand-hills.

YOUNGHUSBAND, MOUNT, 28° 1′ 32″ S. lat., 135° 50′ E. long. (*Flinders district N.,*) is the name given by Stuart the discoverer to a prominent hill lying on the W. bank of the Blyth river, in a grassy plain, with numerous springs of fresh water.

YOUNGHUSBAND, MOUNT (*Flinders district W.,*) is the name of a moderately high hill, lying at the E. end of St. Peter's island, in Nuyt's archipelago. It forms an excellent landmark for vessels navigating the surrounding waters.

YOUNGHUSBAND'S PENINSULA (*Co. Russell*) is a tract of land composed principally of sandy drift, with a few low sandy dunes lying between the S. part of lake Alexandrina and the sea (Encounter bay.)

YOUNG, MOUNT (*Flinders district,*) is a hill lying on the W. side of Spencer's gulf, about 10 miles S. of Hummock hill.

YOUNG'S ROCKS (*Kangaroo island*) is the name of a group of rocks on the S. side of the island, lying 15 miles S.S.W. of cape Gantheaume. The "North Rock" is about 10 feet above water, and about 60 feet in diameter, the top appears quite smooth,

Digitized by Google

and no outlying rocks seem to exist in its immediate vicinity. Soundings in 35 fathoms on a bottom composed of coarse sand and coral were obtained half-a-mile to the westward of this danger. S. ¼ W., 2¼ miles, lies the centre rock of the group; this islet is about 30 feet high, and has a few straggling rocks stretching in an E.N.E. direction for about a quarter of a mile. S.W., about a mile and a quarter from the 30-foot rock, is situated the outer rock of this group. This danger is about 6 feet above the surface, with a few detached rocks surrounding it. This being the lowest of the group, and the outside rock, is the most dangerous of them, and should be carefully avoided in thick weather. The 30-foot rock lies in lat 36° 20′ 40″ S., long., 137° 22′ 30″ E. To the southward of the group regular soundings of 45 fathoms were obtained.

YOUNGVILLE (*Co. Adelaide*) is a small agricultural village, lying 1 mile to the N. of the township of Reynella. The population is small and scattered.

YUDANAMUTANA (*Flinders district N.*) is a postal copper mining township in the electoral district of Flinders, and lying on the Yudanamutana and Petalinkina creeks, amidst a rugged series of broken hills and gullies. The district is a pastoral and copper mining one, the former interest being represented by numerous squatters who hold sheep and cattle runs in the neighbourhood, and the latter by the mines of the Yudanamutana and Great Northern mining companies. The mines in the neigbourhood are the Yudanamutana, Wheal Gleeson, Wheal Frost, Dominick Daly, and Welcome copper mines, and the Stanley bismuth and copper mine. There are also various sections bearing copper, but not yet named. The Yudanamutana mine (as is the case with all the N. mines) has suspended operations for some time back, in consequence of the recent severe drought, but will probably resume so soon as the state of the country will permit. Mr. Austin's description of this mine is as follows:—"The situation of the mine reminds the traveller of Swiss or Welsh mountain scenery, and several fine sketches might be taken of the neighbouring hills; indeed, a panoramic view of the locality would be very pretty. The creek is shaded by gum trees and shrubs, the latter being 7 or 8 feet in height; and the hill sides are covered with low scrub and small flowering shrubs, with here and there a clump of pines. The first grand discovery which was made here consisted of a large boil of ore in ironstone and gossan, on the top of a low hill in the midst of the surrounding amphitheatre of mountains. The hill referred to in the present case is on section '135A,' and is about 80 or 90 feet above the creek, which flows on two sides of its base. The boil of ore at the top contained altogether about 70 tons above the surface, a portion of it, on one side, is still left standing as a sample or momento of its original appearance. When an inspection of the mines of the colony was made by order of the government, although no report was published, it was generally understood that such report would be rather damaging to most of the northern mines, and it was stated that the Yudanamutana mine, especially, was condemned, the boil or bunch of ore on the surface being said to be all that ever would be found there, as it went down suddenly in the shape of a wedge, and run out, and that no more than 60 tons could be raised from the hill. This assertion—which, whether it formed a part of the report handed in to the government or not, was much talked of out of doors—has been most triumphantly refuted by the subsequent development of the mine. It was to a certain extent true that the great mass of ore, which was 10 or 12 feet wide, did go down in the shape of a wedge for a few feet, but the *end* of the wedge has not yet been reached, though shafts have been sunk on the lode to a total depth, from the top, of 28 fathoms. The aptness of the comparison ceased after the first 2 fathoms, for a finer and more regular lode below I never saw. The ore in the lode varies from 2 to 4 feet in width, the walls are of killas, and the lode of fine gossan and steatite, with splendid grey ore, accompanied by green carbonate and liver-coloured ore. The lode underlies about 1 foot in the fathom, and has been traced altogether for above 2 miles in length, occasionally cropping out on the surface. On the property of the Yudanamutana mining company the lode runs for a mile, and has been proved at intervals for a length of above 1300 yards. The principal workings are in the neighbourhood of the boil of ore on the hill, where a shaft (No. 2) was sunk at the side of the lode for 11 fathoms, proving the lode to that depth, the country as well as the lode in the bottom looking very favourable. Several fathoms to the N. of this shaft were stoped away from the surface, so that the nature of the lode could be plainly seen. Some stoping had also been done on the S. side of the hill with a similar result; and a very promising counter lode to the E. of the main lode was opened for a length of between 20 or 30 feet, and a few feet in depth. At the bottom of the hill on the S., an adit level (No. 1) was being driven on the course of

Digitized by Google

the lode; from the mouth of this level the large blocks of ore, before referred to, were taken; a winze was sunk 3 fathoms at the entrance to the level, and the appearances presented in it were highly satisfactory, the finest possible country with beautiful ore in the bottom. A little further S., and across a small flat, 70 fathoms from No. 2 shaft, we find No. 1 shaft sunk 12 fathoms on the same lode, and in every respect looking as well as the other, several fine stones of grey ore of about half-a-ton weight, and from 40 to 50 per cent. produce, were raised from the bottom in my presence. On section '135B,' to the south of that which I have described, workings were commenced about 600 yards from No. 2 shaft, and several tons of red oxide and steel grey ores raised. At this spot there is a curious volcanic looking boil of ironstone, and what appears very much like lava and scoriæ. This boil was hollow internally, so that while one of the miners was working here with his pick, a mass suddenly fell inwards into the cavity, nearly causing him to fall with it. A short distance to the eastwards a branch lode has been cut, apparently converging with the other at an acute angle towards a point in the gully to the north, and about this point a cross course, from the west, seems to be intersecting the main lode. If this should prove to be the case, a large deposit of ore may be looked for at the point of junction."

On two adjoining sections, Nos. 285 and 1398, also give promising signs, and operations have been commenced on 285, called the Martichudina, and very encouraging results met with. On one part of this section there are large masses of rock containing copper ore in abundance, and in another place, stones of the size of road metal are scattered thickly up the slope of the hill for a width of 18 or 20 feet, and nearly half of them contain copper ore, many of them to the value of 40 per cent. A similar surface deposit occurs on section 1398, though perhaps not quite so rich as on 285. Yudanamutana lies 480 miles N. of Adelaide; the means of communication being by Rounsevell's mail coach, which, however, only runs so far when required, the mails at other times being conveyed from Blinman on horseback. The surrounding country is mountainous, and consists of the rugged spurs and peaks of the main range. The formation is ferruginous sandstone and limestone, with beds of granite. The population numbers only 3 persons at the present time.

YUDNAPUNDA CREEK (*N. district*) is a mountain stream, rising in mount Carnarvon, near the Appenilla mine and flowing in an E. direction into the Eastern plains, through scrubby pastoral country.

YUNGALA RUN (*Co. Frome;*) lease, No. 107; occupier, D. Cudmore; area, 42 square miles; grazing capability, 9500 sheep, or 220 per square miles; old rent and assessment, £108 10s.; Goyder's valuation, £588 per annum, excluding improvements valued at £2050. This run is on the Yungala flat, where the head station is situated, 40 miles N.N.W. of Kooringa, and 140 miles N. of Adelaide. It consists of well grassed undulating and plain land, with sheoak on the hills, but there is no surface water, and wells on the E. part of the run only. This run also includes lease 288, which has an area of 33 square miles.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The following runs, and additions to runs, have been necessarily omitted in the body of the work in consequence of having had to wait for information.

A'BECKETT'S POND. This run, lease, No. 905, also includes the Leigh's creek, or mount Coffin run, lease, No. 575, the areas being 93 and 84 miles respectively.

ALBERT, LAKE, RUN (*Co. Russell*) is a station occupied by the hon. J. Baker, lying to the E. of lake Albert, and paying a rental and assessment of £11.

ANGORIGINA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 312 and 460; occupier, H. C. Swan; area, 83 square miles. This run lies near Patawarta hill, and to the N. of the Siccus river, the post office being Hollowelena.

Digitized by Google

ARDEN, MOUNT, RUN comprises, besides mount Arden N., leases, Nos. 274, 244, 361, 381 (Punch bowl,) 388, 570, 690, 823, 1024, 1025, and 1137, which have an area of 371 square miles.

ARKABA. This run also comprehends leases, Nos. 271A, 408, 429, 447, 455, 498, and 528A, which have an area of 194 square miles.

AROONA. Besides the head station, Aroona comprehends leases, Nos. 236 and 393, which have an area of 66 square miles.

BANGHAM RUN. This run also includes leases, Nos. 310, and 914, which have an area of 49 square miles.

BAROOTA. This run also comprehends leases, Nos. 426A, and 632, which have an area of 11 acres.

BENDELBY RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 235, 282, 340, 469, 499, 546, and 639; occupiers, A. W. T. and F. A. Grant; total area, 307 square miles. This run lies near the Siccus river, the next post office being Hollowelena.

BINNUM-BINNUM RUN. This run also includes the Cadnite station; lease, No. 161, and the Conkar run; leases, Nos. 599, 160, 712, and 620. These stations have an area of 178 square miles. On the entire block are 28,000 sheep, 9000 head of cattle, and 40 horses.

BLACK POINT RUN comprises also, lease, No. 384; area, 17 square miles; rental, £21 10s. per annum.

BURRA CREEK, N. RUN (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 591; occupier, J. M. M'Bride; area, 19½ square miles; rent and assessment, £27 3s. 4d. per annum. This run lies in the Murray flats to the S.E. of Kooringa, and N.W. of North-west bend, the nearest post offices.

BURRA HILL STATION (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 14; occupier, W. H. Neale; area, 42 square miles; rent and assessment, £630. This run lies to the E. of Kooringa, the next post town.

CANAPUNDAY STATION (*N. district;*) lease, No. 289; occupier, H. S. Price; area, 35 square miles; rent and assessment, £32 16s. 3d. This is a part of the Wilpena run—which see.

CANNAWIGRA W. This run also includes lease, No. 847, which has an are of 47 square miles.

CARCUNIA (or TAURAGAL) STATION (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 776; occupiers, Williams and Bagot; area, 20 square miles; rent and assessment, £19 3s. 4d. This run is in the Tattiara or new S.E. district, the nearest post town being Border town.

CAROONA. This run also includes leases, Nos. 287, 298, 399, and 475, which have an area of 136 square miles.

CHAMBERS, MOUNT, RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 470, 626, 629, 682, 734, 744, 760, and 836; occupier, the hon. J. H. Angas; total area, 386½ square miles. This run is watered by the John creek, and lies at the foot of the mountain whence it takes its name. The nearest post office is at mount Margaret.

CHUCKA BEND STATION; lease, No. 321A; occupiers, J. W. and H. Scott; area, 5 square miles; rent and assessment, £11 5s. This run lies on the E. bank of the Murray river, S. of Blanchetown, the nearest post town being Swanport.

COCHRANE'S WELL STATION (*S.E. district;*) lease, No. 376; occupier, Mrs. E. Thomas; area, 24 square miles; rent and assessment, £30 per annum. Next post town, Wellington.

COFFIN, MOUNT, STATION (*N. district.*) See A'BECKETT'S POND RUN.

CONKAR RUN. This run also includes leases, Nos. 599, 712, and 720, which have an area of 32 miles.

COONATTA. This run also includes leases Nos. 122, 251 (Mookra,) 290, 291 297, 332, 333, 352B, and 394, which have an area of 527 square miles.

COORONG. Besides the lease, No. 226A, this run includes lease, No. 1015, which has an area of 8 miles, and pays a rent and assessment of £7 13s. 4d. per annum.

COORONG RUN, No. 2 *(Co. Russell;)* lease, No. 60; occupiers, T. and J. Dodd; area, 16 square miles; rent and assessment, £15. This run lies on the Coorong peninsula, the next post town being Magrath's flat.

CORNY POINT, S. STATION (*Yorke's peninsula,*) lease, No. 1163, is a small station lying to the S. of Corny point, and occupied by Mr. T. Rogers. It pays a rent and assessment of £5 10s. per annum. The next post town is port Adelaide, but the overland road is S. from Wallaroo.

CORROBBERA STATION (*N. district;*) lease, 559; occupier, T. Beck; area, 36 square miles; rent and assessment, £48 per annum. This station lies in the scrubby country to the N.W. of port Augusta, the next post town.

CORUNNA RUN (*N. district;*) leases, Nos. 369, 1011, and 1077; occupier, A. Scott; area, 122 square miles; rent and assessment, £17 6s. 8d. This run lies near Corunna hill and lake, the next post town being port Augusta, to the E.

CRYSTAL BROOK.—This run also comprehends leases, Nos. 237, 247, and 248 which have an area of 230 square miles, and are known as the Naperly and Brook stations.

DARE'S HILL, N. RUN (*Eastern plains district;*) leases, Nos. 549, 637, 655, and 742; occupier, D. Mundy; area, 112 square miles. This run lies in the Eastern plains, to the E. of Black rock, the next post town being Kooringa, from which it lies to the N.E.

DUCK ISLAND RUN (*S.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 902 and 967; occupier, J. and A. Cooke; area, 76 square miles. This run lies N.E. of Tilley's swamp, the nearest post town being Kingston. The country is swampy and scrubby.

DUCK PONDS STATION (*N.E. district;*) lease, No. 613A; occupiers, Crase and Moyle. This lease forms a part of the mount Freeling run—which see.

FREELING, MOUNT, RUN (*N.E. district;*) leases, Nos. 613A (Duck ponds,) and 715A; occupiers, Crase and Moyle; area, 108 square miles. This run lies to the E. of mount Freeling, and at the foot of mount Livingstone, the next post office being Yudanamutana.

LEIGH'S CREEK STATION, No. 2 (*N. district.*) See A'BECKETT'S POND RUN.

PUNCH-BOWL STATION *N. district;*) lease, No. 381; occupier, J. Taylor. See MOUNT ARDEN RUN.

REAPHOOK STATION, No. 2 (*N. district;*) lease, No. 620; occupier, H. S. Price, Esq.; area, 64 square miles; rent and assessment, £46 7s. 6d. This is part of the Wilpena run—which see.

TAURAGAL STATION *(S.E. district.)* See CARCUNIA STATION.

WANILLA RUN, No. 2 *(W. district;)* leases, Nos. 837 and 1048; occupier, J. Anderson; respective areas of leases, 19 and 9 square miles. This run lies near mount Liverpool and Lipson's cove, to the N. of port Lincoln.

WILPENA RUN. This run includes, besides the head station, the following leases, 273, 289 (Canapnnday,) 299, 351 (Artipena, 407, 563, 586, 620 (Reaphook,) 424, 435, 497, 500, 538, and 619, which have an area of 329 square miles.

CORRECTIONS.

In line 6, of article Aldinga, page 12, for Wellington, read Willunga.
In page 139, 11th line from bottom, for Weninger, read Meningie.
In page 143, 4th line from top, for Mobloong, read Mobolong.
In page 185, 18th line from bottom, for Poodnon, read Poodnow.
In page 243, 6th line from top, for Sheep's, read Sleep's.
In letter B, Bi. is misplaced after Bl.

☞ Since the earlier sheets of this work were printed, C. Goode, Esq., member for E. Torrens, has resigned his seat, and R. A. Stow, Esq., been elected in his stead. W. L. Fuller, Esq., has also been elected mayor of Adelaide in the room of W. Townsend, Esq., and Mr. Parkin has been elected M.L.C.

Digitized by Google

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

PASTORAL TENANTS OF THE CROWN,

WITH THE STATIONS OCCUPIED BY THEM AS SHOWN IN THE BODY OF THE WORK.

A

ACRAMAN, Main and Lindsay, Gum flat
" Yardea
Affleck, J., Kirbybolite
Anderson, J., Wanilla
" Wanilla No. 2 (*addenda*)
Angas, the hon. J. H., Angas's
" Mount Chambers (*addenda*)
" Mount Gullet
" Stony creek
" Tea-tree springs
Anstey and Giles, Gum flat or mount Rat
" Penton vale
Armytage, C. B. North-west bend
Ayres, the hon. H., Baldina
" Barker's
" Black point
" Bundaleer
" Gleeson's
" Hill river

B

BAGOT, E. M., Merta
Baker, the hon. J., Albert lake (*addenda*)
" Blanchewater and mount (Distance
" Mount Wallace
" Patawarta
" Pernunna
" Barker's
Barker, A., Baldina No. 2
Barrett and Duffield, Murray scrub
Bean, M., Reaphook
Beatson, R., Corrobbera (*addenda*)
Beck, T., Coonunda
Begg, P., Wirrega
Binnie, J., Okiltibie
Bishop and Beard, Talia E.
" Ooraparinna
Boord, S. Karlgurra
Boothby, J. W. and J. H., Tintinarra
" Pillaworta
Borthwick, W., Ketchowla
Boucaut, H., Tilley's swamp
Boucaut, R. P., Wadnaminga springs
" Parrana or Pirara
Bowman and Parnell, Tickara and Hunter
" Winter
" Mount Templeton
Bowman, G.,
Bowman, J. W. C. and T. R., Crystal [brook, Naperly
" Point Riley
Brown and Magarey, Mikkira
Brown, J., Scrubby swamp, or Tilley's [swamp
Browne, J. & J. H., Murmenia
Browne, J. T. & R., Iron peak
Browne, W. J. and J. H., Arkaba, Artipena
" Booboorowie
" Colpa
" Coppio
" Kapinka
" Wilpena
" Cape Radstock or [Calca, or Baird's bay
" Sleaford bay
" Waldegrave point
" Wana
" Wilpena
" Wonoka
Butler, P., Edieowie W.
" Warcowie

C

CADBY, P. and J., Wilkerloo
Calnan, M., Cygnet river
" Freestone creek
" Kingscote
Cameron, Mrs. A., Wattle range
Cameron, E., Krongart
Carlyle and Irvine, Chilpanunda
Chambers, J., Bonney lake, N.E.
" Piapeo
Chewings, J., Tattawappa
" Woorkoongarie
Clark, J. H. and A. S., Tilley's swamp
Cockrum, W., Hope bank
Cooke, J. and A., Bonney's camp
" Duck island (*addenda*)
" Maria creek
" Wywalkarwah
Crace and Moyle, Duck ponds (*addenda*)
" Freeling mount (*addenda*)
Crawford and Linklater, Ulibbie
Crawford H. A., Hope downs

Digitized by Google

Crawford, H. A., Kirkala
" Perlubie
" Piltiniby
Crow, E., Mount Bruce
Cudmore, D., Brown's hill
" Paringa
" Yungala
Cussen, B., Bangham

D.

DALWOOD, Goode and Goode, Konkabeena
Dare and Mundy, Ketchowla, W.
Davenport and Fowler, A'Beckett's Pond
Davenport and Power, Finniss springs
Davies, C. W., Mattawarrumgalla
Daw, J. W., Western Cove
Dodd, F. H., Reevesby island
" Sir J. Banks's group
Dodd, T. and J., Coorong, No. 2 (*addenda*)
" Dodd's
Dutton, C. W., Wedge hill N.
Dutton, F. H., Anlaby
" Emu flats
" Murray scrub
Duffield and Harrold, Outaalpa
Dunn, A., Blackford
" Conmerry
" Conmurra
Dunn, J., Dunn's

E.

ELDER and Davidson, Wilyerpa
Elder and Smith, Oratan and Pandappa
" Wellington E.
Elder and Schlinke, Flinders island
Elder and Waite, Pandappa
" Paratoo
Elder, the hon. T., Lake Hope
" Manuwalkinna
" Mount Partridge
" Mount Rose
" Mount Scott
" Oomberatana
" Winowie, or Winwore
Ellis, J., Barunga
" Bumbunga
" German flat
" Hummocks
" Lalee
" Wonaka

F.

FALLOON, R. N., St. Helena
Ferguson, P., Mulligon
Foot, J., Monster E.
" Tilley's swamp
Forrest, McFarlane, Yorke valley No. 2
Forrest, J., Mount Monster S.
Forster, J., Chandada
" Parla N.
" Pollitia
Forster, M., Telowie
Fowler, W., Moorowee
Fowler, W., Cape Spencer
Frampton, J. W. Wallala

G.

GALE, M. C., Black springs
Geharty, J., Paldinea
" Venus bay, or Kirkana
Gilbert, J., McVittie's, or Gilbert's
" Mount Bryant
" Tucock Cowie
Gillies, M., Gillies's
" Willochra creek
Gleeson, H. C., Unawurtina
Glen, J., Mayura
Goldsworthy, S., Black point
" Waraultee
Gollan, D., Binney's Look-out
" Murrabinna
Goode, S., Kapinka
Gordon, J. Cannawigra
" Gordon's
Grant, A. W. and F. A., Bendelby
Grant and Phillips, Barndeotoo
Grant and Stokes, Coonatta and Yanyary
" Pinda

H.

HACK, W., Pinnaroo
Hallett, E. R., Ewappa
" Winninie and Ewappa
Hallett, J. and A., Caroona
" Wandilla
Hall, J. P., Boolcamata
Hamp, G. C., Wedge Hill, E.
Hamp, J. W., Wedge Hill, S.
Hanson, G., Wedge Hill, E.
Harding and Bunn, Two-wells
Harding, G., Lake St. Clair
Hawker, G. C., Anama
" Bungaree
Hawker, J. C., McDiarmid's
Hawson, G., Peterlumbo
Hawson, H. C., Brown point
" Petina
Hayward, J. F., Aroona
Heath and Wooldridge, Alpachina
" Cardella
" Choonbeingula
" Edrielpa
" Murranuga
" Prarellala
" Wallianippie
" Wangalongoorina
" Younamulla
Hedger, S., Murray scrub
Hensley, J., Cairn bank
Heriot, S. and C., Lowan vale
" Monster N.
Hicks, R., Murray scrub
Hiern, J., Parla E.
Hiles and Chewings, Manannarie
Hiles, G., Munjibbie
" Wankaringa

Digitized by Google

Hiles, G., Pualco
Holland, R., Bookmark
" Chowilla
Holroyd, B. and H., Lake Wangary, S.E.
Holroyd, B. J. H., Holroyds
Holroyd, H., Murninnie
Hooper, J., Reedy wells
Hope, J., Hope's
" Koorlunga
Horn, W. A., Cuddilba and Yannara
" Maryvale
Hosking, and Bryant, Coppelalta
" Pinthaput
Hughes, H. B., Beanwelee
" Booyooloo
Hull, J. P. E., Monster, S.E.

J.

JACOB, W. and J. T., Parabarana
" Paralana
Jeffrey, S., Callendale
" Sheoak range
Johnson, A., Johnson's Coast or Lake [George
" Mount Muirhead
Woakwine, S.
Johnson and Riddoch, Lake Eliza
Jones, H. and D. O., Binnum-Binnum
" Cadnite
" Conkar

K.

KELLY, P., Monster
" Swede's flat
Kelsh, J., Lake Newland
" Mount Southam
Keynes, J., Murray scrub

L.

LAIDLAW, W., Lake Roy
Lashmar, Mrs. J., Willoughby cape
Lashmar, T., Antechamber bay
Lawson, R., Padthaway or Campion's
Leake, E. J., Glencoe
Leake, R. R. and E. J., Molong or Mount [Macintyre
" Tarpeena
Levi and Sprigg, Oulnina
Levi and Williams, Parnaroo
" Peaked hill
Levi, P. Booleroo
" Coffin's bay.
" Dawson's hill
" Mangalow and Poodnow, or Frank- [lin Harbour
Mount Margaret
" Mount Eyre
" Oratunga and Moolooloo
" Wanilla N.
" Warraweena
" Welcome springs
Lindsay and Gibson, Cooyeyanna
" Parla
Livingston, J., Wild dog point
London, J., Pinbuta
Love, R., Cheriroo N.
" Tourville bay

M.

M'ARTHUR A., Murcullet
Macarthur, D., Killanoola S.
" Macarthur's scrub
M'Bride, J. M., Burra creek (*addenda*)
" Wedge hill E
M'Allum, D., Kantabu
" Tilley's swamp
" Willipa
" Wilyerpa
M'Callum, J., Mount Liverpool
" Yanto
M'Callum, M., Nepowie
M'Conville, H., Partacuna
M'Culloch, A., Eldoratrilla
" Gottlieb's well
" Nakara
" Pandappa
McDonald, P., Kangaroo flat
" Reedy well
Macgeorge, J., Binney's look-out
McInness, J. W. and M., Crower
" Baker's range
McKechnie, J., Yabmana
McKechnie, P., Yabmana No. 2
McKinnon, D. M., Kaladbro
McLeod, A., Monbulla
McLeod, J. N., Kalangadoo
McLeod, L. H., Nalang
M'Taggart, and McCallum, Nepowie N.
Magarey, T., Lake Hawdon E.
" Narracoorte
" Tulkes
" Woakwine N.
Marchant, J. C., Talia and Cheriroo
Marchant, W. L., Buneroo
" Edieowie
" Manannarie
Marrabel and Miller, Bell point
" Nonnong
Martin, T. American river
Matthews, T. T. H. and A., Mundowadant
Maurice, Price, Appila
" Boolooroo
" Bramfield
" Mucra
" Pekina
" Sharinga
" Tarcowie
" Tulubra
" Walloway
" Warrow
" Wepowie
Melrose, G., Disher's plains
" Rosebank
" Tungapa
Meredith, J., Mingbool
" Mullel
Moorhouse and others, Warechetta

Digitized by Google

Morphett, Hon. J., Monster, N.E.
" Peachoram
" Salt Flat
" Swan Reach
" Woods' point
Morris, T., Bowaka
Mortlock, W. R., Lake Wangary, N.
" Strawberry hill
" Yallana, or Yalluna
Mundy, D., Dare's hill (*addenda*)

N.

NEALE, W. H., Burra hill (*addenda*)
" Murray flats

O.

OLIVER, Mrs. M., Morambra
Ormerod and Stockdale, Mount Benson, [No. 2
Ormerod, G., Mount Scab
Orr, Neil, Morambra

P.

PALMER, Murphy and Henty, Gillap
" Konnetta
Parr and Luxmoore Kappawanta
Pearson, A., Reedy creek
Phillips, J, R., Kanyaka
Pollitt, J., Thistle island
Power, D., Murkbo
Price, H. S. Canapunday (*addenda*)
" Reaphook, No. 2, (*addenda*)
Price, Maurice, See Maurice, Price

R

RAGLESS and Williams, Black Rock
Ragless, Messrs., Balcarrie
Rankine and Walker, Coorong
" Paruka
Reid, J. and R. J. B., Butaloo
Richman, H. J., Italli-Italli
" Tent hills
Roberts and Smart, Yalina
Robertson, W. and J., Mosquito creek
" Moy hall
" Woolgaburg
Roberts, P., Kingston
" Tereweor
Rogers, Lander and Stevens, Corney point
" Lake Sunday
" Oyster bay
Rogers, S. and Co., Yorke valley. No. 1
Rogers T. Corney point S. (*addenda*)
Rogers, T. W., Cape Spencer
" Corney point
" Tipara

S

SALTER, W. T., Baroota
Schlinke, A., Mount hall N., or Yalabinga
" Parla N.
Scott, A., Corunna (*addenda*)
Scott, A., Mount Brown
" Mount Serle
" Woolundunga
Scott and Hayward, Canowie
Scott, J. W. and J. H., Chucka bend [(*addenda*)
Scott, T. and W., Murray scrub
Seymour, H., Killanoola, E. and W.
" Mount Benson
Short, H. A., Buttamuck
Sinclair, J., Greenpatch
" Uley
Sleep, S., Sleep's
" Warrakimbo
Smith and Hack, Salt creek
Smith and Russell, Leigh's creek
Smith and Swan, Macdonnell lake and [Fowler's bay
" Tourville bay
Smith, A., Hynam
Smith, H. J., Fountain
Smith, R. B., Beltana, or Warenta
" Mount Deception
Stanley, R., Widinna
Stark, E., Monster E.
" Tilley's swamps
Stewart and Falloon, Avenue flat
Stewart, A., Meredey
Stewart, J., Messemurray
Stewart, W., View bank
Stirling, E., Point Riley
Stockdale, E., Lake Hawden W.
Stockdale and Ormerod, Woolmit
Stokes, F. W., Yednelue
Swan, H. C., Angorigina (*addenda*)
Swinden, C., Willochra
Symes, R., Cheriroo, N.E.

T

TAPLEY, R., American river
" Hog bay river
Tassie, A. D., Point Lowly
Taylor and Dunn, Biscuit flat
Taylor, F., North-west bend E.
Taylor, J., Arden mount
" Bimbaourie
" Punch bowl (*addenda*)
Taylor, T., Fairview
Tennant, A., Parla W.
Tennant and Love, Wedge hill S.
Tennant, J., Lake Newland E.
" Salt creek
Thomas, Messrs., Baratana
Thomas, Mrs. E., Cochrane's well (*addenda*)
Thomas, N., Cape St. Albans
Thomas, J., Mount Hall
" Parla N.
" Wetera
Thomson, R., Caurnamont
Thorold C., Weriander
" Wirrianda

Digitized by Google

Thyer, J. — Waroona
Tilley and Co. — Reedy creek S.
" — Avenue
Tilley and Ormerod — Avenue range
" — Bon ney lake, S.E.
" — North Avenue
" — Rivoli bay
Tinline and Fisher — Wirrabarra

V

VICKERY, J. — Wildota

W

WAITE P. — Waite's hiil
Walker, Rankine and Co. — Coolatoo
" — Mount Monster
Walker, W. — Hog bay
Waller, J. — Tank hill
Ware and Chapman — World's-end
Warwick, J. — Hollowelena
" — Wilyerpa E.
Watson, A. — Kilbride
" — Nangwarry
Whyte J. — Thurk
" — Whyte's
Williams and Bagot — Baan hill
" — Carcunia, or Tauragal (*addenda*)
Williams, J. — Black rock
" — Illapinira
" — Mitchelili
Wills, J. — Apaana
Wilson and Featherstone — Coffins' bay
" — Lake Hamilton E.
" — Kappindee
" — Tooligee hill

Y

YOUNGHUSBAND and Ferguson — Mount Hamilton

FERGUSSON AND MOORE, PRINTERS, FLINDERS LANE EAST.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
BANKING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1836.

INCORPORATED, 1847.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £500,000 Sterling.

LONDON COURT:

W. CHIPPENDALE, Esq.
JOHN BAZLEY WHITE, Esq.
F. ROBARTS, Esq.
J. H. LECKIE, Esq.
F. C. WILKINS, Esq.
C. J. HEATH, Esq.
W. W. KER, Esq.
GEORGE MARTEN, Esq.
EDWARD STIRLING, Esq.

MANAGER IN LONDON:

WILLIAM PURDY, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE,

54 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY—*(Continued.)*

ADELAIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

INSPECTOR AND COLONIAL MANAGER:
JOHN COLEMAN DIXON, ESQ.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
HON. WILLIAM MILNE.
GEORGE YOUNG, ESQ.
NEVILLE BLYTH, ESQ., M.P.

MANAGER:
WILLIAM SELBY DOUGLAS, ESQ.

ACTING ACCOUNTANT:
JAMES STEELE, ESQ.

TELLERS:
MR. F. D. HODGE.
MR. A. J. BIRKS.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. BAKEWELL & SCOTT.

DISCOUNT DAYS—Each week-day except Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
HOURS OF BUSINESS—10 to 3 o'clock daily, except on Saturdays, when the Bank is closed at 1 o'clock
BANK HOLIDAYS—The same as at the Government Offices. The Bank closes for Half-yearly Balances on June 30 and December 31.

BRANCHES.

Port Adelaide Branch.

Manager—T. J. MITCHELL, ESQ.
DISCOUNT DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock.

Gawler Branch.

Manager—J. A. BUCHAN, ESQ.
DISCOUNT DAY—Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Robe Branch.

Manager—THOMAS D. SMEATON, ESQ.

Wallaroo and Kadina Branches.

Manager—A. J. JAMIESON, ESQ.

Moonta Branch.

Acting Manager—J. R. CORPE, ESQ.

Port Victor, Port Elliott & Goolwa Branches.

Acting Manager—JOHN HENDERSON, ESQ.

Mount Pleasant Branch.

Acting Manager—HENRY STAPLEDON, ESQ.

Tanunda Branch.

Managing Director—C. VON BERTOUCH, ESQ.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY—*(Continued.)*

AGENTS.

New South Wales.
Bank of New South Wales, London Chartered Bank of Australia, Commercial Banking Company, and Australian Joint Stock Bank.

Victoria.
Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Victoria, London Chartered Bank of Australia, Oriental Bank Corporation.

Queensland.
Bank of New South Wales.

New Zealand.
Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Otago.

Tasmania.
Commercial Bank.

Western Australia.
Western Australian Bank.

India.
Oriental Bank Corporation.

China.
Oriental Bank Corporation.

Singapore.
Oriental Bank Corporation, and Paterson, Simons and Co.

Mauritius.
Oriental Bank Corporation.

Cape of Good Hope.
Cape of Good Hope Bank.

Algoa Bay.
Standard Bank of British South Africa.

Brazil.
London and Brazilian.

Hamburg.
R. V. Swaine and Co.

Scotland.
Royal Bank and Branches.

Ireland.
National Bank and Branches.

ENGLISH AGENTS.

Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.
Hampshire Banking Company.
Hull Banking Company.
Halifax Commercial Banking Company.
Glamorganshire Banking Company.
Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.
National Bank of Liverpool.
Falmouth and Penryn—Messrs. Tweedy, Williams and Co.
Helston, (Cornwall)—Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall and Co.

Digitized by Google

The National Bank of Australasia.

Incorporated by Acts of the Victorian, South Australian, and West Australian Legislatures.

CAPITAL - - - - - £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £540,000.
RESERVE FUND - - £130,000.

MELBOURNE OFFICE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS MURPHY, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
THE HON. SIR JAMES FREDERICK PALMER, President of the Legislative Council.
ANDREW SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
GEORGE MARTIN, ESQ.

MANAGER.

FREDERICK WRIGHT.

ACCOUNTANT.

ALFRED PRIESTLEY.

ADELAIDE OFFICE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

THE HON. ARTHUR BLYTH, M.P.
THOMAS GRAVES, ESQ., J.P.
JOSEPH PEACOCK, ESQ., J.P.
THE HON. ABRAHAM SCOTT, M.L.C.

MANAGER.

EDMUND MACKENZIE YOUNG.

ACCOUNTANT.

RICHARD G. PROLE.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES.

RICHARD G. WILKINSON.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Angaston.
Auburn.
Clare.
Gawler.
Kadina.
Kapunda.
Kooringa.
Moonta.
Mount Barker.
Mount Gambier.
Nuriootpa.
Penola.
Port Adelaide.
Port Augusta.
Robe.
Strathalbyn.
Wallaroo.
Willunga.
Port Macdonnell *(Agency.)*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN VICTORIA.

Bacchus Marsh.
Ballaarat.
Buninyong.
Carngham.
Clunes.
Colac.
Coleraine.
Collingwood.
Daylesford.
Emerald Hill.
Geelong.
Hamilton.
Prahran.
Richmond.
Sale.
Sandridge.
Scarsdale.
Taradale.
Bairnsdale *(Agency.)*

Digitized by Google

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA—*(Continued.)*

BRANCHES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth ... ... *Manager*, JOHN F. LAW.
Geraldton, Champion Bay ... ... *Agent*, J. SMYTH.

AGENCIES IN

New South Wales.	India.	Cape of Good Hope.
Tasmania.	China.	Scotland.
New Zealand.	Valparaiso.	Ireland.
Queensland.	California.	

LONDON OFFICE, 10 CORNHILL, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. MUTTLEBURY, ESQ. | F. J. SARGOOD, ESQ.
G. S. WALTERS, ESQ.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. MAYNARD & SON.

MANAGER.

THOMAS MOOR HARRINGTON.

TERMS OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY,

RATES:

On Bills not exceeding 65 days' currency	8	per cent. per annum.
„ exceeding 65 and not exceeding 95 days' currency,	9	„ „
„ exceeding 95 days' currency	10	„ „
Overdrawn Accounts and Advances	10	„ „

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Subject to Thirty Days' Notice of Withdrawal ...	4	per cent. per annum.
Fixed for Three Months	4	„ „
„ Six Months	5	„ „
„ Twelve Months	6	„ „

DRAFTS ISSUED

ON THE ABOVE-NAMED BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, AND

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BILLS.

PURCHASED OR COLLECTED.

ADELAIDE, *November*, 1866.

Digitized by Google

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, & AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - - £600,000,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £1,000,000.

Head Office:

73 CORNHILL, LONDON.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Boradaile, Esq.
Geo. H. Donaldson, Esq.
Alex. L. Elder, Esq.
Robert Howe, Esq.
S. P. Kennard, Esq.
John S. Rigge, Esq.
James R. Robertson, Esq.
John R. Thomson, Esq.
Thos. W. Watson, Esq.
P. J. Vanderbyl Esq.

SECRETARY,

HENRY MOULES, Esq.

BRANCHES.

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Adelaide, Kapunda, Mount Gambier, and Clare.
IN VICTORIA—Melbourne, Williamstown, Collingwood, and Castlemaine.
IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney, Wollongong, and Kiama.

AGENTS.

IRELAND—The Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND—The British Linen Company and its Branches, the National Bank of Scotland, and the North of Scotland Banking Company, Aberdeen.
LIVERPOOL—The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
MANCHESTER—Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. and Co.
BIRMINGHAM—Lloyds and Co.
PLYMOUTH—Harris, Bulteel and Co.
BRISTOL, CARDIFF AND NEWPORT—The West of England and South Wales District Bank.
SOUTHAMPTON—The Hampshire Banking Company.
TRURO AND CAMBORNE, CORNWALL—Willyams and Co., Miners' Bank.
TASMANIA—The Bank of Tasmania.
INDIA—The Agra and United Service Bank.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Thompson, Watson and Co.
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Otago.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LOCAL DIRECTORS.

Hon. Thomas Elder, M.L.C. | Hon. John Morphett, M.L.C.
George Young, Esq.

MANAGER.

John Brodie Spence.

ACCOUNTANT.
Wm. Henry Stratford.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Stow and Bruce.

Drafts on London Office, Branches and Agents of the Bank in all quarters of the World, issued at current rates of Exchange.

Approved Bills on England, Scotland, and the Colonies, purchased, or remitted for collection.

Local Bills discounted, and Cash Credit Accounts opened on approved security.

Interest allowed on fixed Deposits at the most favourable rates.

JOHN B. SPENCE, Manager.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, King William Street.

Digitized by Google

The Bank of Adelaide.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL - - - - - One Quarter of a Million.

IN 50,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON. HENRY AYERS, M.L.C., Chairman.
GEO. P. HARRIS, Esq.
HON. THOS. MAGAREY, M.L.C.
ROB. BARR SMITH, Esq.
THOS. G. WATERHOUSE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

GRESHAM CHAMBERS, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

JOHN SOUTTAR, Esq., Manager.
HENRY STODART, Esq., Accountant.

BRANCHES.

Kapunda ... ... WM. GARSED, Esq., Manager.
Gawler ... ... E. S. BURKITT, Esq., Manager.
Goolwa ... ... J. W. PERYMAN, Esq., Manager.
Port Adelaide ... ... G. A. CONNOR, Esq., Manager.
Port Elliott Agency ... P. C. GREYAR, Esq., Agent.

AGENTS.

IN LONDON:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

IN VICTORIA:

THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES:

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

IN NEW ZEALAND:

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

JOHN SOUTTAR, Manager.

Digitized by Google

ROYAL
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Capital - - - - £2,000,000.
Annual Revenue - - over £600,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

Insurances granted at Reduced Premiums. Claims settled in Adelaide.

LIFE BRANCH.

Moderate Premiums, Liberal Conditions, and Undoubted Security.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
R. W. MOORE, Esq., Colonial Surgeon.

No Extra Charge for Voyage to England.

ACRAMAN, MAIN, LINDSAY & CO., Agents,
ADELAIDE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
Fire & Life Insurance Companies.

CAPITALS:

FIRE, £1,000,000. | LIFE, £100,000.

OFFICES:

London—Leadenhall Street, Cornhill. Liverpool—Brown's Buildings.

FIRE RATES on application at Office. LIFE POLICIES subject to special advantages. CLAIMS promptly SETTLED IN THE COLONY. AGENTS in all the principal Towns of South Australia.

C. ELLERSHAW, General Agent,
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

THE ADELAIDE
Life Assurance & Gaurantee
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1866.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £100,000 Sterling,

IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

OFFICE—84 KING WILLIAM STREET.

Directors:

HON. WM. MILNE, M.P., CHAIRMAN.

EDWD. MEADE BAGOT, ESQ. | JOHN HODGKISS, ESQ.
JOHN COLTON, ESQ., M.P. | HON. G. S. KINGSTON, M.P.

Trustees:

HON. HENRY AYERS, M.L.C. | ROBERT BARR SMITH, ESQ.

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Solicitor: CHAS. MANN, ESQ. | **Manager:** JOHN BROWN, ESQ.

Advantages offered to Insurers in the Adelaide Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.

1. The Insured will have the security of a body of 300 Colonial Shareholders, who have taken shares to the extent of £100,000, and are liable under the Act of Incorporation for double the amount of their respective shares.
2. The Insured will participate at once in the benefits by being charged a rate of premium lower, on the average, than that required by any other Company, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent., and in some cases to more.
3. The Insured will have the advantage of a Local Board of Directors, able to give all claims immediate consideration, and to settle them without the delay required for reference to a distant office in England or elsewhere.
4. The Insured will also, as colonists, be indirectly benefited by the profits of the Company being retained, and the capital and accumulating premiums being invested in the colony.

Forms of application for Life Assurances and for Policies of Guarantee, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company

The Rates of Premium are Lower on the average than those required by any other Company.

OFFICES, 84 KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

JOHN BROWN, Manager

AGENTS APPOINTED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COLONY.

Digitized by Google

NEW SOUTH WALES

Marine Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE:

GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.

(UNLIMITED LIABILITY.)

The undersigned having been appointed the Agents of the above Company for this Colony, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium, the particulars of which can be obtained on application.

POLICIES

On Goods and Gold to Great Britain issued in Triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, by Messrs. ATKINS & Co., of St. Helen's Place, the Company's Agents.

JOSEPH STILLING & Co.

Adelaide, 1866.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Established 1849.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Annual Premium Revenue, £100,279.
Invested Funds, £310,000.

ADELAIDE AGENCY.

MEDICAL REFEREE: WM. GOSSE, ESQ.

Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowment Business is transacted by the Society on favourable terms.

The Entire Profits of the Society, being the property of the Members, are from time to time divided rateably among themselves.

Forms of Proposal and every other information can be obtained from the undersigned, or from any of the Medical Referees throughout the colony.

THOMAS PADMAN,
Agent, Adelaide.

NORTH TERRACE,
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION.

Australian Alliance Assurance Company,

For Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance and Guarantee for Fidelity.

The only Company that Divides Profits in the Fire and Guarantee Departments with the Insurers.

CAPITAL - - - £250,000.

ADELAIDE BRANCH—FRANCIS CLARK & SONS, Agents.

The distinctive character of the Australian Alliance Company is that, whilst accepting Assurances upon terms and rates equivalent to the risks incurred, it offers to its customers an equitable participation in the profits accruing from the successful transaction of its business.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Premiums in no case higher than in other offices, while fifty per cent. of the profits will be returned to Insurers upon Policies three years in existence.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.—The Policies of this Company are accepted by the South Australian Government. Premium rates from Fifteen Shillings per cent., or combined with Life Assurance from Two Shillings and Sixpence per cent.

*** A proportion of the profits of this department is divisible among the Insurers. Twenty-five per cent. is returnable on policies two years in existence, and Fifteen per cent. on policies renewed after one year.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Premium at the age of 30 to insure £100 at death, £2 2s. 6d., or with share of profits, £2 8s. 2d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Policies for Marine Risks granted at Current Rates, payable in the Colonies or in London.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Agents,

FRANCIS CLARK & SONS, Blyth Street

Digitized by Google

THE

Australasian Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HEAD OFFICES:

COLLINS STREET WEST, MELBOURNE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: £500,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL: £125,000.

Board of Directors.

HON. JAMES GRAHAM, ESQ., M.L.C., *Chairman.*

HON. W. J. T. CLARKE, ESQ., M.L.C., *Vice-Chairman.*

HON. ALEXANDER FRASER, ESQ., M.L.C. | E. P. S. STURT, ESQ., P.M.
EDWARD COHEN, ESQ., J.P. | JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, ESQ.

Auditors.

JAMES FOWLER, ESQ. | THOMAS THORP, ESQ.

Bankers.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. | COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Solicitors. | *Standing Counsel.*

MESSRS. MALLESON & ENGLAND. | ARCHIBALD MICHIE, ESQ., Q.C.

Medical Officers.

W. H. CAMPBELL, ESQ., F.R.C.S.E. | J. B. MOTHERWELL, ESQ., M.D.

Marine Surveyor. | *Actuary.* | *Architect.*

CAPTAIN W. G. GRAVE. | G. E. COWLEY, ESQ. | J. E. AUSTIN, ESQ.

Secretary.

E. L. MONTEFIORE, ESQ., J.P.

GEELONG BRANCH.

Directors.

R. B. RONALD, ESQ. | ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, ESQ.

Secretary.—GEORGE FRASER, ESQ.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates.

Marine Risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable either at the Head Office, Melbourne, or at any of the Agencies of the Company in Great Britain, India, or the Colonies, at the option of the assured.

Life Policies issued on very favourable conditions. No extra charge to members of Volunteer Brigades. Very extended geographical limits allowed. Claims paid within one calendar month after proof of death.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch; a substantial guarantee is thus afforded to policy-holders.

AGENTS:

London—Messrs. Joshua Brothers & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. John Clover & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. W. Spottiswoode & Co.
Hong Kong—Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs Joshua Brothers.
Sydney—Messrs. Montefiore & Te Kloot.
Euston, N.S.W.—Mr. John McLeod.
Newcastle, N.S.W.—Mr. R. H. Grierson.
Adelaide—Mr. Percy Wells.
Port Macdonnell, S.A.—Messrs. T. Must & Co.
Hobart Town—Messrs. W. Crosby & Co.
Brisbane—Mr. John Fenwick.
Nelson—Messrs. J. Levien & Co.
Auckland, N.Z.—Messrs. A. Woolley & Co.
Christchurch, N.Z.—Messrs Matson & Torlesse.
Dunedin, N.Z.—Messrs. W. & G. Turnbull & Co.
Wellington, N.Z.—Messrs. W. & G. Turnbull & Co.

Agricultural Agent.—Mr. Henry Stevenson, 90 Queen-street, Melbourne.

Digitized by Google

THE

Northern Fire & Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL - - - - £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, - - £800,000.

Head Offices:—LONDON, ABERDEEN, & MELBOURNE.

DIRECTORS FOR AUSTRALASIA:

HON. CHARLES SLADEN, M.L.C.
JAMES GILL, ESQ.
ALFRED ROSS, ESQ.
ANDREW B. WHITE, ESQ.

Medical Referee: DR. PUGH. *Auditor:* GEORGE BUTCHART, ESQ.

Secretary: JAMES RATTRAY.

Fire Insurances effected at current rates of Premiums.

Life Department.—The rates charged are the same as in England; are calculated on the latest data of mortality there; and will be found peculiarly favourable to assurers.

The Participation Branch for those who wish to share in the profits, combines all the advantages of the *Mutual* system, without individual liability.

ADELAIDE OFFICES: GRENFELL STREET.

C. L. MEYER, Resident Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

LIFE AND FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000.

INSURANCES EFFECTED

AT THE LOWEST COLONIAL RATES,

AND

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH.

JOHN MORPHETT, Agent.

King William Street, Adelaide.

Digitized by Google

INTERCOLONIAL AGENCY.

LAND BANK CHAMBERS,
18 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

MR. J. M. SOLOMON

Has the honour to inform the Public of South Australia, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS IN MELBOURNE AS A

COMMISSION AGENT,

And trusts his general knowledge of the business, together with the confidence of the South Australian public, which a residence of above twenty years in that colony has enabled him to acquire, will be a sufficient guarantee that any business with which he may be favoured will be punctually and faithfully executed.

J. M. S. will be glad either to Purchase or Sell

Merchandise or Colonial Produce,

and will at all times be prepared with information of the latest moment as to the Victorian Markets. He will be prepared also to give any information to his friends visiting Melbourne.

Orders by Telegram or Post will receive prompt attention.

October 9, 1866.

PARR & LUXMOORE,

Auctioneers and General Commission Agents,

EXCHANGE GENERAL AUCTION MART,

KING WILLIAM STREET,

ADELAIDE.

PERIODICAL WOOL SALES

DURING THE WOOL SEASON.

RUNS AND STOCK OF ALL KINDS

SOLD BY AUCTION OR OTHERWISE.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COLONIAL PRODUCE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS SOLD BY AUCTION OR OTHERWISE.

Digitized by Google

NORTON, GRAHAM & CO.,

(LATE THOMAS NORTON AND CO.)

Steam Tug Proprietors, Lightermen,

COAL MERCHANTS, &c.,

FLINDERS STREET WEST, MELBOURNE.

Owners of Tugs "Resolute," "Sophia," & "Hercules."

Ship Masters, Owners, or Agents requiring the services of any of our Tugs will please hoist No. 5 under the Rendezvous Flag.

All orders left at our office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (or forwarded to Mr. GEO. DENT, Pascoe Street, Williamstown, after office hours, or at any time of the night,) will receive prompt attention.

The "RESOLUTE" is the only Tug in Port Phillip fitted with Disconnecting Engines, and prepared on the shortest notice to proceed to any part of the Victorian Coast, and in any kind of weather.

PETER G. HARRIS,

ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE STATER,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

CLARK'S BUILDINGS, HINDLEY STREET,

ADELAIDE.

Accounts made up and audited. Loans negotiated. Money invested. Land bought, sold, and leased.

All kinds of business transacted under the Real Property Act.

Purchases and sales made of Colonial Wines and Spirits, Wheat and other Grain, &c. &c.

Advances made on Grain and other Produce.

JOSEPH STILLING & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND SHIP AGENTS,

ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

CITY AUCTION MART.

SOLOMON & CO.,

(Established 1838,)

AUCTIONEERS,

PRODUCE BROKERS, VALUATORS, AND General Commission Agents.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. SOLOMON & Co. beg respectfully to inform their numerous Friends and the Public that they undertake Sales of

CARGOES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, COLONIAL PRODUCE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

BOTH BY PUBLIC AUCTION AND PRIVATE CONTRACT,

And make Advances in Cash to any amount in anticipation of proceeds, without extra charge. The Stores attached to the Mart are the most commodious in the City, and capable of holding 2000 tons of merchandise, the whole of which is at all times covered by Insurance against risk of damage by fire.

Sales and Valuations attended in any part of the Colony.

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HAWKES,

House, Land, & Commission Agent,

39 KING WILLIAM STREET,

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ROBERT SMITH & CO.,

Agents & Commission Merchants,

23 FLINDERS LANE WEST, MELBOURNE.

Having been engaged in the Grain and Flour Trade in Melbourne for the last twenty years, have confidence in offering their services to the Farmers and Millers of South Australia.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL WORKS.

Acids and other Chemicals, White Paint, &c.

Digitized by Google

JANUARY. 1866.

F. F. BAILLIERE'S

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

ON

ENGINEERING, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS TO BE HAD GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHER IN ORDINARY TO THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT, AND AGENT FOR QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Melbourne:
F. F. BAILLIERE, 104 COLLINS STREET EAST.
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, AND MADRID.
1866.

Digitized by Google

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

Adhemar (J)—Traite des Ponts Biais (en Pierre en Bois,) 8vo atlas, 1858, 2l 2s

Allen.—Rural Architecture; being a complete description of Farmhouses, Cottages, and Out-buildings, post 8vo. New York, 1860. 8s 6d

Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture: a record of progress in the sciences, Vol I, 1861, 12s 6d

Appleton's Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine work and Engineering, illustrated with 4000 engravings on wood, 2 vols, royal 8vo. New York, 1864. Half-bound, 4l 10s

Armengaud.—Le Genie Industriel Revue des Inventions Français et Etrangers, 6 vols, 8vo, bound in 3, plates, 4l 10s

Armengaud.—Publication Industrielle des Mechanics, outels and appareils les plus perfectionnes et les plus recents, Vol I to VII, and atlases, folio, 7l 7s

Ashpitel (A.)—A New and Improved Method of Finding the Lines for Hand rails: also, a Treatise on Staircases, 1851, plates, 18s

Ashpitel.—The Carpenter's New Guide; or the Book of Lines for Carpenters, 1 vol, 4to, 16s 6d

Bashforth.—A General Table for facilitating the Calculation of Earthworks for Railways, Canals, &c., with a Table of Proportional Parts, in 8vo, cloth, with mahogany slide, 6s

Barry (P.)—Dockyard Economy and Naval Power, 1 vol, 8vo, illustrated, 1863, 25s

Babbage (C.)—Passages from the Life of a Philosopher, 8vo, 1864, 18s

Ballantine (J.)—Essay on Ornamental Art applicable to Trade and Manufactures, 1 vol, folio, plates, 24s

Beamish.—Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc J. Brunel, 8vo, 1862, 20s

Benjamin (A.) — The Builder's Guide; or a Complete System of Architecture, illustrated by 66 engravings, 1 vol, 4to, bound. Boston, 25s

Blenkarn (John.) — Practical Specifications of Work Executed in Architecture, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, and in Road making, Sewering, &c., illustrated, 1 vol, 8vo, 1865, 21s

Bourne (John.)—A Treatise on the Steam Engine in its various applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Machinery, Railway Agriculture, &c., illustrated, 37 plates and 500 woodcuts, 1 vol, 4to, 1862, 2l 10s

Bourne. — A Catechism of the Steam Engine, 12mo, new edition, 7s 6d

Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture, illustrated by a series of upwards 700 examples, 2 vols, 4to, plates

Brandon —Parish Churches: being Perspective Views of English Ecclesiastical Structures, accompanied by plans drawn to uniform scale, 2 vols, plates, 5l 5s

Brees (S. C.)—The Illustrated Glossary of Practical Architecture and Civil Engineering, 1 vol, 8vo, with numerous woodcuts, 12s 6d

Brees (S. C.)—Railway Practice: a Collection of Working Plans and Practical Details of Construction in the Public Works of the most celebrated Engineers, comprising Roads and Railroads, Bridges, Aqueducts, Viaducts, Wharfs, &c., 1 vol, 4to, and Atlas, folio, of plates, 1856, £6 6s

Burgh (N. P.)—Practical Illustrations of Land and Marine Engines and Boilers, 1 vol, large folio plates, 1864, 2l 12s

Buck.—A Practical and Theoretical Essay on Oblique Bridges, 4to, plate, 12s

Builder (The:) a Complete Copy. from commencement in 1843 to vol XVI, 1856, half-calf

Burnell.— The Rudiments of Hydraulic Engineering, 1 vol, 12mo, 4s

Byrne (O.)—The Practical Model Calculator for the Engineer Mechanic, Machinist, Naval Architect, Miner and Millwright, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1869. 25s

Carpenter. — Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy, new edition, 12mo, 1857, 5s

Digitized by Google

Campin (F.)—A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Engineering; comprising Metallurgy, Moulding, Casting, Forging, Tools, &c., illustrated by 28 plates and 91 woodcuts, with Appendix, 1 vol, 8vo, 1863, 30s

Churches of Durham, beautifully illustrated, 1 vol, folio, half-bound, 8*l* 8s

Clark (R. K.)—A Treatise on the Mechanical Engineering of Railways, embracing the Principles and Construction of Rolling and Fixed Plant, 2 vols, 4to, 1861, half-morocco, 6*l* 6s

Clegg.—A Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas, illustrated by engravings and working drawings, 1 vol, 4to, 3rd edition, 1859, 2*l* 2s

Combe's (C. H.)—Traite de l'exploitation des Mines, 3 vols, 8vo, and folio atlas of plates, 3*l* 3s

Cullum (G. W.)—Systems of Military Bridges in Use, by the United States Army and great European Powers, &c., 8vo, plates. New York, 1863. 21s

Cook.—American Condensing Steam Engine, 1 vol, 12mo, and chart on rollers, 10s

Cowley (J.)—The Theory of Perspective demonstrated in a Method entirely new, illustrated with movable plates, 4to, 1766, 15s

Cullen.—A Practical Treatise on the Construction of the Turbine or Horizontal Water Wheel, 7 plates, 4to, 6s.

Cresy (E.)—Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical, with above 3000 woodcuts, 8vo, 2*l* 10s

Dempsey (G. D.)—The Practical Railway Engineer: a concise description of the Engineering and Mechanical Operations and Structures, &c., 4to, 4th edition, with 71 double 4to plates, 3*l*

Downing.—The Architecture of Country Houses; including Designs for Cottages, Farm-houses, and Villas, with 320 illustrations, 16th thousand, 8vo, 1861, 35s

Douglas (Sir H.)—An Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges and the Passage of Rivers, 8vo, plates, 12s

Dugdale.—The History of Embanking and Draining of Fens and Marshes, both in Foreign parts and in this Kingdom, folio, plates, 10*l* 10s
This is the scarcest of all Dugdale's Works, and sold at Sir M. Sykes', for 21*l* 10s 6d

Dupuit (J.)—Traite de la Conduite et de la Distribution des Eaux, 1 vol, 4to, and atlas of plates. Paris, 1854. 3*l* 3s

Etzel (C.)—Bridges and Viaducts on the Railways in Switzerland, 1 vol, oblong folio plates, 1857, 2*l* 10s

Ewbank's (Thos.)—Hydraulics and Mechanics, 1 vol, 8vo, cloth, new edition

Ewbank.—The World a Workshop: or Physical Relationship of Man to the Earth, 12mo. New York, 1855. 6s

Fairbairn.—Treatise on Mills and Millworks, 2 vols, 8vo, plates and woodcuts, 2*l* 2s

Fairbairn.—A Practical Treatise on Iron Ship Building, 8vo

Fairbairn (W.)—Useful Information for Engineers, 1st and 2nd series, post 8vo, 2 vols, 1860, 27s 6d

Field (M.)—City Architecture or Designs for Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Hotels, in 20 plates, 1 vol, royal 8vo. New York, 1864. 10s 6d

Flachat.—Traité de la fabrication de la Fonte, et du fer Envisagée Sous les Rapports Chemique, Mechanique, and Commercial, 1 vol, 4to, and folio atlas of plates, 1854, half-bound, 8*l* 10s

Girard.—Hydraulique Appliquée, Chemin de fer Glissant Nouveau Systeme de Locomotion, a Propulsion Hydraulic, 1 vol, 4to, and folio plates, 1864, 25s

Gillespie.—A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road Making, comprising the Location and Construction, &c., of Roads, 9th edition, 1864, 12s 6d

Gillespie.—Principles and Practice of Surveying, Levelling; with Tables for facilitating operations, 1 vol, royal 8vo, 25s

Gray (W.)—A Treatise on Rural Architecture, comprehending Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Farm-houses, Farm Cottages, Manses, Schools, with Specification, 1 vol, royal 8vo, 48 plates, 16s

Graham.—A Manual on Earthwork, 12mo, 1863, 3s 6d

Grier.—The Mechanics' Calculator, 12mo, 20th edition, 1852, 7s

Graff (Simon.)—The Modern Geometrical Stair Builders' Guide; being a Plain, Practical System of Hand Railing, 4to, plates, 1856, 21s

Greewell (G. C.)—A Practical Treatise on Mine Engineering, 61 plates, royal 4to, half-bound, 3*l* 10s

Hair (T.)—Sketches of the Coal Mines in Northumberland and Durham, with Descriptive Sketches and Preliminary Essay on Coal, 1 vol, 4to, plates, 3*l*

Haskoll.—Examples of Bridge and Viaduct Construction of Masonry, Timber and Iron, from the Contract Drawings or Admeasurements of Select Works, 1 vol, oblong folio plates, 1864, 3*l* 10s

Digitized by Google

Haskoll.—Railway Construction from the Setting out of the Centre Line to Completion of the Works, illustrated with 250 plates of executed works, 2 vols, royal 8vo, 2*l* 12s 6d

Haskoll (D.)—The Engineer's-Mining Surveyor's and Contractor's Field, book for Expediting Field-work Operations 12mo, 1864, 18s

Hewitt.—On the Statistics and Geography of the Production of Iron. New York, 1856. With Map, 3s 6d

Herring.—Paper and Paper Making (Ancient and Modern,) with specimens of various papers, 8vo, 1856, 12s 6d

Holley (H. H.)—Country Seats: containing Lithographic Designs for Cottages, Villas, Mansions, &c., also Country Churches, Railway Stations, &c., 1 vol, small 4to, 30s

Holley (H.)—American and European Railway Practice in the Economical Generation of Steam, &c., folio, 77 plates, 1861, 3*l* 3s

Humber.—A Record of the Progress of Modern Engineering, comprising Civil, Mechanical, Marine, Hydraulic, Railway, Bridge and other Works, published yearly, vols I. and II., 1863-64, half-morocco, each 4*l* 4s

Humber (W.)—A Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Construction, including Iron Foundation, Theoretical, Practical and Descriptive, 2nd edition, 2 vols, 4to, plates, half-morocco, 8*l* 8s

Hurst (J. T.)—A Handbook of Formulæ, Tables and Memoranda for Architectural Surveyors and others engaged in Buildings, 12mo, 1865, 6s 6d

Isherwood (B. E.)—Engineering, Precedents for Steam Machinery, embracing the Performances of Steamships, Experiments with Propelling Instruments, Condensers, Boilers, &c., accompanied by Analysis of the same, 2 vols, 8vo with a plate and tables. New York, 1859. 3*l*

Isherwood (B.)—Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering; the whole being original matter composed of Experiments by the United States Navy Department, vol I., 4to, plates, 3*l* 10s

Isabey and Leban.—Villas, Maisons de Ville and de Campagne composees sur lesMotifs des Habitations de Paris Moderne, dans les styles, des 16, 17, 18 and 19 siecles, folio, coloured plates, 1864, 6*l* 6s

Jullien.—Traite Theorique and Pratique des la Construction des Machines a Vapeur Fixes, Locomotive and Marines, 1 vol, 4to, and atlas of plates, 2*l*

Laxton's Builders' Price Book for 1865, 12mo, 45th edition, 5s

Mahan (D. H.)—An Elementary Course of Civil Engineering, edited by P. Barlow, 1 vol, 4to, plates, 1855, 14s

Marett.—Yachts and Yacht Building, being a treatise on the construction of yachts, &c., 1865, 10s 6d

Mechanics' Magazine, 1865, complete, yearly 26s

Merrett.—A Practical Treatise on the Science of Land Engineering, Surveying, Levelling, Estimating Quantities, &c., with a general description of the several instruments required for surveying, levelling, plotting, &c., and illustrations and tables, royal 8vo, cloth, 21s

Morton's Farm Buildings, consisting of 24 plates, 4to, 10s 6d

Molesworth.—A Pocket Book of Useful Formulæ and Memoranda for Civil and Mechanical Engineers, 7th edition, 32mo, 6s 6d

Mone.—Treatise on American Engineering, illustrated, about 70 folio plates of steamboat, locomotive, stationary engines, 1 vol, 4to, plates, folio, 8*l* 8s

Nesbitt.—Practical Land Surveying, 11th edition, 8vo, 1864

Nicholson.—The Guide to Railway Masonry, containing a complete Treatise on the Oblique Arch, 3rd edition, revised by R. Cowen, C.E., 42 plates, 8vo, cloth, 12s 6d

Nicholson.—An Architectural Dictionary, containing a correct nomenclature and derivation of terms employed by architects, builders, and workmen, 2 vols, 4to, plates, half bound, 2*l* 12s

Ormieres.—Essai Pratique sur la Construction des Ponts Obliques a Appareil Helicoidal, 1 vol, 8vo, plates, 1858, 8s

Owen (Jones.)—702 Monograms, 8vo, 1864, 5s

Owen (Jones.)—Designs for Mosaic Pavements, 1 vol, 4to, coloured plates, 21s

Paley & Fawcett.—A Manual of Gothic Mouldings, with directions for copying them, &c., 1 vol, 8vo, with 600 examples, 1855, 12s 6d

Peake (J.)—Rudimentary Treatise on Ship Building, 1 vol, 12mo, illustrated, 4s

Practical Miner's Guide (The.)—A Treatise on Mine Engineering, comprising a set of trigonometrical tables, &c. &c., 2nd edition, 1860, 12s 6d

Rogers (S. B.)—An Elementary Treatise on Iron Metallurgy, up to the Manufacture of Puddled Bars, &c., with Analytical Tables of Iron Making Materials, 8vo, with 20 4to plates, 1857, 1*l* 15s

Digitized by Google

Pyne (G.)—Practical Rules on Drawing for Operative Builder and Young Students, 4to, 7s 6d

Rankine.—A Manual of Civil Engineering, 3rd edition, 1864, 18s

Rickman.—An Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, 1 vol, 8vo, 4th edition, plates, full-bound, 10s 6d

Scott (G.)—Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future, 2nd edition, 10s 6d

Sergent.—Traite Pratique de tous les Mesurages metre Jaugeages de tous les Corps, &c., 1 vol, 8vo, half calf. Paris, 1858. 25s

Sewerage.—Reports on Drainage Deodorising, and Utilising of Sewerage of Towns, 4 Reports, London, 12s 6d

Simms (F.)—The Public Works of Great Britain, consisting of Railways, Canals, Harbours, &c., 1 vol, folio, half-bound, plates, 1838, 6*l* 6s

Street (G. E.)—Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, 1 vol, 8vo half-morocco, 1865, 2*l* 10s

Tredgold's Tracts on Hydraulics, containing Smeaton's experimental Papers on the Power of Water and Wind to turn Mills, &c. &c., Venturi's Experiments on the Motion of Fluids, and Dr. Young's Summary of Practical Hydraulics, plates, royal 8vo, boards, 14s

Tredgold.—Locomotive Stationary and Marine Engines and Boilers, exemplified in numerous examples of British and American Steam-vessels, &c. &c., 3 vols, 4to, half-bound, 9*l* 9s

Templeton (W.)—The Operative Mechanics' Workshop Companion and Scientific Gentleman's Practical Assistant, 12mo, bound, 1864, 6s 6d

Truran (W.)—The Iron Manufacture of Great Britain, Theoretically and Practically Considered, including Descriptive Details of the Ores, &c., 2nd edition, by Phillips and Dorman, 4to, 1862, 4*l* 4s

Wicksteed on Relative Power of the Cornish and Boulton and Watt Pumping Engines, and Cylindrical and Waggon-head Boilers, 4to, plates, 12s

Woodbury. — Treatise on the Various Elements of Stability in the Well-proportioned Arch, with Numerous Tables of the Ultimate and Actual Thrust, 8vo. New York, 1858. Plates, 18s

White (J.)—Rural Architecture, illustrated by a new series of Designs for Ornamental Cottage and Villas, exemplified by Plans, Elevations, and Details, 1 vol, folio, 1852, plates, 4*l* 4s

Viollet le Duc. — Dictionnaire Raisonne, d'Architecture, vols I. to VIII. now in course of publication.

Weisbach.—Mechanics, profusely illustrated, 2 vols, 8vo, cloth, 1*l* 19s

CHEMISTRY.

Abel and Bloxham.—Handbook of Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical and Technical, 2nd edition, 21s 6d

Apjohn (J.)—Manual of the Metalloids, 1 vol, 12mo, 1864, 10s

Ashburner & Reichenbach.—Researches on the Dynamics, 8vo, 18s

Bakewell.—Manual of Electricity, Practical and Theoretical, 2nd edition, with engravings, 1857, 5s

Brewster.—A Treatise on Optics, 12mo, 1853, 7s 6d

Brande and Cox.—A Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, in course of publication, parts 1 to 5, each 5s

Brande and Taylor.—Manual of Chemistry, 12mo, 12s 6d

Campbell.—A Practical Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry, with Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, 12mo, 6s

Chemical Society, The Journal of, complete in 18 vols, half-calf, 1847 to 1865, 13*l* 13s. Subscription to 1866, by mail, 18s

Cooley.—Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, Processes and Collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions and Trades, 4th edition, 1 thick vol, 8vo, 1864, 32s 6d

De la Rive (A.)—A Treatise on Electricity in Theory and Practice, 3 vols, 8vo, 1853, 4*l*

Dirck's Contribution towards a History of Electro-Metallurgy, establishing the Origin of the Art, 12mo, 1863, 5s

Dumas (M.)—Traite de Chimie Applique aux Arts, Organique and Inorganique, 8 vols, and Atlases, half bound, 8*l*. *Very scarce*

Fresenius (C. R.)—Elementary Instruction in Chemical Analysis, as Practised in the Laboratory of Giessen, edited by Lloyd, 8vo, 30s

Digitized by Google

Fownes.—Manual of Chemistry, with numerous illustrations on wood, 8th edition, fcap 8vo, cloth, 12s 6d, edited by H. Bence Jones, M D. and F.R.S., and A. W. Hoffman, Ph. D., F.R.S.

Evans.—The First Three Sections of Newton's Principia, with Appendix, and 9 and 11 sections, 4th edition, 8vo, 6s 6d

Gesner (A.)—A Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils, 2nd edition, with plates. New York, 1865. 15s

Ganot.—Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied, and Meteorology. Translated and edited on the ninth edition, with the author's sanction, by E. Atkinson, Ph.D., F.C.S., Cheltenham College, Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics. 8vo vol, of 780 pages, and 600 illustrations, 12s 6d

Gillmore (Q. A.)—Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars, with Reports of Numerous Experiments, 8vo. New York, 1864. 25s

Gmelin.—Handbook of Chemistry, Vols I. to VII. Scarce.

Grehaut. — Tableaux d'Analyse Chemique conduisant a la Determination de la Base et de l'Acide, folio sheet, in royal 8vo form, 1862, 6s

Gregory.—Hand-Book of Chemistry; Inorganic and Organic, 15s

Graham.—Elements of Chemistry; including the Application of the Science in the Arts. By T. Graham, F.R.S., L & E., Master of the Mint, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, copiously illustrated with woodcuts, 2 vols, 8vo, 1850, 1857, 2*l*

Hardwich.—A Manual of Photographic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 7th edition, 1864.

Hodges (J.)—Lecons in Chemistry, in its Application to Agriculture, for the Use of Farmers, 12mo, 1848, 2s 6d

Hoffman (A. W.)—Introduction to Modern Chemistry, Experimental and Theoretic, 1 vol, 8vo, 1865, 5s

Joyce.—Scientific Dialogues, revised by J. H. Pepper, 12mo, 1861, 7s 6d

Johnson (W.)—On the Correlation, Conversion, or Allothropism of the Physical and Vital Forces, by W. Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, 8vo, bound. Melbourne, 1864. 3s 6d

Kæmtz.—A Complete Course of Meteorology, by L. F. Kæmtz, Professor of Physic at the University of Halle. Translated with additions, by C. V. Walker, 1 vol, post 8vo, pp. 624, with 15 plates, cloth boards, 1845, 12s 6d

Kirkaldy.—Results of an Experimental Inquiry into the Comparative Tensile Strength and other Properties of Wrought Iron and Steel, numerous plates, 21s

Knapp.—Chemical Technology; or, Chemistry in its Applications to the Arts and Manufactures, edited by Ronald, Richardson and Watts. Vol I., Parts 1 and 2, 8vo, contain—Fuel and its Applications, profusely illustrated with 433 engravings and 4 plates, 2nd edition, 1*l* 16s.—Vol I., Part 3, 8vo, contains—The Acids, Alkalies, and Salts, their Manufacture and Applications, with Articles on Soap, Potash, Railway Grease, Glycerin, &c., with 367 illustrations on wood, 2nd edition, 1863, 1*l* 13s.—Vol I., Part 4, 8vo, contains—Aluminum and Sodium, Soda, Phosphorus, Lucifer Matches, Borax, Artificial Mineral Waters, Gunpowder, Gun-cotton, Fireworks, &c., with illustrations, 1865, 21s. [Part 5, containing the Organic Acids and their Salts, in the Press.] Vol II., 8vo, contains—Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cements, Gypsum, &c., with numerous illust., 1*l* 1s.—Vol III., 8vo, contains—Food generally, Bread, Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Milk, Sugar, with numerous illustrations and coloured plates, 1*l* 2s

Lardner.—A Manual of Electricity, Magnetism, and Meteorology, 2 vols, 10s 6d

Liebig.—Chemistry and Physics in relation to Physiology and Pathology, 8vo, 3s

Lehman's. — Physiological Chemistry, 2 vols, royal 8vo, 2*l* 10s

Marcet.—On the Composition of Food, and How it is Adulterated, with directions for analysis, 6s 6d

Miller (W. A.)—Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, 3 vols, 8vo, 1860, 3*l*

Mitchell (J.)—Manual of Practical Assaying, intended for the use of metallurgists, captains of mines, and assayers in general. With copious tables, for the purpose of ascertaining in assays of gold and silver the precise amount, in ounces, pennyweights and grains, of noble metal contained in one ton of ore from a given quantity, 2nd edition, 8vo, much enlarged, with 360 illustrations. London, 1854. 1*l* 1s

Mitchell.—A Treatise on the Falsifications of Food, and Means of Detecting them, 12mo, 6s

Morfit (C.)—A Treatise on Chemistry, applied to the Manufacture of Soap and Candles, new edition, with 260 woodcuts, 8vo. Philadelphia, 36s

Morfit.—The Arts of Tanning and Currying and Leather Dressing, theoretically and practically considered in all their details with 200 woodcuts, 8vo, full bound, 40s

Mulder.—The Chemistry of Wine, edited by H. B. Jones, 12mo, 1857, 6s 6d

Digitized by Google

Mulder (G. J.)—De la Biere, sa Composition Chemique sa Fabrication, son emploi comme boisson, 12mo, 1861, 7s

Muspratt's (Dr. S.)—Chemistry; as applied to the Arts and Manufactures, 2 vols, 4to, cloth, containing portraits of thirty one scientific men, half-bound

Napier. — A Manual of Electro-Metallurgy, including the applications of the Art to Manufacturing Processes, 4th edition, with engravings, 1869, 4s

Overman.—A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical Operation, with 377 woodcuts, 4th edition, 1 vol, 8vo. New York. 32s 6d

Odling.—A Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical. By Wm. Odling, part 1, 8vo, 9s

Otto (J.)—Manual of the Detection of Poisons by Medico-Chemical Analysis By J. Otto, Professor of Chemistry in Brunswick, Germany, edited with notes, by W. Elderhorst, with illustrations, 12mo. New York, 1857. 7s

Payen (A.)—Preces de Chemie Industrielle, 2 vols, 8vo, and atlas, half-calf. Paris, 4th edition, 1859. 2*l* 2s.

Piesse.—The Art of Perfumery, 3rd edition, 1862. 12s 6d

Pouillet.—Elements de Physique, Experimentale and de Meterologie, 7th edition, 2 vols, 8vo, and atlas, half calf, 36s.

Scheerer and Blanford.—An Introduction to the Use of the Blow-pipe, 2nd edition, 12mo, 1864, 4s

Sidney (E.) — Electricity: its Phenomena, Laws, and Results, 12mo, 3s 6d

Scoresby.—Journal of a Voyage to Australia and Round the World for Magnetic Research, 8vo, 1859, 16s

Silliman's First Principles of Chemistry for the Use of Schools, 46th edition. Philadelphia, 1859. 10s 6d

Smee (A.)—Elements of Electro-Metallurgy, 3rd edition, with engraving, 1858, 10s 6d

Sturgeon (W.)—Scientific Researches, Experimental and Theoretical on Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, illustrated, 1 vol, 4to, 38s

Smyth (R. Brough.) — The Prospector's Handbook; a Catalogue of Useful Minerals, which may be Sought for and Found in Victoria, by R. Brough Smyth, F.G.S. 12mo. Melbourne, 1863. 1s 6d

Thomson (Th.)—An Outline of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity, 2nd edition, 8vo, 15s

Thomson.—School Chemistry; or, Practical Rudiments of Chemistry, 2nd edition, 6s 6d

Tyndall (J.)—Heat considered as a Mode of Motion, being a Course of Twelve Lectures, post 8vo, illustrated, 1863, 14s

Ure (Dr.)—Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, nearly 2000 engravings on wood, 3 vols, royal 8vo, edited by R. Hunt, F.R S., F.S.S., 4*l* 4s

Watts (H.)—Dictionary of Chemistry and the Allied Branches of other Sciences, founded on that of the late Dr. Ure, vols I. to III. now ready

Williams (C. G.)—Manual of Chemical Manipulation, 1 vol, post 8vo, 16s

NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.

Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, Vols 1 t oVI, 8vo, half-calf, gilt top, coloured plates, 9*l* 9s.
The early volumes of this work are very scarce. and hardly obtainable in England

Ansted (D.)—The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures, 12mo, 1865, 6s

Archer (H.)—Popular Economic Botany, or Description of the Botanical and Commercial Character, &c., 12mo, 1853, coloured plates, 10s 6d

Astier.—Catalogue Descriptif des Ancylocceras, 9 plates, 1851, 2s 6d

Baird.—Mammals of North America, Description of Species, based chiefly on collections of the Museum of Smithsonian Institution, 1 vol, 4to, in 764 pages and 87 plates. Philadelphia, 1859. 4*l* 10s

Bentham and Muller.—Flora Australensis: a Description of the Plants of the Australian Territory, Vol I and II, 1864

Bentley.—Manual of Botany, 12mo, 1861, 12s 6d

Berkeley (Rev. J. M.)—Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany, 8vo, illustrated with 127 woodcuts, 1857, 1*l*

Digitized by Google

Bischoff.—Handbuch der Botanischen Terminologie, 3 vols, 4to, 77 plates, half-morocco, 5*l*

Bibliotheque Entomologique, 2 vols, coloured plates, 1852, 30s

Blake (W. S.)—Geology of California. Report of a Geological Reconnoissance in California, with an appendix, by Agassis, Gould, Bailey, Conrad, Torrey, Schaffer and Easter, 4to, profusely illustrated. New York, 1858. 2*l* 15s

Bousingault.—Rural Economy, in its Relations with Chemistry, Physics and Meteorology; or an application of the principles to practical farming, 2nd edition, 18s

Brown.—Conchology of Ireland and Great Britain, 1 vol, 4to, plates. Published at 3*l* 3s. 2*l*

Brown (P.)—New Illustrations of Zoology, with 50 steel plates of New, Curious and Nondescript Birds, with a few Quadrupeds, Reptiles and Insects, 1 vol, 4to, calf, 18s

Castelnau. — Memoires sur les Poissons de l'Afrique Australe, 8vo. Paris, 1861. 3s 6d

Chaumetow, Poiret & Chamberet.—Flore Medicale, 7 vols, with upwards of 400 coloured plates, 8vo, half calf, 10*l* 10s

Chorlton.—The American Grape Grower's Guide, post 8vo, illustrated, 10s 6d

Chapman.—A Brief Description of the Character of Minerals; forming a familiar Introduction to the Science of Mineralogy, by Edward J. Chapman, 12mo, with 3 plates. London, 1844. 4s

Chapman.—Practical Mineralogy; or, a Compendium of the Distinguishing Characters of Minerals, by which the Name of any Species or Variety in the Mineral Kingdom may be speedily ascertained. By Edward J. Chapman, 8vo, with 13 engravings, showing 270 specimens. London. 7s

Cooper and Suckley. — The Natural History of Washington Territory, with much relating to Minesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and California, with 55 plates of Botany and Zoology, and Isothermal Chart of the Route, 4to. New York, 1859. 3*l* 10s

Coal.—The Fossil Fuel: the Collieries and Coal Trade of Great Britain, 1 vol, 8vo, 1841, 16s

Curtis (W.)—Flora Londinensis; or, Plates and Descriptions of such Plants as grow wild in the Environs of London, &c., to which are added, their uses in Medicine, Agriculture, Rural Economy, and Arts, complete, bound in 4 vols, folio, containing nearly 450 beautifully coloured plates, published at 84*l*. 12*l* 12s

Colmerio.—La Botanica y los Botanicos, 1 vol, 8vo, half-bound, 1858, 12s 6d

Dana on the Classification and Geographical Distribution of Crustacea, 4to, 1853, 30s. *Very scarce*

Dana.—Manual of Geology, 8vo, new edition, 30s

Darwin (Ch.)—The Various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are Fertilised by Insects, &c., 1 vol, 8vo, illustrated, 13s

D'Archiac (A.) — Palæontologie Stratographique Lecons sur la faune quarternaire, 8vo, 1865, 4s 6d

Dauberry (C.)—Popular Geography of Plants; or, a Botanical Excursion Round the World, 12mo, 1855, 10s 6d

Davaine.—Recherches sur l'Anguille, du Blé nielle, 1 vol, royal 8vo, plates, 8s

Davis and Thurnam.—Crania Britannica; Delineations and Descriptions of the Skulls of the Aboriginal and Early Inhabitants of the British Islands, 4to, 6 parts, each part 25s

Deane.—Icongraphæ from the Sandstone, Connecticut River, 4to, cloth, fine plates, 2*l*

Decandolle.—Astragalogia nempe astragali biserulæ et oxytropidis nec non phacæ culotæ at lessertiæ historia iconibus illustrata, 1 vol, folio, with 50 plates, half-morocco, gilt top, 3*l* 3s

Deshayes.—Les Mollusques d'Algerie (formant partie de l'Exploration scientifique de,) 2 vols, 4to, coloured plates, half-morocco, 16*l*

Deshayes (G. P.)—Description des Coquilles Fossiles des environs de Paris, 2 vols, 4to, and one Atlas, containing 100 plates and upwards, half-bound calf, 9*l* 9s

Dictionnaire.—Des Sciences Naturelles par plusieurs professeurs du Jardin du Roi, 61 vols, 8vo, half red morocco, and 10 vols coloured plates, 28*l*

Drapiez (M.)—Dictionnaire Classique des Sciences Naturelles, 10 vols, 4to, bound in 5, and Atlas of coloured plates, 7*l*

Dumont.—Memoire sur les Terrains Ardennais et Rhenan, 1 vol, 4to, half-calf, 1*l* 5s 6d

Durckheim (H. T.)—Considerations Generales sur l'Anatomie Comparée des Animaux Articules, 4to, plates, half-bound, *scarce*, 3*l* 10s

Delondre (M. A.)—Quinologie, with 23 coloured plates, 4to, 45s

Duval (Jouve.)—Historie Naturelle des Equisetime de France, 1 vol, 4to, plates. Paris, 1864. 25s

Digitized by Google

Edwards. — Life Beneath the Waters; or. the Aquarium in America, 12mo. New York, 1858. 7s 6d.

Egloffstein.—Contributions to the Geology and the Physical Geography of Mexico, including a geological and topographical map, 1 vol, royal 8vo. New York, 1864. 23s

Eichwald.—Fauna Caspio Caucasia, 1 vol, 4to, with coloured plates, half-calf, 4*l*

Ernst and Engramelle.—Papillons d'Europe, decrites et peintes d'apres Nature, 8 vols, 4to, coloured plates, half-russia, 12*l* 12s

Expedition.—Scientific de Morée partie Geologique, 1 vol, 4to, atlas, folio, half-bound, 3*l* 3s

Fermond (Ch.)—Essai de Phytomorphie on Etudes des causes qui determinent les principle formes Vegetales, 1 vol, 8vo, plates, 1864, 18s.

Francis.—Fish Culture: a Practical Guide to the Modern System of Breeding and Rearing Fish, with numerous illustrations, 12mo, 6s.

Ferrussac.—Histoire generale et particuliere des Mollusques vivantes et fossiles, 1 vol, 4to, plates, half-bound, 16s

Geinitz (H. B.)—Die Versteinerungen Deutschei Zechstein Gebirges, 4to, plates, 30s

Gervais and Van Beneden.—Zoologie Medicale, Exposé, Methodique du Regne Animal, 2 vols, half-bound, 1856, 22s

Geological Survey Maps of Victoria, issued by the Geological Survey Department, Melbourne, in sheets, beautifully coloured, each 3s

Geological Society. — Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, vol I. to VI., 1845-50, 7 vols, half-calf, plates. Published at 6*l* 4s. 4*l* 4s

Gleichen. — Dissertation sur la Génération les Animalcules Spermatiques, 4to, illustrated, coloured plates, 1us. Very scarce.

Goebel and Kunze.—Pharmaceutishe Waaren Kunde, mit illuminirten Kupfern, 2 vols, 4to, coloured plates, half-calf, 4*l* 4s.

Gray (G. R.)—The Entomology of Australia, in a Series of Monographs, 4to, coloured plates, 15s. Scarce.

Guibourt.—Histoire Naturelle des Drogues Simples, 5th edition, with 500 cuts, 4 vols, 8vo, half-morocco, 2*l* 4s

Hall and Whitney.—Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin, beautifully illustrated, maps, &c., 1 vol, 4to, cloth, 1862, 42s

Hall (James.) — Palæontology, containing descriptions and figures of the organic remains of the Lower Heidelberg Group and the Oriskany Sandstone, 1855-59, 129 splendid plates, 4 vols, 4to, 10*l* 10s

Harris (T. W.)—Treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation, with 8 beautifully coloured plates and numerous wood engravings, 1 vol, 8vo, 2*l* 2s

Hartwig.—The Tropical World: a Popular Scientific Account of the Natural History of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms in the Equatorial Regions, with plates, 8vo, 1863, 22s 6d

Harvey.—Phycologia Australica; or a History of Australian Seaweed, comprising coloured figures and descriptions of the Marine Algæ of New South Wales, Victoria Tasmania, Southern and Western Australia, 5 vols, royal 8vo, coloured plates, each vol 37s 6d

Hayes (Wm.)—Osterly Managerie (Portraits of the Curious Exotic Birds which formerly composed the,) 1 vol, 4to, with coloured plates, half-morocco, 3*l*

Heckel (J. J.) — Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Fossilen Fische Osterreichs, large folio, folding plates and 4to text, 1*l* 1s

Heuland.—Description d'une Collection de Mineraux, 3 vols and atlas, 83 plates, 4to, 2*l* 15s

Heap.—Central Route to the Pacific from the Valley of the Mississippi to California, 8vo, 1854, 8s 6d

Hilaire (J. G. St.) — Histoire Naturelle generale des regnes organiques, 2 vols, 8vo, handsomely half-bound morocco, gilt, 2*l*

Hogard (H.)—Recherches sur les Glaciers et sur les formations erratiques des Alpes de la Suisse, royal 8vo, 10s 6d

Hough (F. B.)—Results of a Series of Meteorological Experiments, 4to. Washington, 1826-50. 2*l* 5s

Humphreys. — The Butterfly Vivarium or Insects' Home, illustrated with coloured engravings, 1858, 10s

Judd.—The American Agriculturist for the Farm, Garden and Household, 1864, 1 vol, 4to, 12s 6d

Knorr et Walch.—Recueil de Monumens des Catastrophes que la Globe terrestre a essuiées Contenant des petrifications, 6 vols, folio, 1777; published 14*l* 14s, with original portrait, 9*l* 9s. This is a scarce and most valuable work, the plates are allowed by all "connoisseurs" to be unequalled by any of a more recent date

Digitized by Google

Krombohlz.—Naturgetreue Abbildungen und Beschreibungen der Schadlichen, Essbarrn und Verdaulichen Schwamme 2 vols, folio, with 76 coloured plates, half-calf, 10*l* 10s

Lacaze Duthiers.—Histoire Naturelle du Corail, 1 vol, royal 8vo, with coloured plates, 1864, 2*l* 2s

Lesson.—Traite d'Ornithologie ou Tablau Methodique des ordres, familles, tribes, &c., 2 vols, 8vo, coloured plates, half-bound, 3*l*

Lesson.—Mœurs Instincts and Singularites de la vie des Animaux Mammiferes, 12mo, half-calf, 1842, 5s

Linnean Society, Journal and Proceedings of, 3 vols, 1857-60, *scarce*, 3*l* 3s

Logan. — Geological Survey of Canada, from its Commencement to 1863, 1 vol, thick royal 8vo, with 498 woodcuts, and Atlas, 2*l* 2s

Lyell.—Elements of Geology; or, the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, 6th edition, 1865, 20s

Martin—A General Introduction to the Natural History of Mammiferous Animals, with a Particular View of the Physical History of Man, and the more closely allied Genera of the Order "Quadrumana," or Monkeys, illustrated with 296 anatomical and other engravings, and 12 full plates, 1 vol, 8vo, 16s

Martin (S. Ange.)—Etude de Appareil Reproducteur dans les cinq classe d'Animaux Vertebres, 4to, with coloured plates, morocco, 1*l* 13s

Mallet.—Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857: First Principles of Observational Seismology, 2 vols, roy 8vo, 1862, 2*l* 10s

Mantel.—The Medals of Creation; or, First Lessons in Geology, 2 vols, 12mo, 15s

Martyn (Th.)—The English Entomologist; exhibiting all the Coleopterous Insects found in England, 1 vol, 4to, with 42 plates, 20s

Martius.—Icones Plantarum Cryptogamicarum, 1 vol, 4to, with coloured plates, calf. Published at 20*l*. 7*l*

Maury. — Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology, 1 vol, 12mo, 6s 6d

Megenii (F. J. F.)—Observationes Botanicas, 4to, half-bound, illustrated, 2*l* 10s

M'Crady.—Description of Oceania Meticula, 8vo, plates, 3s 6d

Middendorf.—Reise in Siberien, 3 vols, 4to, half-bound, coloured plates. St. Petersburg. 10*l* 10s

Miller.—A Tract on Crystallography, Designed for the Use of Students, 8vo, 1863, 6s 6d

Milne Edwards, Quatrefage and Blanchard.—Recherches Anatomique and Zoologique, sur les Cotes de la Secile, 3 vols, 4to, coloured plates, 5*l* 10s

Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.—Report of Exploration and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the, 13 vols, 4to, with engravings of Views, Natural History, &c. New York, 1855. 26*l*. This is the finest work ever published on the subject, and being printed for the members of Congress only, copies are very difficult to obtain.

Moquin-Tandon. —Manual of Medical Zoology; being a Detailed Description of Animals Useful in Medicine, and the Species Hurtful to Man; and with a Resumé of the Natural History of Man Edited by T. Hulme, 122 wood engravings, 12s 6d

Moquin-Tandon. — Monographie de la Famille des Herudines, 1 vol, 8vo, and atlas, coloured plates, 1*l* 10s

Morton.—Cyclopædia of Agriculture, Practical and Scientific, in which the Theory, the Art, and the Business of Farming are Thoroughly and Practically Treated, numerous plates and woodcuts, 2 vols thick 4to, handsomely half-bound morocco, 5*l* 5s

Mueller (F.)—Plants Indigenous to the colony of Victoria, vol I., 1860-65 4to, plates, "Thalamiflora," 2*l* 2s. Vol II., 4to, plates, Lithograms, 3*l* 3s

Mueller (F.)—Fragmenta Phytographia Australia, 4 vols, 8vo, plates

Mueller (F.)—The Vegetation of the Chatham Islands, sketched by, 1 vol, royal 8vo, plates. Melbourne, 1864. 12s 6d

Mueller. (F.)—Analytical Drawings of Australian Mosses, &c., 1 vol, 8vo, 1864, plates, 12s 6d

Natural History of the State of New York.—20 vols, 4to. Albany, 1849 to 1861. —Part I. Zoology. Mammalia, by J. De Kay, with 33 plates. Birds, with 141 coloured plates. Reptiles, 2 vols, with 79 plates. Mollusca and Crustacea, with 51 coloured plates.—Part II. Botany, by J. Torrey. 2 vols, with 163 coloured plates.—Part III. Mineralogy, by Beck, with 1000 wood, and 8 steel engravings. —Part IV. Geology—First District, by Mather, with 46 coloured plates—Second District, by Emmons, with 17 coloured plates —Third District, by Van Uxem. 1842. 4to —Fourth District, by Hall, with 18 plates.—Part V. Agriculture. 5 vols, with coloured plates. Part VI. Palæontology, by Hall, 4 vols, with 200 plates

Neighbour.—The Apiary; or Bees and Beehives and Bee Culture, 8vo, 1865. 6s

Google

Nicol (J.)—Elements of Mineralogy, containing a General Introduction to the Science, &c., illustrated, 1858, 10s.

Nyst (M. P. H.)—Description des Coquilles et des Polypiers Fossiles, des Terraines Tertiaires de la Belgique 4to, half-bound, 25s 6d

Parkinson.—An Introduction to the Study of Fossil Organic Remains, post 8vo, half calf, with plates, 12s 6d

Payen.—Memoires sur le Developpment des Vegetaux, 1 vol, 4to, plates half-bound, 1*l* 15s

Phillips.—Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy, new edition, by Brooke and Miller, post 8vo, 1852, 21s

Pictet.—Traité de Palæontologie ou Histoire Naturelle des Animaux Fossiles, &c., 4 vols, and atlas, 4to, 4*l* 10s

Pouchet (P.)—Traite Elementaire de Botanique Appliqué, 2 vols, 8vo. Paris. 1us

Prairie (The) Farmer.—Devoted to Western Agriculture, Mechanics, &c, edited by J. S. Wright, Chicago, 1843 to 1850, bound in 3 vols, 25s

Prichard.—A History of Infusoria, including Desmodiaceæ and Diatomaceæ, British and Foreign, 4th edition, 40 plates, half-bound, 3*l* 10s

Prichard.—The Natural History of Man: comprising Inquiries into the Modifying Influences of Physical and Moral Agencies on the Different Tribes of the Human Family, by James Cowles Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., 4th edition, revised and enlarged.—By Edward Norris, with 62 plates, coloured, engraved on steel, and 100 engravings on wood, 2 vols, royal 8vo, cloth. London, 1855. 1*l* 18s

——— Six Ethnological Maps. Supplement to the Natural History of Man, and to the Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, folio, coloured, and 1 sheet of letterpress, in cloth boards, 2nd edition. London, 1850. 1*l* 4s

Quatrefages.—Metamorphoses of Man and the Lower Animals, translated by H. Lawson, 12mo, 1864, 6s 6d

Ralph's (T. S.) Elementary Botany (Australian;) for the Use of Beginners, post 8vo, coloured plates. Melbourne. 7s 6d; plain do, 3s 6d

Reichenbach.—Flora Germanica, 12mo, half calf. Leipsic, 1830. 9s

Richardson.—Geology for Beginners; comprising a familiar Exposition of the Elements of Geology and its associate Sciences,—Mineralogy, Fossil Conchology, Fossil Botany and Palæontology. By G. F. Richardson, F.G.S., 2nd edition, post 8vo, with 251 woodcuts, 10s 6d

Ruppell.—Atlas der Zoologie, zu der reise im Nœrdlichen Africa, 1826, 1 vol, folio, with 119 coloured plates, half-morocco, 7*l* 10s

Ruppell.—Nene Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna Non Abyssinon gehœrig. folio, 1840, 91 coloured plates, half morocco, 7*l* 10s

Ruppell.—Systematische Uebersicht wer Vögel Nord ost Afrikas, 8vo, 50 coloured plates, 36s

Say (Thomas.)—The Complete Writings of, on the Conchology of the United States, 8vo, with 75 coloured plates, half-bound. Edited by W. G. Binney. New York, 1858. 3*l* 12s

Say (Thomas.)—The Complete Writings of, on the Entomology of North America. Edited by John Le Conte, M.D., with a Memoir of the Author, by George Ord, 8vo, with 54 coloured plates, 2 vols. New York, 1859. 4*l* 4s

Savigny.—Histoire Naturelle de l'Ibis, 8vo, 1805, 3s

Schimper and Mougeot.—Monographie des Plantes Fossiles du gres Bigarre, 1 vol, 4to, coloured plates, 2*l* 2s

Schleiden.—The Plant; a Biography, in a series of Fourteen Popular Lectures on Botany, edited by A. Henfrey, 2nd edition, 8vo, with 7 coloured plates and 16 woodcuts. London, 1853. 15s

Shepard.—A Treatise on Mineralogy, 1 vol, 8vo, with 725 illustrations, half-bound, 20s

Somerville (M.)—Physical Geography, 6th edition, 12mo, 1862, 10s 6d

Stephens.—The Book of the Farm, 2nd edition, 2 vols, royal 8vo, half bound, 4*l* 4s

Smyth (B.)—The Prospector's Handbook: a Catalogue of Useful Minerals which may be sought for and found in Victoria, by R. Brough Smyth, F.G.S., 12mo. Melbourne. 1s 6d

Tryon.—List of American Writers on Recent Conchology, 8vo, 5s 6d

Tryon.—Synonymy of the Species of the Strepolamatide of the United States, 8vo, plates, 10s

Tulasne.—Fungi Hypogiei Histoire and Monographie des Champions Hypoges, 1 vol. 4to, with 21 coloured plates, half-calf, 4*l* 10s

Vrieso et P. Harting.—Monographie des Marathacées, 1 vol, fol, plate, 20s

Waterhouse.—A Natural History of the Marsupials or Pouched Mammalia, by G. R. Waterhouse, of the British Museum, with 22 steel engravings and many woodcuts, royal 8vo, cloth, coloured plates, 1*l* 14s 6d

Digitized by Google

Waterhouse.—A Natural History of the Rodentia or Gnawing Animals, with 22 steel engravings and many woodcuts, royal 8vo, cloth, coloured plates, 1*l* 24s 6d

Whitney (J. D.)—Geological Survey of California Palæontology, vol I., 4to, with plates, 1864, 2*l* 10s

Wight.—Illustrations of Indian Botany; or, Figures Illustrative of each of the Natural Orders of Indian Plants, described in the author's Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis, but not confined to them, by Dr. R. Wight, F.L.S., Surgeon to the Madras Establishment, vol I., containing 95 coloured plates. Madras, 1838-40. 4*l* 17s 6d.—Vol II, containing 200 coloured plates. Madras, 1841-50. 4*l* 12s

Wight.—Contributions to the Botany of India, by Dr. Robert Wight, F.L.S., 8vo. London, 1834. 7s 6d

Wight.—Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis; or, Figures of Indian Plants, by Dr. Robert Wight, F.L.S., Surgeon to the Madras Establishment. Madras, 1838 53. 6 vols, 4to, with 2010 plates, 27*l* 10s

Wilson and Bonaparte.—American Ornithology; or, the Natural History of the Birds of the United States, 4 vols, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1831. 20s

Woods (Rev. J.)—Geological Observations in South Australia, 1 vol, 8vo, 1862, 14s

Wood (J. G.)—Illustrated Natural History, 2 vols, 4to, 2*l* 4s

Wraxall (L.)—Life in the Sea; or, the Nature and Habits of Marine Animals, post 8vo, 6s

VINE CULTURE.

Allen.—A Practical Treatise on Culture and Treatment of Grape Vine, 3rd edition. New York, 1861. 7s 6d

Chorltons (W.)—The American Grape Grower's Guide, post 8vo, 1862, 7s 6d

Du Breuil.—The Scientific and Profitable Culture of Fruit Trees, including Choice of, Planting, Grafting, Training, Restoration, &c., with 191 engravings, post 8vo, 1865, 7s

Guyot.—Culture of the Vine and Wine Making, translated by L. Marie, 1 vol, royal 8vo. Melbourne, 1865

Haraszthy.—Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making, with Notes upon Agriculture and Horticulture, with numerous illustrations, 8vo. New York, 1862. 1*l* 16s

Hoare (C.)—A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of Grape Vine on Open Walls, 3rd edition, 1841, 7s 6d.

Johnson.—The Grape Vine, its Culture, Uses, and History, 2 vols, 12mo, 5s

Lees (N.)—Tea Cultivation, Cotton, and other Agricultural Experiments in India, 8vo, 1863, 10s 6d

Olcott.—Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes; a Treatise upon their Origin, Varieties, and Culture, 12mo. New York, 1857. 10s.

Phin (John.)—Open-air Grape Culture; a Practical Treatise on the Garden and Vineyard, and Manufacture of Domestic Wine, 12mo. New York, 1862. 8s.

Redding (C.)—French Vines and Vineyards, post 8vo, 1860, 6s

Tatham (William.)—An Historical and Practical Essay on the Culture and Commerce of Tobacco, 1 vol, 8vo, coloured plates, 16s. Very scarce

Thomson (W.)—A Practical Treatise on the Grape Vine, 2nd edition, 1862, 6s 6d

Tovey (C.)—Wine and Wine Countries: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers, 12mo, 1862, 7s 6d

Ure.—The Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain Investigated, and illustrated 2 vols, with 280 figures, 10s

Vine (The.)—Manual or Instructions for the Cultivation of the Grape Vine (from the *Journal of Horticulture*,) 12mo 2s 6d

Ward.—Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia, 1 vol, 8vo. Adelaide, 1862. 2s 6d

Dando.—The Art of Rearing Silkworms, 8vo, 1825, 9s

Dandolo.—L'Art d'Elever les vers a Soil. Pitaro la science de la Sellere, 1 vol, 8vo, half-calf (containing an original M.S. letter of Pitaro,) 12s

Silkworms.—Instructions for the Increasing of Mulberry Trees and the Breeding of Silkworms, 1 vol, small 4to. London, 1609. Plates, 7s 6d

Digitized by Google

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ascher (B. H.)—The Book of Life, 8vo, 5067, half-bound, 12s 6d

Appert.—La Conservateur, 1 vol, 8vo, 1858, 12s 6d

Australia.—The Northern Territory of South Australia, accompanied with a map, 8vo. Adelaide, 1863. 2s 6d

Austin (J. B.)—The Mines of South Australia; including also an account of the smelting works in that colony, together with a brief description of the country and incidents of travel in the bush, illustrated by a map, 8vo, pp. 19', 5s

Backhouse (J.)—A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies, illustrated with 15 etchings and 3 maps, 1 vol, half-bound, 25s

Beechey.—Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behrings Straits, 2 vols, 8vo, 1831, plates, half-calf, 36s

Bennett (G.)—Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australia. By George Bennett, M.D., F.L.S., author of "Wanderings in New South Wales, Singapore and China, 1 vol, 8vo, beautifully illustrated, coloured plates, 1860, 21s

Braim.—A History of New South Wales from its Settlement to the close of the year 1841, 2 vols, post 8vo, 1846, 8s

Landsborough's Journal of Expedition from "Carpentaria" in Search of Burke and Wills, with handsome map of Australia, showing Tracks of all Explorers, and an engraving of Landsborough and party, 8vo, 128 pp., 1862, 6s

M'Kinlay's Journal of Exploration in the Interior of Australia (Burke Relief Expedition.) illustrated by 3 handsome charts, 1 vol, 8vo, 136 pp., bound in cloth, 10s 6d

John M'Douall Stuart's Explorations across the Continent of Australia, illustrated with charts, 8vo, 1863, 6s.

History of Australian Discovery and Colonisation, parts 1 and 2. Sydney, 1865. 5s

Jessop.—Flindersland and Sturtland; or the Inside and Outside of Australia, 2 vols, post 8vo, 1862, 21s

Flinders (M.)—A Voyage to Terra Australis, in His Majesty's ship, the "Investigator," 2 vols, 4to, and folio plates (large paper copy,) 5l 5s

Grey (G.)—Journals of two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia, 2 vols, plates, 1841, 36s

Hodgkinson.—Australia, from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay, with Description of Natives, &c., 1 vol, 8vo, 1845, plates, 12s

Howitt (W.)—Land, Labour, and Gold; or Two Years in Victoria, 2 vols, post 8vo, 1855, 12s 6d

Lang (J. D.)—New Zealand, in 1839: or, Four Letters to the Right Hon. Earl Durham, on Colonisation of that Island, 8vo, 1839, 3s 6d

Leigh (W.)—Reconnoitering Voyages, Travels, and Adventures in the New Colony of South Australia, 1 vol, 8vo, plates, 1839, 15s

Lycett.—Views in Australia; or New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, delineated in 50 coloured views, 1 vol, oblong folio, half-bound, 2l 2s

Mossman and Banister.—Australia Visited and Revisited; a Narrative of Recent Travels and Old Experiences in Victoria and New South Wales, 8vo, 1853, 12s 6d

Neumayer (G.)—Results of the Nautical Observations, Collected and Discussed at the Flagstaff Observatory. Melbourne, 1858-62. 1 vol, 4to, 1864, 2l 2s

Nicholas.—Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand, performed in 1814-15, 2 vols, 8vo, half calf, plates, 1817, 25s

Ogle (N.)—The Colony of Western Australia, 1 vol, 8vo, plates and map, 1839, 16s Scarce.

Stoney.—A Residence in Tasmania; with Descriptive Tour through the Islands, from Macquarie Harbour to Circular Head, 1 vol, 8vo, plates, 1856, 8s 6d

Terry (Ch.)—New Zealand: its Advantages and Prospects as a British Colony, 8vo, 1812, plates, 17s 6d

Woods (Rev. J.)—A History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, in 2 vols, 8vo, 1865, 31s 6d

Victorian Explorations, 1860-62, by Landsborough, Stuart and M'Kinlay, illustrated with maps, charts and engraving, 1 vol, 8vo, 361 pp., bound in cloth, and three Maps, 21s.

Wekey (S.)—Otago as it Is: its Gold Mines and Natural Resources; Handbook for Merchants, Capitalists, and the General Public, and a Guide to Intending Emigrants, 8vo. 2s 6d

Digitized by Google

Bacon (Roger.)—The Cure of Old Age and Preservation of Youth; also, a Physical Account of the Tree of Life, by Arrass, 1 vol, 12mo, bound, 1683, 16s

Balfour.—The Forms of the Herkern, corrected from a variety of MSS. &c., and translated into English, with Index of Arabic Words, 4to. Calcutta, 1781. 15s

Bateman (Th.) — Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills, 8vo, 1861, 16s

Beamish (R.)—The Psychonomy of the Hand; or, the Hand an Index of Mental Development, 1 vol, 4to, plates, 1865, 12s 6d

Delafield (R.)—Report on the Art of War in Europe in 1854, 55, 56, from his Notes made as member of the Military Commission to the Theatre of War in Europe, 1 vol, 4to, numerous folding plates. Washington, 1860. 3l

Dally.—Cinesiologie ou Science du Mouverment, 1 vol, 8vo, plates. Paris, 1857. 15s

Davis (J) and Thurman (J.)—Crania Britannica Delineations and Descriptions of the Skulls of the Aboriginal and Early Inhabitants of the British Islands, 1 vol, 4to, 6 parts, plates, 7l 10s

Douglas (Sir H.)—A Treatise on Naval Gunnery, 5th edition, with illustrations, 8vo, 1860, 21s

Dufau, Duvergier and Guadet.—Collection des Constitution Chartes and Lois Fondamentales des Peuple de l'Europe and deux Ameriques, 6 vols, 8vo, half-bound, 3l 15s

Dunlop (S.)—Vestiges of the Spirit History of Man, 1 vol, 8vo. New York, 1858. 16s

Etchings.—A Selection of Etchings by the Etching Club, 1 vol, folio, half-morocco. London, 1865. 3l 3s

Exhibition of 1861. — Official Illustrated Catalogue, Vols I. and II, royal 8vo

Flourens on Human Longevity and the Amount of Life upon the Globe, 8vo, 1855, 3s

Halleck (H)—Elements of Military Art and Science; or, a Course of Instruction in Strategy, Fortification, &c. New York 1863. 12mo, 10s

Hannaford (S.)—Jottings in Australia; or, Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria, 12mo, 1856

Herrera.—Noxus Orbis Descriptio Indiæ Occidentalis, 1 vol, folio, vellum, plates. Amstelodaim, 1622. 21s

Honigberger.—Thirty-five Years in the East: Adventures, Discoveries, Experiments, and Historical Sk-t-h of the Punjab and Cashmere, 8vo, plates, 1852, 31s 6d

Hymers (J.)—The Elements and the Theory of Astronomy, 2nd edition, 8vo, 14s

Lupton.—Anatomy (The) of the External Form of the Horse, with Explanations by James J. Lupton, V.S., the plates by Bagg, part 1, containing 9 plates and Explanations, large folio. Price, plain, 1l 11s 6d; on Indian paper, 2l 5s

This work will be completed in two parts, consisting of 18 to 20 plates, with their explanations, and one volume 8vo of text, giving the study of the external form of the horse and the physiology of locomotion.

Maury.—Explanation and Sailing Directions to Accompany the Wind and Current Charts, 2 vols, 4to, half-calf, plates, 1858, 3l 3s

Medius.—Lettres Adressees aux Personnes Sympathique aux Idees Sociales et Providentielles, 8vo, 1865, 8s

Mayhew.—The Illustrated Horse Doctor, 4th edition, illustrated, 25s

Mignard.—The Noble Game of Billiards, 1 vol, with plates, royal 8vo, 30s. Scarce

Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.—Report of Exploration and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the, 13 vols, 4to, with engravings of Views, Natural History, &c. New York, 1855. 26l

Mongez (Le Chevalier.)—Iconographie Ancienne on Recueil des Portraits Authentique des Empereurs, Rois, au Hommes, Illustres de L'antiquité, 3 vols, large folio plates, half morocco, 12l 12s

Muller (Max.)—Languages of the Seat of War in the East, with an Ethnological Map, 8vo, 1854, 5s 6d

Nott and Gliddon.—Types of Mankind or Ethnological Researches, based upon ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculpture and Crains of Races, 8th edition, plates, 2l

Parton.—Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, 2 vols, 12mo, 1864

Piferrer (F.) — Nobilario de los Reinos y Senoros de Espania Contene los Armas y Blasones de los Reinos Provincias, Cuidade, Villas, &c. &c., 6 vols, 4to, illustrated, with plates, in gold and silver, Madrid, 1857. 18l 18s

Pitt (J.)—How to Brew Good Beer: a Complete Guide to the Art of Brewing Ale —Bitter Ale, Table Ale, &c., 2nd edition, 1864, 7s 6d

Prostitution. — The Greatest of our Social Evils. By a Physician, 12mo, 1857, 5s

Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. "Cambridge," 1862, 20s

Digitized by Google

Schoolcraft (H.)—The History, Condition and Prospect of the Indian Tribes of the United States, collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and illustrated by Captain Eastman, 6 vols, royal 4to, large paper. Philadelphia, 1853-60. 25*l*

Scott (H. L.)—Military Dictionary, comprising Technical Definitions, Information on Raising and Keeping Troops, &c. New York, 1861. 8vo, half-bound, 26s

Sibley.—A New and Complete Illustration of the Celestial Science of Astrology. 2 vols, 4to, plates, half-calf, 2*l* 10s

Skellet (E.)—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding Cow, and Extraction of the Calf, before and at the time of Calving, 1 vol, 8vo, half-bound, coloured plates, 21s

Solvyns (Balthazard.)—Les Hindous, ou description de leurs mœurs Coutumes et Ceremonies, 4 vols, large folio, profuselyillustrated, with 290 coloured plates, 20*l*. This magnificent work was published in parts, and sold for 120*l* a copy

Smith (Philip.)—A History of the World, from the Earliest Records to the Present Time, Vols I. and II., 1865, 30s

Statutes at Large, passed in the Parliaments held in Ireland, from Edward II., 1310 to 1800. 20 vols, folio, original morocco binding. Very scarce.

Spooner (W. C.)—The History, Structure, and Economy and Diseases of the Sheep, 2nd edition, post 8vo, 7s 6d

Tennent (J. E.)—The Story of the Guns, 1 vol, post 8vo, 1864, 7s 6d

United States Coast Survey.—Report of the Superintendent from 1851 to 1857, 7 vols, 4to, full of maps and plates, 7*l* 10s

Youatt.—Sheep.—Their Breeds, Management, and Diseases, 8vo, 1864, 8s

Youatt.—The Horse.—Its Breeds, Management, and Diseases, with Appendix, by W. C. Spooner, 8vo, 8s

Youatt.—The Dog.—1 vol, 8vo. 1861, 7s 6d

LAW.

Bainbridge.—The Law of Mines and Minerals, 2nd edition, 8vo, 24s

Broom.—Practice of the County Courts, 2nd edition, edited by L. Shelford, Esq, 1858, 30s

Day.—The Common Law Procedure Acts and other Statutes relating to the practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law, 2nd edition, 1863, 15s

Fry.—The Lunacy Acts, containing all the Statutes relating to Private, Pauper and Criminal Lunatics, 12mo, 1864, 16s

Halleck.—International Law; or Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War, 8vo. New York, 1861. Full calf, 35s

Kent.—Commentaries on American Law, 4 vols, 8vo, full calf, 10th edition. Boston 1860. 6*l* 6s

Lewin (H.)—A Practical Treatise on the Law of Trust and Trustees, 1 vol, royal 8vo, 4th edition, 37s 6d

Petherum (W.)—The Law and Practice of Interrogatories, post 8vo, 1864, 5s

Stephens.—New Commentaries on the Laws of England, partly founded on Blackstone, 5th edition, 4 vols, 8vo, 1863, 4*l* 4s

Stephen (J.)—The Common Law Procedure Act, 1860, 1 vol, 8vo, 5s

Smith (R. H.)—The Law List (Australian,) 1863 and 1864, post 8vo, 216 pp., each 9s

Tudor.—Law of Charitable Trust, 2nd edition, 18s

Wharton (J. J. S.)—The Law Lexicon: or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, explaining the technical Words and Phrases, &c., 3rd edition, 1 vol, royal 8vo, 1864, 2*l* 2s

Wilkinson (W. H. and W. Owen.)—Report of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, with Tables of the Cases and Principal Matters, vol I. to III. now ready. Sydney, 1863-5. 3*l* 3s each

Williams.—Introduction to Pleading and Practice in Civil Actions, 12s 6d

Digitized by Google

BAILLIERE'S

VICTORIAN GAZETTEER & ROAD GUIDE,

WITH SPLENDID NEW MAP OF THE COLONY.

EDITED BY R. P. WHITWORTH.

1 VOL. 8VO, 516 PAGES.

Price—21s. Cloth; or Half-bound, Coloured Map, 31s. 6d.

REVIEW FROM THE "HOME NEWS," SEPTEMBR 25, 1865.

It will be old news to our readers in Australia to be informed that a "Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide" of remarkable merit has been published in Melbourne by Mr. Bailliere; but they will like to hear what impression the work has made on this side of the globe. When people in England wanted to obtain information of a local nature, geographical, political, social, or statistical, respecting the colony of Victoria, they were wholly at a loss to know where to get it. There are extant numerous books of travel, historical compilations, and other large and comprehensive sources of intelligence, including the Registrar-General's exhaustive returns, from which, doubtless, one might procure the desiderated particulars after due search. But to sift such elaborate publications for the small, but essential, facts one is in daily need of, would be very much like the old process of hunting for a needle in a bottle of hay. All that is required is here prepared to our hand, fully and accurately, in the clearest form and the most complete exposition. We will not attempt to speculate upon the amount of labour it must have cost to have gathered together, in a new and perpetually increasing colony, the enormous mass of details contained in this volume; but we do not hesitate to say, after having carefully tested its contents in a variety of instances, that in the old country, where such works are got up under peculiar advantages, we know no publication of its class deserving of higher praise. The alphabetical arrangement enables the reader to put his finger at once on the place he is looking for; and there he will find a mass of practical information such as is rarely given in Gazetteers, and never except in works of the highest scientific pretensions. All questions are answered that can possibly be anticipated, relating to geology, population, religion, government, institutions, distances, manufactures, produce, trade, and industry. The information on all these points is conveyed in the most concise forms. There is not a word wasted, which is all clear gain to the reader, who thus gets a book literally crammed full of facts. An excellent map accompanies the descriptive matter. The whole production does great credit to the judgment and industry of the compiler, Mr. Robert P. Whitworth; and it is not too much to add that the volume will be found as valuable in counting-houses and private libraries in this country, as it will be indispensable to all classes of people in the colony.

BAILLIERE'S

NEW SOUTH WALES GAZETTEER & ROAD GUIDE,

WITH SPLENDID NEW MAP OF THE COLONY.

EDITED BY R. P. WHITWORTH.

1 VOL. 8VO.

Price—21s. Cloth; or Half-bound, Coloured Map, 31s. 6d.; or by post, 1s. 6d. extra.

Digitized by Google

Advances on Wool, Stations, Stock, &c. &c.

R. GOLDSBROUGH & CO.

ARE PREPARED TO MAKE

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ON THE

ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL,

WHETHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT;

ALSO, ON STOCK, STATIONS,

AND

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SQUATTING SECURITIES.

Station Accounts, and all departments of Financial Business in connection with the Pastoral Interest, promptly attended to.

ADVANCES ON WOOL FOR SHIPMENT.

R. GOLDSBROUGH & CO.

ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL

ADVANCES ON WOOL FOR SHIPMENT

WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

HELD DURING THE SEASON.

GOLDSBROUGH'S WOOL WAREHOUSES, MELBOURNE.

December 1st, 1866.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL STORES,

COLLINS STREET WEST,

MELBOURNE.

CUNINGHAM & MACREDIE.

WOOL

AND ALL OTHER PASTORAL PRODUCE

SOLD PRIVATELY AND BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

☞ STATIONS AND STOCK SOLD AND PURCHASED.

Advances made on Wool, whether for Sale here or in the London Market; and on all descriptions of Pastoral Security.

H. C. GLEESON,

Land and General Agent,

Licensed Land Broker under the Real Property Act,

CLARK'S BUILDINGS, HINDLEY STREET,

ADELAIDE.

Government Sections { Purchased on Commission for Absentees.
Purchased and Let on Lease with Right of Purchase.

Property brought under Torrens's Act.

Transfers, Leases, &c. &c., prepared.

Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, &c. &c.

Every description of business connected with the Crown Lands Department and Lands Titles Office transacted.

Absentees having business affairs requiring attention in Adelaide, can have the same promptly arranged by forwarding the particulars by letter.

Digitized by Google

NORTH KAPUNDA HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, KAPUNDA.

Proprietor, JAMES CRASE.

The Proprietor has every confidence in recommending his Hotel to Families, Visitors, Commercial Travellers, Professional Gentlemen, and all others desirous of enjoying the comforts of a Private House, with the accommodation of a First-class Hotel.

THE COMMERCIAL ROOM

Is reserved for Mercantile Gentlemen.

Private Rooms for Families,

En suite with Bath Rooms.

THE LARGE ROOM

Is capable of seating 400 persons, and is admirably suited for Concerts, Balls, and Entertainments of every description.

THE WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.,

Are selected from the first houses in the City.

LARGE AND WELL-GRASSED PADDOCKS

With running water all the year round. The Stabling Accommodation and Stockyards will be found first-class.

HORSES AND TRAPS

Can be hired for any part of the colony.

HORSE AND CATTLE SALES

Held weekly, for which the accommodation will be found to be unsurpassed.

The Royal Mail Conveyances start from the Hotel for the North on the arrival of the first train from Adelaide.

Conveyances to and from the Railway Station on the arrival and departure of each train.

THE TARIFF OF CHARGES

In every Department, will be found MODERATE.

Digitized by Google

LORD PALMERSTON HOTEL,

AT THE CORNER,

MAIN STREET, KAPUNDA.

JAMES HARDEN, PROPRIETOR.

J. H. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support accorded to him during the past ten years in which he has carried on business as a Baker and Confectioner, and begs to inform them that he has now opened the above first-class Hotel, which will be found replete with every accommodation, and where all Wines and Liquors sold will be found of the best qualities.

Private Parlours, Commercial and Coffee Rooms, &c.,

WITH GOOD ATTENDANCE.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING IS ALSO PROVIDED.

In soliciting the patronage of the public in his new undertaking, J. H. begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their favours.

YORK HOTEL,

CHARLES A. HORNABROOK, Proprietor,

Corner of Rundle and Pulteney Streets,

ADELAIDE.

This long established and favourite Hotel has been extensively enlarged by the addition of a

SEPARATE HOTEL FOR FAMILIES,

Including Sitting, Dining, Bed, and Bath Rooms, and a well selected Library.

THE OLD HOTEL

Contains Dining, Sitting, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms, kept entirely apart for the use of lodgers only.

THE BATH ROOMS ARE FITTED UP WITH

HOT, COLD & SHOWER BATHS.

ATTACHED ARE EXCELLENT STABLES

WITH COACH HOUSES.

Digitized by Google

DANIEL BATTAM'S

BLACK BULL INN

(45) HINDLEY STREET, (45)

ADELAIDE.

Back Entrance opposite the Railway Terminus.

AN ORDINARY DAILY,

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

The best Stabling in the City, at the Lowest Price.

GLOBE INN,

COMMERCIAL & FAMILY HOTEL.

R. HENNING,

36, Rundle Street, ADELAIDE.

BILLIARDS, &c. &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Digitized by Google

CLARENCE
FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

88 KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE,

(ADJOINING WHITE'S ROOMS.)

T. CARNOCK, Proprietor.

PORT ADELAIDE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

NEXT TO THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY'S WHARF,

AND DIRECTLY

OPPOSITE THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, PROPRIETOR.

Every Accommodation for Captains and Visitors.

First Class Billiard Table.

Freemasons' Tavern and Family Hotel,

F. DARLING,

PIRIE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Private Families and Country Visitors will find this Hotel most comfortable, and conveniently situated.

EXTENSIVE STABLING AND SHEDS FOR TRAPS,

Adjoining Cobb and Co.'s New Stables.

HENRY FOOTE,

VICTORIA HOTEL,

HINDLEY AND VICTORIA STREETS, ADELAIDE.

Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Dealer.

Digitized by Google

TANUNDA HOTEL,

TANUNDA.

GEORGE FISHER, Proprietor.

F. C. RUSSELL,

ADELAIDE ICE WORKS,

FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE.

Ice Forwarded during the Season to all Parts of the Colony by Public Conveyances.

WILLIAM DETMOLD,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOKBINDER,

AND PAPER RULER,

44 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

WOODMAN'S

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SHOW ROOMS,

11 HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE.

Volunteer Bands and Drum and Fife Bands completely equipped.

Notice! All the Newest Music at Half Published Prices.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

J. H. LEWIS,

General Printer, Publisher, &c.,

113 HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE, AND PORT ADELAIDE.

PENMAN & GALBRAITH,

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS,

Copperplate and Ornamental Printers,

60 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Wine, Jam, and other Fancy Labels got up in every variety of style on the shortest notice. Plans, Sketches, &c., photo-lithographed.

Digitized by Google

J. MILLER ANDERSON & CO.,

DIRECT

IMPORTERS,

No. 17 HINDLEY STREET.

List of Departments.—

Hosiery and Gloves.
Prints and Ginghams.
Fancy Dress Goods.
English and Foreign Silks.
Shawls and Mantles.
Millinery and Straw Goods.
Baby Linen and Ladies' Underclothing.
Table Linen and Sheetings.
Longcloths, Irish Linens and Diapers.
Carpets, Floorcloths and Matting.
Table Covers and Furniture Damasks.
Blankets, Quilts, and Counterpanes.
Portmanteaus and Overland Trunks.
Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Hosiery.

J. M. A. & Co., have added a New Department to their Business, viz.:—The Tailoring, which is under the Management of a First-Class Cutter.

ARGUS CLOTHING FACTORY, 74 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

HERMAN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

A Large Assortment of Tweed, Doeskin, and Silk-Mixed Clothing always on hand, at the lowest possible price, to suit every description of market.

An Inspection of our Goods will satisfy intending purchasers that we can defy competition.

JOHN CLARK,

Manufacturing Clothier, Hatter, and Outfitter,

37 KING WILLIAM STREET.

Outfits to all Parts o the Globe.

Digitized by Google

W. C. BUIK,

47 & 49 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

PRIZE MEDAL

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

Which has constantly obtained the First Prize at every Exhibition and Fair at which it has been exhibited, and performs with ease *all descriptions of Household and Manufacturing Work*, making with great speed the only firm work. The Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch which is the same on both sides of the fabric, is very permanent; will not ravel, or break up with the smoothing iron, as is the case with the chain and tambour stitch; executes neat, strong work, with a speed equal to ten experienced sempstresses; and is so easy that a child of ten years of age can work it. It is a pleasant and healthful exercise, and the Machine is an ornament in the Drawing-room. Numerous testimonials can be seen on application.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION ROOM FOR LADIES.

Machines packed and forwarded to any part of the colony, with full Instructions for Use enclosed. Descriptive Catalogue with Prices sent post free.

Observe the Address: W. C. BUIK, Furnishing Ironmonger, 47 and 49 Rundle Street Adelaide.

WILLIAMS & RUSSELL,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

LIGHT SQUARE, ADELAIDE,

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE

PATENT PRIZE REAPERS,

With their Improved Clutch Motion,

As shown and greatly approved of at the late Annual Ploughing Match, Adelaide.

Orders respectfully solicited, and Machines for Repair are requested to be sent in early.

DRAYS, CARTS, & WAGGONS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Digitized by Google

EVERY PRIZE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE

MESSRS. TUXFORD,

IMPORTERS, ADELAIDE,

SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE

South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society,

FOR THE BEST AND LARGEST COLLECTION OF

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

Exhibited by Messrs. Tuxford at the Society's various Shows.

NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE.

MARTIN & SACH,

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,

78, 80 & 82 HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE,

Have most complete and extensive SHOW ROOMS, exhibiting Bedsteads and Mattresses, Dixon's Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, Stoves, Fenders and Fireirons, Baths, Lamps, Brushes, and all Kitchen Utensils.

In the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT they have Bar, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Steel, Smith's, Tinman's and Carpenter's Tools, Window Glass, Oils and Colours, Pitch and Tar, Sheep Shears and Turkey Stones, Kerosene, Portable Forges, Hinges, Screws, Bolts and Nuts, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Pumps, Harvest and Garden Tools, Horseshoes, Wire Netting, Millers' Ware, Brass and Copper Goods, Sheet Indiarubber and Pipes.

MARTIN & SACH are the Agents in South Australia for—

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

AND FOR

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES SUPPLIED TO PURCHASERS ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

PEARCE, WINCEY & CO.

(Late PADMAN & CO.,)

ADELAIDE, GAWLER & KAPUNDA.

Adelaide—North Terrace, opposite Railway Station, Adelaide.
Gawler—Murray-street, opposite Lyndoch Valley Road, Gawler.
Kapunda—Corner of Main-street and Railway Road, Kapunda.

Importers of Agricultural Implements

From J. & F. Howard; Ransomes & Sims; R. Hornsby & Sons; Colman & Morton, and other Makers.

FENCING WIRE, WEIGHING MACHINES, PORTLAND CEMENT, &c. &c. &c.

WINDOW-GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, LEAD, ZINC, GLUE, &c.

GENERAL IRONMONGERY,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Coals, Steel, Nails, Horseshoes, Axles of all kinds, Springs, Bolts and Nuts, Files, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.

TIN PLATES, TINMAN'S WIRE, BLOCK TIN, SOLDER, &c.

Galvanised Iron, Corrugated and Plain, Galvanised Screws, Nails, Rivets and Burrs.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Galvanised Iron Guttering, Piping, Ridgecap, &c.

PEARCE, WINCEY & CO.

HAVE ALSO

STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARDS

At GAWLER and KAPUNDA,

And Large Stocks of Baltic Deals, Oregon Cedar, Flooring Boards, Palings, Stringy-Bark, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Building Materials, &c.

Digitized by Google

HARROLD BROTHERS,

IRON MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IRONMONGERS;

AND

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

HINDLEY STREET,

ADELAIDE.

WOOL AND PRODUCE ADVANCED ON,

Consigned to their London House,

32 GREAT ST. HELEN'S,

LONDON.

Digitized by Google

A. SIMPSON & SON,

COLONIAL TINWARE

MANUFACTURERS.

PATENTEES

OF THE

COLONIAL OVENS

GAWLER PLACE & GRENFELL STREET,

ADELAIDE.

A. SIMPSON & SON,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS

OF THE IMPROVED IRON

Fire-Proof Doors & Safes,

GAWLER PLACE

AND

GRENFELL STREET,

ADELAIDE.

Digitized by Google

HORWOOD & ELLIS,

Iron and Brass Founders,

BOILER MAKERS,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, & BLACKSMITHS.

HINDLEY STREET WEST, ADELAIDE.

Tenders and Estimates given for every description of work.

JOSEPH ALLEN,

TENT AND TARPAULIN MAKER,

AND GENERAL IRONMONGER,

31 KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

JOSHUA GURR,

Iron, Coal, and Timber Merchant,

CURRIE STREET, ADELAIDE.

AND

15 MAIN STREET, KAPUNDA.

Fencing Wire, Galvanised Iron, and all kinds of Blacksmiths' Tools.

EDWARD COX,

Marble, Stone, and Slate Works,

WAYMOUTH STREET, ADELAIDE.

Monuments and Headstones erected on the Shortest Notice.

Marble, Stone and Slate Chimney-Pieces

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF TOMB-RAILINGS.

Digitized by Google

J. C. SOMMER,

DECORATOR,

House, Sign & Scene Painter.

J. C. S. being the INVENTOR OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS in the Art of Decorative Painting, for which he has received a Prize Gold Medal, besides a large number of Testimonials from some of the most eminent Architects and Painters in Europe, is enabled to do the most Elegant and Fashionable House Decorations at astonishing Low Prices.

J. C. S. also begs to acquaint Proprietors that he is willing to Engage or Contract to keep their Premises in Constant Repair and Fashionable Order for a small Yearly Rate of Payment (as is customary on the Continent,) and guarantees for the Superiority of all his works.

He trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage so liberally bestowed.

N.B.—REFERENCES OF THE HIGHEST ORDER CAN BE GIVEN. COUNTRY ORDERS BY POST WILL MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

MARK THE ADDRESS—

J. C. SOMMER,

No. 257 RUNDLE STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET GATE.

H. L. VOSZ,

Glass, Lead, Oil, & Colour Warehouse,

82 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, Plumber, and Gasfitter.

Importer of Warner's, Jenning's, and Douglas's Force and Lift Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, &c. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, Window Glass, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Gasfittings, &c. Paperhangings in great variety.

Wholesale Manufactory of Gutter Ridging, &c.

Digitized by Google

E. BROOKS,

Wholesale Manufacturer of Ridge Capping, Guttering Pipes,

&c. &c. &c.

Dealer in Sheet Lead, Zinc and Block Tin, White Lead, Oils, Colours, Window Glass, Paper Hangings, Brushes, &c.

Plumbing, Painting, Glazing, Paperhanging, Water and Gas Fittings, &c.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KING WILLIAM STREET, Opposite the Town Hall, ADELAIDE.

GLASS, LEAD, OIL AND COLOUR WAREHOUSE,

LEIGH STREET, ADELAIDE.

ROBERT DODGSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN WHITE LEAD, OILS, COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS, PAPERHANGINGS, BRUSHES, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, BLOCK TIN,

BRASS FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

JENNINGS' 6in., 7in., 8in. and 9in. JACK PUMPS FOR SHEEP STATIONS.

DEEP WELL PUMPS.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, from ⅜in. to 3in.

FERGUSON, URIE, & LYON,

GLASS STAINERS, &c.

Memorial, Heraldic, and Grisaille

STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS,

FOR CHURCHES AND OTHER BUILDINGS,

Executed at the Stained-Glass Works, Curzon-street.

ILLUMINATED COMMANDMENTS AND WALL

DECORATIONS.

LEAD LIGHTS

In Cathedral, Crown, Sheet and Ornamental Glass.

EMBOSSED PLATE AND SHEET GLASS, ANY DESIGN.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED WITH ESTIMATE OF COST.

STAINED GLASS WORKS,

CURZON STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.

Digitized by Google

F. F. BAILLIERE,

PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER OF

MEDICAL
NATURAL HISTORY, & SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

SOLD AT LONDON PRICES NET.

A liberal Discount allowed to Libraries, Mechanics' Institutes, &c.

MR. BAILLIERE is the appointed Agent for

MESSRS. CHARRIERS AND LAUER'S SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOOK CATALOGUE GRATIS; BY POST, 6D.

JUST PUBLISHED.

LANDSBROUGH'S
JOURNAL OF EXPLORATION

FROM CARPENTARIA, IN SEARCH OF BURKE AND WILLS.

One Vol. 8vo., with PORTRAITS and COLORED MAP, showing all the Known Tracks.

Most valuable to those in search of Stations.

PRICE: PLAIN, 5s.; COLORED, 6s.

F. F. BAILLIERE, PUBLISHER & IMPORTER,

85 COLLINS STREET EAST.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SOLOMON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY & HARNESS,

HAVE ALWAYS ON SALE—

Saddles and Harness, English and Colonial.
Whips, Bits, Spurs, Saddle Cloths.
Saddlers' Ironmongery, Brushware, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Repairs to Saddles and Harness neatly and expeditiously executed, and at moderate charges.

SOLOMON BROTHERS,

75 RUNDLE STREET, ADELAIDE.

JOSEPH C. GENDERS,

WHOLESALE SADDLER

AND

SADDLERS' IRONMONGER,

COROMANDEL PLACE, GRENFELL STREET,

ADELAIDE.

BEAN BROTHERS,

TANNERS, CURRIERS,

AND

Importers of Grindery and Patent Leather,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOT UPPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

25 & 27 KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE,

AND

TORRENSIDE TANNERY, NEAR THEBARTON.

Digitized by Google

J. COLTON & CO.,

Saddlers' Ironmongers, Metal Merchants,

AND GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CURRIE STREET,

ADELAIDE.

JAMES A. HOLDEN,

GAWLER PLACE, ADELAIDE,

Wholesale Saddler and Coach Ironmonger,

ROPE AND LEATHER MERCHANT.

Importer of American Carriages, and American Carriage Materials, &c.

T. JOHNSON,

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL

Boot & Shoe Warehouseman,

KING WILLIAM STREET NORTH,

ADELAIDE.

J. J. GREEN,

Currier, Leather Seller, and Dealer in Grindery,

75 HINDLEY STREET, ADELAIDE,

Opposite Martin and Sach's.

Digitized by Google

MAGAREY & CO.,

HINDMARSH STEAM MILLS,

AND

GRAIN AND FLOUR STORES,

At Maclaren's Wharf, Port,

AND

90 CURRIE STREET, ADELAIDE.

JOHN DARLING'S

WHEAT & GRAIN STORE,

WAYMOUTH STREET.

ON SALE, HORSEFEED of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Chaff, Oats, Barley, and Maize, Crushed or Uncrushed.

Bran and Pollard, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. LINKLATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

4 HINDLEY STREET,

AND GILBERT PLACE.

GEORGE ILLMAN,

11 WESTERN MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Importer of Sydney, Tasmanian, & Adelaide Fruits, Jams,

AND ALL KINDS OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

COMMISSION AGENT, &c.

Digitized by Google

MRS. L. A. CHANCE'S

Sauce, Pickle, and Jam Manufactory,

PARKSIDE, UNLEY ROAD,

SOUTH ADELAIDE.

The Jurors of the New Zealand Industrial Exhibition of 1865 awarded Mrs L. A. Chance a Certificate of Honorable Mention, for excellent Sauces and Pickles, viz.:—

SAUCES.

Tomato	Prince of Wales
West India	Adelaide Chutnee

Assorted Cases of the above of 3 doz. each, to suit Purchasers.

ASSORTED PICKLES.

ALSO TRY MRS. L. A. CHANCE'S NEWLY INTRODUCED PICKLES.

Figs	Tomatoes
Quinces	Lemons and Citrons.

Also a Large Assortment of Jam in 2-lb. Tins, packed in 4-doz. Cases. To be had of the principal Wholesale and Retail Grocers in Adelaide.

F. H. FAULDING & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists and Importers,

CLARENCE PLACE, KING WILLIAM ST., ADELAIDE.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

PROVED by the Victorian Government and other Analysts and Medical Practitioners to be more than Double the Strength of any other, and therefore the Cheapest and most efficacious Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, &c. With Kruse's Syrup of Raspberry and Lemon, it forms a Most Agreeable Effervescing Drink, a pleasant Aperient—the best Antidote for Sea Sickness, and to allay the Vomiting so distressing during Pregnancy.

Some Chemists endeavour to PUSH OFF the inferior importations, and the Public are therefore requested to ask particularly for

Kruse's Fluid Magnesia, the Superior Colonial Production.

KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE is the BEST INSECT KILLER of any description in the Colonies.

Digitized by Google

F. F. BAILLIERE,

PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER OF

Medical, Surgical, Chemical, Architectural, Engineering, Natural History, Geological, Botanical,

AND OTHER

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

A large and select stock of which works always on sale, at

104 COLLINS STREET EAST.

Public Libraries, and other Institutions supplied at reduced prices.

Mr. Bailliere, having had considerable experience in publishing both in England and in the colonies, begs to point out, to authors and literati, the advantages to be derived by placing their works in his hands for publication.

BOOKS ON ANY SUBJECT, SCIENTIFIC, OR OTHERWISE,

IMPORTED TO ORDER.

MONTHLY CONSIGNMENTS SECURED FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, AND FROM UNITED STATES.

F. F. BAILLIERE,

104 COLLINS STREET EAST, MELBOURNE.

Digitized by Google

Established 1851.

P. FALK & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS

AND GENERAL IMPORTERS,

ADELAIDE—GAWLER PLACE.

MELBOURNE—38 LITTLE COLLINS STREET WEST.

SYDNEY—5 BARRACK STREET.

MANCHESTER—SOUTH PARADE, ST. MARY'S.

P. FALK & Co. are regular Importers of Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Brushware, Combs, Iron Safes, Musical Instruments, Pianos, Harmoniums, Saddlery, Basketware, Patent Medicines, Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Silver Plate, Electro-Plate, Optical Goods, Jewellers' Fittings, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, Archery, Portmanteaus, Fancy Ornaments, Tobacco, Cigars, Tobacconists' Ware, Shop Twine, Cabinetware, Cricketware, Glassware, Crockery, Clothing, Inks, Iron Bedsteads, Miscellaneous.

All the Newest Patterns in General Fancy Goods received monthly.

Country Orders promptly executed at lowest rates.

Orders forwarded to any of the above Branches will receive immediate attention.

BERENS, LEVI & SELIGMANN,

WHOLESALE JEWELLERS & GENERAL IMPORTERS,

STEPHEN'S PLACE, RUNDLE STREET,

ADELAIDE:

91 SMALLBROOK ST., BIRMINGHAM:

AND

95 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

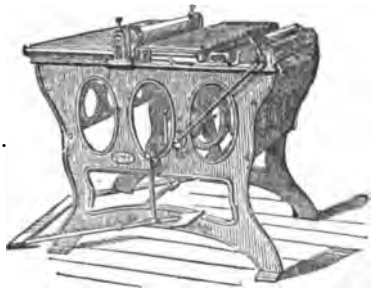
Digitized by Google

"REGISTER" AND "OBSERVER"

General Steam Printing Offices,

GRENFELL STREET, ADELAIDE.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,



COPPER PLATE PRINTING,

AND MACHINE PRINTING,

Of every description, executed in the most superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

MESSRS. ANDREWS, THOMAS, & CLARK have great pleasure in announcing the completion of their New and Commodious Premises, built expressly to suit the various requirements of the Trade, the possession of which—together with the latest and most approved Machinery and Materials, and the employment of skilful workmen—enables them to execute all work committed to their care in a style not to be surpassed, with the utmost expedition, and at the lowest possible rates.

JUST IMPORTED—A Large Quantity of

New & Beautiful Founts of Bookwork Type.

Also, New Fancy Types and Blocks.

Always in Stock, a Great Variety of Every Description of Papers, Inks, and Cards.

JUST RECEIVED, FANCY PAPERS AND CARDS FROM DE LA RUE'S.

WOOD-ENGRAVING AND STEREOTYPING EQUAL TO LONDON HOUSES.

Fancy Printing in Gold, Silver, and Bronze,

In Inks of any and every Colour.

Posting and Hand Bills in any quantity got out on the shortest notice, by Steam.

Programmes for Public Entertainments promptly and cheaply executed.

Books, Forms, and all the work required by Corporations, District Councils, Boards, Committees, Agricultural, Insurance, Mining, and all other Societies, with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

Bill-Heads, Mill and Cart-Notes, Business and Address Cards, Circulars, Cheques, Chemists' and other Labels (gummed and cut), Magazines, Periodicals, Almanacs, Catalogues, Mercantile Prices Currents, Pamphlets, Music, Deeds with Plans,

AND

BOOKWORK AND JOB PRINTING IN GENERAL.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING of every description and prices can be had on application.

PRINTED FORMS of various descriptions always on hand, such as Mill and Cart Notes, Acceptances, Bills of Exchange; House, Shop, Store, Wanted, and other Bills; Indentures, Leases, &c., &c.

Digitized by Google

A. MACGEORGE & CO.,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

40 KING WILLIAM STREET,

ADELAIDE.

The Gentlemen's Tailoring Department is under the most competent management.

The Boys' Ordered Clothing Department is conducted by a separate and experienced Cutter.

The Ready-made Clothing Department is supplied only with Garments made on the premises.

The Hat Department is in charge of a practical Hatter.

The Shirt Department will be found well supplied with White, Longcloth, and all kinds of Silk and Wool Crimean Shirts, the fit of which is guaranteed.

Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, and Collars in all the newest and most fashionable kinds.

The Portmanteau Room contains every description of Travelling and Dressing Bags and Cases, Hat and Bonnet Boxes, and Compendiums, &c. &c. &c.

Men's Mercery in all kinds of Woollen, Merino, and Silk Underclothing.

The Fashions received by every Mail.

Every care is taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all Purchasers, and all orders receive the most prompt attention.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for Cash allowed on all Purchases above £1.

A MACGEORGE & CO.,

40 King William Street, Adelaide.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED AT

INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION

OF

1862.

DAVID RANDALL'S

CELEBRATED

GLEN PARA AND SOUTH RHINE WINES,

RIESLING, (HOCK) AND TOKAY, WHITE.

BURGUNDY, CLARETS, AND SHIRAZ, RED.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS WINES.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

A. J. LAWRENCE,

GRENFELL STREET CELLARS,

ADELAIDE.

These first-class Wines, supplied to Merchants and Families in suitable quantities, bottled or in kegs.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google